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THE BUSY ..CORNER.. **J. M. HIGH & CO** THE BUSY ..CORNER..

THERE'S A CAUSE for our continually getting the lion's share of Atlanta's trade. There's a reason for our steady, uninterrupted growth. There's a magnet that draws the greater crowds here. That Magnet is Price. Never have we been in a position to offer such extraordinary inducements as now. IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUES ATTEND TOMORROW'S SALE. IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED ANYWHERE ELSE.

## CLOAKS, SUITS And Wraps.

The supremacy of this house as the Dry Goods Center of Atlanta is exemplified in no department with greater effect than in the Cloak and Suit Department.

THE SWELL THING of the season is a jaunty Top Coat. Our line is the handsomest ever shown here. Beautiful Blouse effects in Velvets and all the New Cloths handsomely braided or tailor finished. They must be seen to be appreciated. You are welcome, buy or no buy.

**....MONDAY SPECIALS....**

300 light weight Black Cloth Capes at..... 79c

100 Plush Capes, Thibet Fur and braid trimmed, each ..... $3.00

200 Cheviot and Kersey Cloth Jackets, black and colors, each ..... $5.00

67 Ladies' Black Brocade Satin Skirts, worth $10.00, at..... $6.98

A lot of Ladies' Check Skirts, worth $4.00, at..... $1.98

160 Ladies' Calico House Wrappers, each..... 50c

11 doz Ladies' Outing Flannel House wrappers, each..... 98c

## LINENS.

1 case 10-4 White Bed Spreads, hemmed ready for use, as good as any 75c kind on the market, for..... 50c

65c 11-4 Marseilles Pattern White Spreads, a good $1.50 number, special Monday $1.00

1 lot Best Bleached German Damask, warranted all flax, and a bargain at 50c yard..... 39c

18 pieces 64 in. Snow White Damask, a good 75c value, just as a leader, yard..... 50c

## BLANKETS.

AT $1.98—85 pairs 11-4 White Wool Blankets, worth regular $3.00 a pair.

AT $2.25—100 pairs 11-4 Light Brown Wool Blankets, this number is well worth $3.50 pair.

AT $2.98—65 pairs 11-4 California Wool Blankets; this is all we have left of 250 pairs; real value $5.00 a pair.

AT $4.89—75 pairs 11-4 California Blankets, lamb's wool and worth of any man's money $7.25 pair.

AT $8.00—35 pairs 12-4 California Blankets, extra long fleece; this number we sold last season at $12.50 pair.

**Wash Goods and Domestics Sold Cheaper Here Than at Any Other Store in the South.**

## CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We have by far the largest and most complete line of Carpets and Draperies to be found in Atlanta with prices lower than any competitor. Easy terms made if desired.

## ART DEPARTMENT.

Under the management of Miss Glas, an artist in the line of fancy needle work and embroidery, this department has grown to be very popular. We have on exhibition and sale exquisite pieces in Embroidered Linens, Commenced Pieces, and all the new designs and materials for Battenburg Lace Work, etc. Prices very low.

## IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

**DRESS FABRICS** There seems to be no end to the artistic creations in Fall Novelties. The past week has seen many new arrivals, including every fresh fancy from home or foreign looms. Our prices are absolutely lower for similar qualities than any house in this section of the Sunny South.

**NOVELTIES**—Ask for our 49c Novelties, some of the handsomest goods you ever saw at that price. Boucle, Cheviot, Mixed Mohair and Wool, Small Figures, and plain goods are as good at..... 49c as they are at other places at 75c.

All-wool Check Suiting, 21 combination of colors, per yard..... 25c

54 inch Ladies' Cloth, 26 shades, worth 75c, at..... 39c

Fancy Curl Cloth and Illuminated Mixtures, worth 85c, at..... 59c

100 styles of this season's Fancy Dress Goods and Tailor Suitings, at..... 75c

52 inch English Broadcloth Tailorings, worth $1.00; at..... 79c

50 inch Diagonal Suitings, cheap at $1, to go at..... 75c

Imported Pattern Suits..... $7.50 $10 to $50

**NEW FALL SILKS** Some more queenly styles will make their initial bow tomorrow. These daily arrivals of the latest Fall Novelties create the liveliest interest and activity, confirming our undisputed leadership. We invite your inspection and examination of the following:

Black Poplin Brocade Silks, all Silk, at..... 59c

Black Gros Grain and Satin Brocade Silks, worth $1.50, at..... 98c

Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, worth $2.25, at ..... $1.48

Novelty Check, Stripe and Plaid Silks, lovely shading, at..... 89c

Fancy Brocade Silks, late styles and shading, at..... 75c

Bayadere Stripe Silks, green and black, heliotrope and black, and blue and black, worth $1.75, at ..... $1.25

Ribbon Stripe Dresden Silks, evening shades..... $1.00

Exquisite high-toned Novelties in Silks for street, dinner, church evening or reception wear, from..... $1.00 $1.25 up to $5.00

**BLACK GOODS** Here the styles are as varied as in colors. Every conceivable weave that is worth having finds its WAY TO OUR SHELVES. YOU SHOULD SEE HOW LOW THE PRICES RANGE **BLACK GOODS**

45 inch Black French Serge, worth 50c, at..... 35c

54 inch Black Diagonal Cheviot, worth 75c, at..... 50c

45 inch Black Wide Wale Worsteds, worth 90c, at..... 65c

60 pieces Novelty Black Brocades, all newest weaves ..... 40c

47 choice styles in Black Novelties, at..... 75c

Priestley's Black Wool Brocades, worth $1.50, at only..... $1.00

## OUR DRESS TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

There's all the latest things in Braids, Applique Brands, Embroidered Mousselines, Tinsels, etc.

**SPECIAL**—10 shades in a 45 inch Tinsel Gauze, used for over drapery for evening wear, worth $1.00, at only..... 48c

**LACES**—Newest and latest in Laces, Ruchings and Fancy Neck Pieces.

Special lot of Machine Torchon and Smyrna Laces, worth 25c yd, tomorrow at..... 10c

**EMBROIDERIES**—A lot of Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, worth from 10c to 19c yd, will be on sale tomorrow at..... 5c

**HANDKERCHIEFS**—A lot of Ladies' and Men's Handkerchiefs, worth 15c to 25c each, will be a big bargain tomorrow at..... 10c

**NIGHT GOWNS**—61 dozen Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Gowns, 8 or 10 styles, worth $1.00 and $1.25 each, on sale tomorrow at..... 79c

Another lot worth 85c, will go at..... 50c

**SILK PETTICOATS**—43 Ladies' Black and Colored Taffeta Silk and Satin Petticoats, double corded ruffle, worth $7.50 each..... $4.98

**SHORT SKIRTS**—For Ladies', in Striped Outing, worth 50c, special at..... 25c

**LADIES' DRAWERS**—31 dozen Ladies' Muslin Drawers, tucks, and inserting, with embroidery edge, cheap in any market at 50c pair, Monday..... 39c

## Shoes! Shoes!!

The Biggest and Best Shoe Store in Atlanta.

Ladies' genuine Dongola Button Boots, opera patent tip, new fall styles, worth $1.50, special Monday ..... 98c

Ladies' Dark Chocolate Fine Vici Kid, lace and button Shoes, needle and coin toes, something new, worth $2.50, M'dy $1.50

Ladies' Spring Heel Fine Dongola Lace Shoes, patent tip and facing, a bargain at $1.50, Monday..... $1.00

Boys' Satin Calf, cottage opera cap toe lace Shoes, fall styles, worth $1.75, special at..... $1.19

Boys' Casco Calf London cap toe lace Shoes, worth $1.25, special Monday ... 98c

Ladies' Hand-sewed, welt and hand-turn light sole, kid and cloth top Shoes, all styles of toes and heels; these shoes have been $3, $4 and $5 a pair; the sizes are broken; if we can fit you, your choice on bargain counter..... $1.75

Old Ladies' Soft Dongola hand-sewed lace Shoes, for tender feet, worth $2.00, special..... $1.25

Men's finest hand-sewed vici kid and Russian calf tan Shoes, French calf, Cordovan and patent leather Shoes, have been $4, $5, and $6 pair, choice Monday $3.00

Another lot of Men's hand-sewed, patent leather, calf and vici kid black Shoes, all styles of toes; these shoes were marked $3, $3.50 and $4, Monday $2.00

## Gents' Furnishings.

50 dozen Gents' Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, natural color, worth 75c a garment, Monday only..... 45c

36 dozen Gents' Norfolk and New Brunswick medium weight Shirts and Drawers, fawn, slate and natural, the $2.75 a suit quality, special Monday, garment $1.00

New lot of Babies' Knit Vests and Wrappers, fleece lined, each ..... 25c

One case Ladies' 85c quality Norfolk and New Brunswick non-shrinking Vests and Pants, on the bargain table Monday... 50c

## Special Sale of Umbrellas.

$5.00 Silk Umbrellas, ladies' or gents', for ..... $3.50

$4.00 Silk Umbrellas, ladies' or gents', for ..... $3.00

$3.00 Silk Umbrellas, ladies' or gents', for ..... $2.25

## Hosiery Items.

A case of Ladies' extra good wearing Hose, elastic ankles and tops, Hermsdorf dye, well worth 33 1-3c, special at..... 25c

A case of 50c quality Sea Island Cotton Stockings for Ladies' they are made to wear well, 3 pairs for ..... $1.00

One case of Boys' extra long and heavy Bicycle Hose, worth 25c pair, Monday 14c

One case good quality Seamless Half Hose, black, tan and mixed grays, Monday they are ..... 10c

## THE BASEMENT.

Here is a Bargain List that can't be equaled in America. We have bought too many goods—we can't keep them—although the new tariff has increased cost of crockery 17½% we are forced to sacrifice our stock. Here goes to reduce this stock just one-half. Profits are forgotten, cost ignored, our sole idea is to Sell! Sell! Sell!

### Odd Pieces.

Odd pieces of China, Crockery and Glass have accumulated until they are now in the way. They are like remnants in a dress goods department, are worth a great deal to the consumer, but next to nothing to a stock.

Eight Special Tables will be loaded with all these pieces and sold at a fraction of their value.

Broken sets of Dinner ware, odd Dishes of all sizes, fancy cake plates, cracker jars, chocolate pots, cups and saucers and a thousand other items.

Pieces worth up to $2.00 at ...98c
Pieces worth up to $1.50 at ...75c
Pieces worth up to $1.00 at ...50c
Pieces worth up to 75c at ..... 35c
Pieces worth up to 50c at.....25c
Pieces worth up to 25c at.....10c
Pieces worth up to 10c at.....5c

### AGATE STEEL WARE.

Every piece at first cost. Toys are coming in by car loads. Our warehouse is filled, and our housefurnishings must get out of the way.

Monday 9 to 10 o'clock we will sell 100 alarm clocks, one only to a customer; every clock guaranteed, regular price 69c; special at, each..... 49c

Good Table Tumblers, worth 35c, at, doz ..... 19c

Plain White Dinner Plates, worth $1.00 doz, each..... 5c

White China Cups and Saucers, set of six cups and six saucers for..... 50c

Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, worth $40, at..... $28

### DELIGHTFUL DINNER SETS

of delicate Carlsbad China, in really exquisite shapes.

Three themes of decoration, each expressed with consummate art, would be bargains at $17.50 set, next week... $13.59

### LUCKY LOTT RIES.

The 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c Bargain Tables. Shut your eyes and choose—you draw a prize every time, or open your eyes and select carefully, thoughtfully, critically—the same result, a prize bargain. You will find almost everything in China and Glass on them a choice costs you..... 5c, 10c, 15c or 25c

### BEER STEINS.

An Importer's Samples, all sizes, from the individual mug up to great stately steins, enriched with quaint decorations and characteristic Dutch scenes, interspersed with homely mottoes and clever sayings.....$15 00 down as low as $2.50

Hundreds of Bisque Figures. One of the very finest collections of moderate priced Bisque ever seen in this city. The subjects are exceedingly taking, the colorings delicate and tasty to a degree.....$25.00 down as low as 25c

### A Special of Haviland's White China.

We own nearly $2,000 worth of Plain White China, bought at the old tariff prices. Special sale next week at about 25 per cent off regular prices

| | |
|---|---|
| Dinner Plates, per dozen | $3.20 |
| Breakfast Plates, doz | 2.80 |
| Tea Plates, doz | 2.40 |
| Soup Plates, doz | 2.40 |
| Ice Creams, doz | 1.60 |
| Individual Butters, doz | .70 |
| Meat Dishes, 10 inches, each | .50 |
| Meat Dishes, 12 inches, each | .80 |
| Meat Dishes, 14 inches, each | 1.20 |
| Meat Dishes, 16 inches, each | 2.10 |
| Bakers | .65 |
| Soup Tureen | 2.80 |
| Covered Dishes | 1.40 |
| Sauce Boats | 1.20 |
| Cups and Saucers, doz | 3.20 |
| 100 Piece Dinner Sets | 25.00 |
| 113 Piece Dinner Sets | 29 60 |

FORREST HIGH
HIGH'S BASEMENT.

MAKE OUR STORE YOUR MEETING PLACE, YOUR RESTING PLACE, YOUR SHOPPING PLACE.

THE BUSY CORNER **J. M. HIGH & CO** THE BUSY CORNER

# BASS DRY GOODS CO

DRESS GOODS CUT IN TWO.

Special Bargains FOR MONDAY.

RETAIL, 37 Whitehall St

WHOLESALE, 34 S. Pryor St.

## The Greatest Sale OF THE SEASON BEGINS MONDAY At 37 Whitehall St.

50 pieces 36-inch Wool Cashmeres, black and colors..... 15c

21 pieces 46-inch All-wool Silk-finished Henriettas..... 39c

$1.00 Black Brocaded French Suitings, new styles..... 49c

Table of 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 Novelty Suitings—MONDAY—at..... 39c

10 pieces 56-inch Handsome Imported Novelties that will be sold for..... 49c

$2.50 56-inch Heavy Beaver Cloth, for Capes..... 98c

1 Table loaded down with Silk and Wool Dress Trimming Braids..... 5c

20 cases Best Quality Skirt Cambric linings..... 2 7/8c

150 pieces Gilbert's Silesias and Percales, per yard..... 8 7/8c

5 cases 36-inch Extra Quality Rustle Taffeta, per yard..... 7c

Large Spools Knitting Silks, every color, per spool..... 3c

New lot Belding's Embroidery Silks, all shades, per dozen..... 29c

**SPECIAL---From 8 to 10 Monday**

5 bales Heavy Yard-wide Sheetings,
3 cases Good Yard-wide Bleachings
1 case Good Mattress Tickings . . .
100 pieces Standard Prints . . . . . 3 7/8C

100 Full-size Counterpanes, special price, each..... 39c

$1.00 Extra Large Counterpanes, this sale, each..... 59c

500 pairs 10-4 Blankets, White and Gray, per pair..... 39c

200 pairs 10-4 Sanitary Wool Blankets, per pair..... 98c

$5.00 California Wool Blankets, extra size, per pair..... 1.98

$8.00 Australian, All Pure Wool Blankets, per pair..... 3.98

Ladies' $3.50 Beaver Capes, Fur Trimmed, for..... 98c

Ladies' $6.50 Boucle Capes, Fur and Jet Trimmed, for..... 2.98

$8.00 Baltic Seal Plush Capes, our special price..... 3.98

Ladies' Full-fleeced Vests and Pants, a bargain..... 15c

Ladies' All Pure Wool Vests and Pants, handsome value..... 49c

Men's Good Grade Unlaundered Shirts, worth double the price..... 19c

50 pieces All-silk Velvets, every shade made, superb goods..... 49c

20 pieces of 24-inch Changeable Silks, this sale at..... 29c

100 pieces 54-inch All-wool Flannels, all colors..... 29c

200 Ladies' and Men's Gloria Serge Umbrellas, an unequaled value..... 49c

**THOUSANDS MADE** By the Merchants of the South by buying from Our Cut-Price Wholesale House, 34 South Pryor Street. It makes no difference if you are a large or small dealer, it's to your interest to see the many Jobs we always have on hand to do you good. This week we have Very Special Things. Come and see, or write us.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

# WITH BOOKS AND THOSE WHO MAKE THEM.



## STRANGE STORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO MAKE RICHARD HENRY WILDE A PLAGIARIST---SOUTHERN HISTORY, LITERARY NOTES AND GOSSIP.

By ALFRED C. NEWELL.

**Lament of the Captive.**

My life is like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scatter'd on the ground—to die.
Yet, on the rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see;
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away.
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree will mourn its shade;
The wind [illegible] bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the print which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet still, as grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea;
But none shall e'er lament for me.

—RICHARD HENRY WILDE.

Within a few weeks the monument to Richard Henry Wilde will be unveiled in Augusta and material recognition will come at last to him who wrote the greatest of all lyrics.

The occasion will be notable and will bring about a great revival of the words of the poet statesman which will cause his genius to be more widely appreciated.

Here may be told the strange story of the attempts to nip the reputation of Richard Henry Wilde and the startling accusation of plagiarism which comes against him away back in the thirties, when for several years the most learned scholars of the country split hairs as to whether the above poem was a reproduction from the Greek of Alcaeus.

Later it was charged that the poem was stolen in whole cloth from Patrick O'Kelly, the Irish bard, who had written several notable poems.

These charges came as a revelation to the people of the south. "My Life Is Like a Summer's Rose" had been printed in almost every civilized hamlet, and the announcement that it had been cribbed came with sudden effect.

Richard Henry Wilde, who was at the time in congress, representing the Augusta circuit, did not deny the reports. He was busy with national affairs and the charges seemed too trifling to note, but they received such substantial report that he was forced to give them recognition, and in the developments which followed a strange story came to light.

The charge against Wilde first came in The North American Magazine in December, 1834.

The article tells of the popularity of the poem and gives full acknowledgment of its merits. It states also that the claims made that Wilde had stolen the whole poem from O'Kelly.

Continuing, the article said:

"Now, the original verse from which those of Mr. Wilde and the far-famed O'Kelly are nothing but translations; were written by Alcaeus of Mitylent, one of the sweetest of erotic bards of ancient Greece, twenty-four hundred years ago.

"The proof of this assertion we will now proceed to exhibit. Nothing but fragments of Alcaeus's works have descended to us through the ruins of revolutions, the convulsions of decaying empires and the barbarism and darkness of the middle ages; but one of his fragments, which we now print side by side with the Latin translation, as Mr. Wilde's version stands vis-a-vis with that of O'Kelly, is line by line and word by word the original from which the little poem, that has enjoyed and conferred so much reputation is derived."

The article then goes on to sum up what it thought to be conclusive proofs of plagiarism. It said:

"We hope that Mr. Wilde has never assumed the authorship of this poem; for we should indeed regret to award to his knowledge what is due only to his genius, and to confer upon his ingenuity that what is due only to ingenuousness. But having now fulfilled the duty of a literary critic, and for the first time unfolded the whole subject before our men of letters, we shall not shrink from the responsibility of the exposition."

Then follows what appears to be the original Greek gagement and its translation in Latin.

There was a ruffle of excitement throughout the literary world at this announcement. The stilted dignity of our forefathers was shocked and they gaped in open-mouthed wonderment. They accepted the statement, and it appeared that Wilde had been downed in dire disgrace and his muse bespattered with mire. This was due probably to his reticence and the fact that he did not care to note the charge at the time.

It was long afterwards before the real explanation came as to the origin of the alledged Greek ode, and not until the literary reputation of the Georgian had been sullied by frequent repetition of the charges. It came to light, however, that the idea of the poem being from the Greek originated in this way.

At the home of Anthony Barclay, of Savannah, a man of note at the time the discussion of Wilde's works came up one day among a crowd of literary folks.

Some one asserted that there was a Greek original of the poem. The idea struck Barclay, and merely for the sake of displaying his knowledge of Greek next day he put the verses into that language. Afterwards he made a translation of the Greek into Latin in order to render it more intelligible to those who were not versed in the language of Alcaeus. The package was done up, and more with the idea of playing a practical joke than anything else, it has ben explained, Barclay left the verses with that well-known clergyman. It was a revelation to him. Copies were made and began to circulate. In the meantime Barclay moved to New York. Some time later on appeared the article in the American magazine.

Then came the following correspondence between Wilde and Barclay, which explains itself. It has been placed on record by the Georgia Historical Society:

"Washington, January 7, 1835.—To Anthony Barclay, Esq., of Savannah, now in New York—Dear Sir: Relying on our past acquaintance and your known urbanity to pardon the liberty I take, permit me to say without further preface that circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail concur in pointing you as the author of a translation into Greek, of some verses long attributed to but only recently avowed by me. If you are, I am sure the task was executed only to amuse the leisure hours of a gentleman and a scholar, or at most for the sport it might give you to mystify the learned. In the letter you have been eminently successful. I have been stigmatized with plagiarism and compelled, such was the importance my friends attached to the charge, to deny it in person."

The letter then goes on to state that he is desirous of obtaining from Barclay for the purpose of publication a statement as to whether he wrote the Greek ode. It is signed by Richard Henry Wilde.

In reply, Barclay wrote:

"New York, January 24, 1835.—My Dear Sir: I was not apprised when I addressed you on the 9th instant, nor for some days after, that my prose translation into Greek of your beautiful ode beginning, 'My life is like a summer's rose,' had been published; otherwise I could not at that short time have passed over the circumstances in utter silence. It was written for individual amusement with exclusively half a dozen acquaintances in Savannah, and without the slightest intention of its going further. This assertion will account for the abundant defects and they will vouch for the truth."

The letter tells of how the Greek chanced to be written and concludes:

"I cannot say how extremely I regret the indiscreet publication. Truly reluctant as I am, however, to come before the public, I shall feel strong inducement to be resigned, if the translator succeeds in drawing its author out of concealment and that event contribute to strip all masks and bestow honor where honor is due.

"With great truth and regard, I am your faithful servant,

"ANTHONY BARCLAY."

This, of course, settled the question beyond doubt but it was a long time before the report could be corrected, and in some places the fact that Wilde was a plagiarist is still on record.

Many other incidental facts combined to establish the true authorship. It has been shown that O'Kelly did not write the piece and had nothing to do with it.

Controversy came, however, and in the thirties and the forties the dispute was warm. That Richard Henry Wilde was the author of "My Life Is Like a Summer's Rose," has been indisputably established and the erection of the monument in his memory in Augusta wil be proof that his life was not "like print which feet have left on Tampa's desert strand."

### History of the South.

It requires years before the dispassionate calm of sober reflection can come to give events their right light in history, and the truth comes only after slow process of percolation through the decades. The true history of the south has never been written. Malicious representations of the social conditions prior to the war in garbled fiction and milk and water history have been broadcasted in every section, and even the books placed in southern schools are saturated with venemous injections of doctrines against the true sentiment of the section. The relations which existed between slave and master throughout the south have been pictured in the most abhorrent light and all the ills that the prejudiced imagination of splenetic writers could conjure up have been spread out to show the character of ante-bellum civilization.

Sometimes is seen the piteous spectacle of a southerner selling his sentiments for a few paltry coins and turning traitor to appease the appetite of those who are eager to stab the old south. Not a few southern writers are doing magazine work in the stilletto and mask style.

All of which calls up the fact that Edward L. Pell, of Richmond, Va., is preparing a work to treat of the relation of the slaves to their owners. It may be some months before the work is ready, but all data has been collected and he is now getting things in good shape. I had thought to secure a syllabus of the proposed work, but Dr. Pell writes that he is not yet ready to give any definite outlines

His work will receive warm support in the south. All nations know the story of the barbarous atrocities practiced by the slave owners in the south, but who has thought to tell that Stonewall Jackson devoted his Sundays to the instruction of the negroes? Who has made it known that for every northern woman who came as a missionary into this benighted land there were thousands of southern women, surrounded by all the luxuries of life, who ministered as angels about their plantations and gave their time to the education and moral culture of the slaves?

The work of Dr. Pell will be cordially received.

### The Poet Chivers and His Life.

The question of the similarity of style between Poe and Thomas Holley Chivers is still fruitful of much information of the life of the Georgia poet.

Here is a sketch of Chivers given in the current Munsey's which will be of special interest:

"The father of the poet was Colonel Robert Chivers, who had three sons and four daughters. Thomas Holley, the eldest, was born in 1807, two years before Poe, at Digby Manor, a few miles south of Washington, Ga. His progenitors were English on both sides, and settled originally in Virginia. On the mother's side the name was Digby, her ancestors having been prominent in England during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

"Colonel Chivers was a rich planter and mill owner. Recognizing the genius of his son, he became overindulgent to him, so that the young man was imbued with a full sense of his own importance. He graduated with distinction in medicine at Transylvania, now the University of Kentucky, in or about 1828. The statement which has been made that he was a graduate of Yale is erroneous. 'He cared only for the scientific cult of his profession,' Mr. Adams says, 'though to the day of his death he never failed to serve gratis those too poor to hire a doctor. After a few years' practice he chose literature as an occupation, and having always abundant means for his solitary and temperate life, he lived and died in the pride of his intellectuality. He despised all mere pretense toward scholarship. Among ordinary people he was a most "unclubbable" man, but among his equals he was a charming companion.'

"His correspondence discloses the fact that he was held in high esteem, and that he was an authority on a wide range of subjects, particularly the Hebrew language and literature. Many of these letters, now in the possession of Mr. Adams, were written by men of note to Chivers, and among them is one by Poe himself, pathetic with lament, mentioning the Stylus, which he intended to start and of which so much has been written. In this Poe says: 'Please lend me $50 for three months—I am so poor and friendless I am half distracted; but I shall be all right when you and I start our magazine.' (It was $500 for which Poe had asked Halleck when he started The Broadway Journal.)

"At the age of twenty-five Chivers went north to live, shortly afterwards marrying Miss Harriet Hunt, who is described as having been a woman of great beauty. Four children were born to them. The tragical fact is mentioned that these children were all carried off by a virulent form of typhoid fever while the family was staying at Digby Manor. A son and two daughters were afterwards born and grew up. When the son died, his four children were adopted by his second sister, Mrs. Isabel Brown, now living in Decatur, Ga. The other daughter, Mrs. Potter, lives in Connecticut.

"William Gilmore Simms, at that time one of the greatest names in southern literature, took much interest in Chivers, and called him 'the wild Mazeppa of letters.' He frequently rallied his friends on his choice of his strange words, and on 'the monotony of his sorrow.' In good humored retaliation, no doubt, the doctor advised Simms to cease writing stupid novels and 'take up literature as a pleasure.'

"Chivers's face was of poetic cast. The fine lines of the mouth alone gave it distinction, and the intent, piercing eye and dark, flowing hair, as well as the contour of the head, with its massive forehead, completed an intellectual ensemble at least competent for fame.

"The pathetic conclusion of the whole matter of his life and work is embodied in the one word 'almost.' He did not quite touch the high and ambitious empyrean at which he aimed. There were great visions before him, but he could not put them into perfectly clarified expression. At times he nearly found the vehicle of words that uplifts us, but some lack of needed impulse or finish, some want of surrounding atmosphere, or some other partial defect, tells the story of defeat. But there is room enough, and there is reason enough, to honor his daring. We may put him at least in the Poe rubric, and recall, in exalting Poe, a few of the typical attributes which gave Chivers his place in poetry."

### A Remarkable Letter.

John Paul Bocock, in Truth, which, by the way, is simmering down to magazine form and dishing out art supplements on the side, turns a strong light upon the inside life of the late John A. Cockerill, and brings up some very startling revelations.

That Cockerill's career was marvelous is known and his achievements in journalism acknowledged, but of the man himself in the details of his daily work very little is known.

The arrival of the personal effects of the great journalist from Japan gives the writer good excuses for making public a string of interesting communications which, by the way, the quick as well as the dead are showed up in strong light, for Joseph Pulitzer, ambitious, envious, selfish, shows up in bold contrast to John Cockerill, dynamic in energy, lordly in generosity, and unselfish in his devotion to duty. Following is a selection from a unique letter which speaks for itself. At the time Cockerill was abroad on a trip presumably for his health:

"Strictly Confidential. The World, Editor's Room, New York, December 21, 1886.—My Dear Cockerill: I hope your voyage was not unpleasant and that you are comfortably settled by this time and enjoy your new surroundings.

"When you left I fully meant what I said that you might return in about two months. But, as I have changed my mind, I hasten to tell you so. And, though it may not be necessary, and certainly is most unpleasant, I will frankly give you my reasons.

"I presume you have seen the remarkable notices given you by your friends in the press. These efforts to belittle me (who appreciates you fully and is your friend) I mean to stop. You might have stopped them in time yourself. I have waited for some time hoping that your own sense of right would have induced you to tell your friends what you, of all men, must know to be false. You know that my primary object and ambition in journalism was always intellectual and honorable—not for mere money making. If fortune came with success, it came secondarily, and was less thought of and sought than reputation for honest public services and honor for real journalistic worth. I always was, and always shall be, editor first and proprietor only secondly. But, if what your friends say is true, you ought to own the paper and I ought to be in your employ. You know how fond I am of you. You know how much I appreciate your tact, talent and brightness—even if you do not seem to appreciate me. I never shall forget your faithful services or the terrible ordeal you once went through. I have always assumed that ours was a relation through life—even beyond that as far as I could foresee and provide. But I will not tolerate even by my silence for you what I know to be a gross injustice. I want you to know exactly how I feel in this matter. If I am not a self-made man you never knew one. If I was not the real, actual head in building up my two newspapers nobody ever could be. You, better than anybody, must know that every cardinal constructive idea that created The World and The Post-Dispatch was mine and mine only. As my most trusted and most honored lieutenant you deserve the greatest possible credit. No one shall surpass me in this. But the line must be drawn at a reasonable point, and you, too, ought to know how preposterous the statement that I am only a publisher and had nothing to do with the editorial page or policy, when neither of my papers ever had a policy, a principle or a high purpose that they did not receive from me and me only. If I have not given The World its character and ideas what in the world have I done all these days and nights? All this is unnecessary, unpleasant, unwise and perhaps unappreciated. The point is simply that I want you to know why I have changed my mind and now want you to settle down in London as the regular correspondent of The World. A prolonged stay abroad is the only way I can see for the correction of a gross injustice, but you may see another."

The letter is signed Joseph Pulitzer.

### Light Looks at Books.

Ruth Menry Stuart has appeared again in "In Simpkinsville," and doles out strong stories of Tennessee life in cracker dialect. She pulls out picturesque details of country life and dresses her people up in a quaint way. Several stories are marked by original conception of the frailties of human existence and "The Unlived Life of Little Mary Ellen" is peculiarly striking.

Mrs. Stuart has a coterie of personal friends in Atlanta who will be delighted at the cordial reception of her new work.

("In Simpkinsville," by Ruth McHenry Stuart. Harpers & Bros.; $1.25. For sale by J. F. Lester.)

Klondike literature is proportionate to the rush toward the gold regions, and with every turn of the press comes some new volume to tell of the wonders of the gold field, and picture the horrors of the trip. "Gold Fields of Klondike," "carefully prepared," with an introduction by Hon. Henry W. Elliott, agent for the United States government for many years in Alaska, is the last concordance on gold nuggets to make its appearance.

As to Hall Caine, here is a good one credited to Mr. Moffatt, of Scribners. Being asked about some portraits of the author of the Manx tales, he replied:

"Hall Caine's look alike to me."

Conan Doyle has a story on a friend whose favorite argument was that every household, no matter how holy, had a skeleton in its closet. His proposition was disputed one day at the dinner table and a challenge was made. It was decided to make a test case and some old gray-haired archdeacon was selected. Consequently a telegram was framed and sent to the old man: "All is discovered. Fly!"

It is said that the old fellow disappeared the next day and has never been heard from since.

Somebody has said that the account of a recent Kentucky collision should be referred to Kipling. This calls up, by the way, that a new volume of tales by Kipling is in process of construction. As to the collision, the two trains came together with a wonderful rush and both engineers were given the frosty fingers by the road and discharged for neglect of duty. The engineers came together soon afterwards.

"Didn't you have orders to meet me at Whitlock?" asked one of the dust-begrimmed fellows.

"Well, damn it, didn't I meet you," answered the engineer who had disobeyed orders.

Following is a list of recent books mentioned in order of their sale for the past month, according to The Bookman:

"The Choir Invisible," by James Lane Allen, $1.50.
"Quo Vadis," by Henryk Sienkiewicz, $2.
"Soldiers of Fortune," by Richard Harding Davis, $1.50.
"The Christian," by Hall Caine, $1.50.
"Equality," by Edward Bellamy, $1.50.
"The Martian," by George Du Maurier, $1.75.
"Jerome," by Mary E. Wilkins, $1.50.
"The House-Boat on the Styx," by John Kendrick Bangs, $1.25.
"The Pursuit of the House-Boat," by John Kendrick Bangs, $1.25.
"The Honourable Peter Stirling," by P. L. Ford, $1.50.
"The Triumph of Death," by Gabriele D'Annunzio, $1.50.
"The Sowers," by Henry Seton Merriman, $1.50.
"The Chevalier d'Auriac," by S. Levett Yeats, $1.25.
"The Massarenes," by Ouida, $1.25.
"An Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," by Thomas Nelson Page, 75 cents.
"Uncle Bernac," by A. Conan Doyle, $1.50.
"Trix and Trixy," by John Habberton, 50 cents.

George McDonald's new novel, "Salted With Fire," will cause a sensation. Long ago McDonald establised his claim to rank as an artist, and his recent work has sustained his claim. It is a simple story of the fall and afterwards the conversion of James Blatherwick, a young student of divinity. There is a simple Scotch girl who was wronged, but through a peculiar phychological process which McDonald works up in an artistic way, the young minister is saved and comes out refined by the flames.

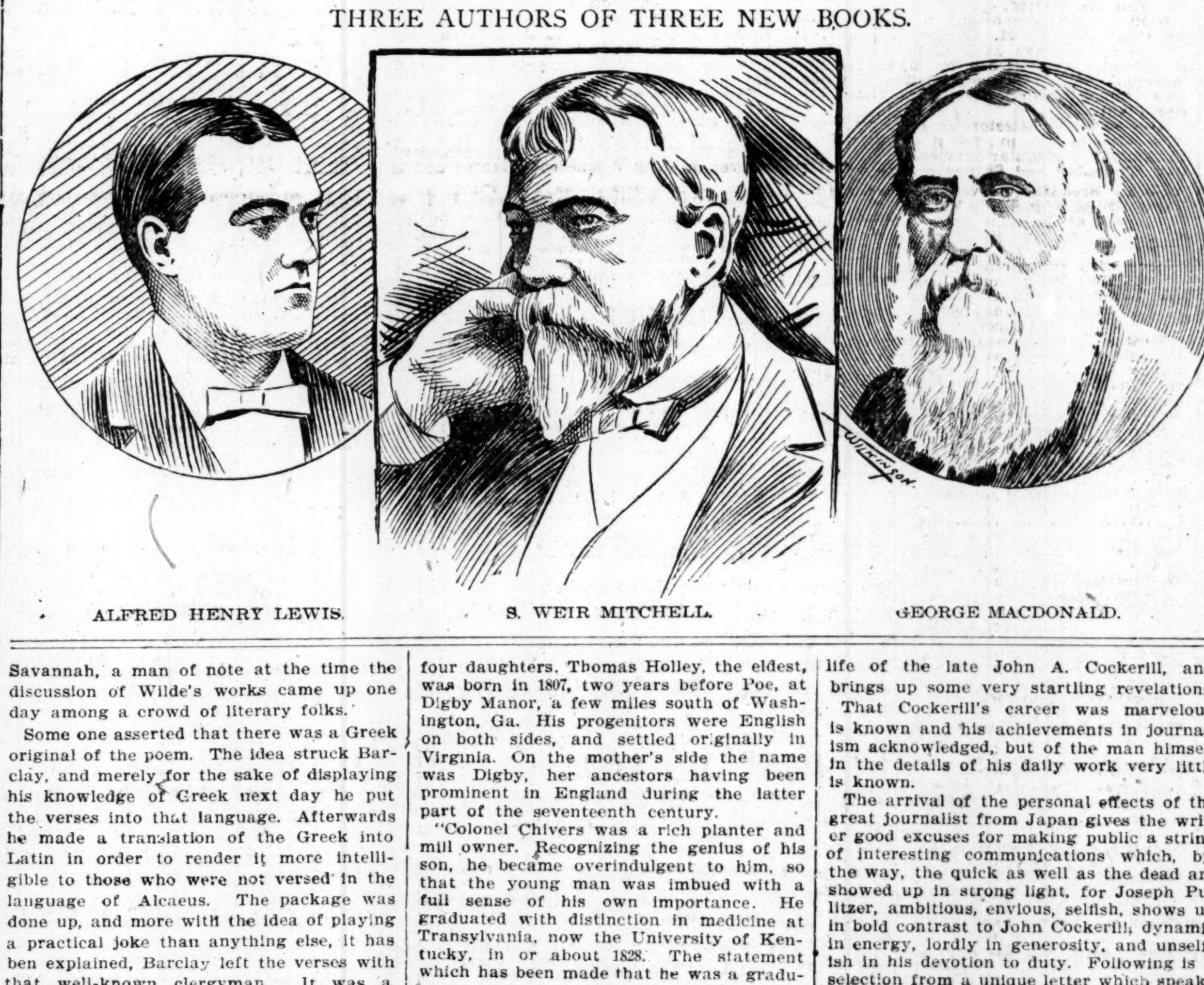
"Salted With Fire: the Story of a Minister," New York; Dodd, Mead & Co. For sale by J. F. Lester.

No volume of recent issue has had such a remarkable sale as "Wolfville," by Alfred Henry Lewis, now of The New York Journal. The strong sketches of western life have made a hit everywhere, and "Wolfville" is now in universal demand. This is the first time Lewis has appeared between pasteboard covers, and the encouragement given to this effort may take him from the active life of a daily newspaper and cause him to mature plans for more substantial work.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is out again in "Hugh Wynne; Free Quaker. Some Time Brevet Lieutenant on the Staff of His Excellency, General Washington," and the book has been hailed as the great American novel. It was the intention of The Century company to bring it out in book form a year ago, but they saw a good opportunity for a serial, and in this form forthwith it was issued. Now it is out in two volumes, and it is hailed as a great dramatical and historical work of fiction. It is stamped a book built to endure, and everywhere its reception has been cordial.

"Hugh Wynne; Free Quaker," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, The Century company. For sale by J. F. Lester, two volumes, $2.

THREE AUTHORS OF THREE NEW BOOKS.



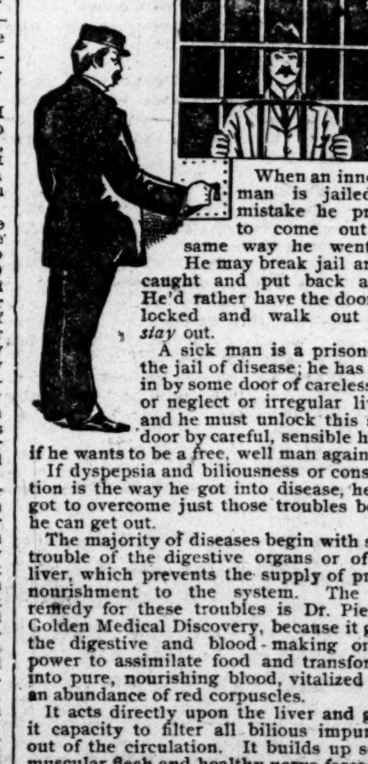
ALFRED HENRY LEWIS. S. WEIR MITCHELL. GEORGE MACDONALD.


## Our I's and.... ....Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn, who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, **"Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."**

Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook" It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.



When an innocent man is jailed by mistake he prefers to come out the same way he went in. He may break jail and be caught and put back again. He'd rather have the door unlocked and walk out and *stay* out.

A sick man is a prisoner in the jail of disease; he has gone in by some door of carelessness or neglect or irregular living, and he must unlock this same door by careful, sensible habits if he wants to be a free, well man again.

If dyspepsia and biliousness or constipation is the way he got into disease, he has got to overcome just those troubles before he can get out.

The majority of diseases begin with some trouble of the digestive organs or of the liver, which prevents the supply of proper nourishment to the system. The best remedy for these troubles is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, because it gives the digestive and blood-making organs power to assimilate food and transform it into pure, nourishing blood, vitalized with an abundance of red corpuscles.

It acts directly upon the liver and gives it capacity to filter all bilious impurities out of the circulation. It builds up solid, muscular flesh and healthy nerve-force.

In obstinate constipation the "Discovery" should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the most natural and thoroughly scientific laxative ever devised. The "Pellets" regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One is a gentle laxative; two act as a mild cathartic.

"My wife had suffered for seven years with dyspepsia, sick headache and costiveness," writes Mr. Alonzo D. Jameson, of Dunbarton, Merrimack Co., N. H., "we tried many doctors and many kinds of medicine, but all were of no avail. We purchased six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which together with the 'Pleasant Pellets' has entirely restored my wife's health, and we cannot say enough in thanks to you for these valuable medicines."

## Scrofulous Humor

**Blood in a Terrible Condition and All Run Down in Health—Has Become Strong and Healthy.**

"I was all run down, blood in terrible condition and I was troubled with a severe scrofulous humor which caused me great suffering. I took medicine for a long time, but received no permanent benefit. At this time I was working in a general store, and I thought I would look over the medicines and see if I could find something that would hit my case. I read an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. The first bottle helped me wonderfully and I continued its use until I had taken nine bottles. By this time I felt like a new man, and since then have not been sick a day. I am now strong and healthy and I have such confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla that I recommend it as the best medicine on earth." JOHN J. LITTLE, Munnsville, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

RADWAY'S R R R READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness, in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

**Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.**

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 50c per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists

ALWAYS INSIST ON Huyler's PREMIUM CHOCOLATE (BLUE WRAPPER) UNEXCELLED FOR DRINKING, COOKING, BAKING &c OUR COCOA FOR BREAKFAST & SUPPER CANNOT BE SURPASSED. GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

## BARBERS' SUPPLIES.



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Barbers' Chairs from $30 up.
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SPECIAL WE HAVE TWO SETS OF BARBERS' FURNITURE WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT CHEAP. ASK TO SEE THEM.

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A Food-Tonic, A Nerve Soother, Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef Refreshment and delicate nourishment.

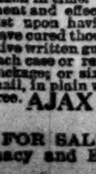

## Notice to Contractors.

The board of county commissioners of Wilcox county will receive sealed bids for the erection of a new courthouse to be built according to plans and specifications prepared and furnished by Andrew J. Bryan & Co., architects, of Atlanta, Ga., which are now on file in the office of said board of commissioners. Bids will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, November 6, 1897. Bidders will be required to submit with their bid a certified check on bank of Abbeville to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars as a guarantee of good faith that they will make good bond in accordance with the law of the state of Georgia within ten days after contract has been awarded to them. Right is also reserved to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, 344 and 346 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

L. F. NANCE,
D. McDUFFIE,
M. E. McANALLY,
Commissioners Roads and Revenues of said county.
J. N. EVANS, Clerk.
oct1-td fri sun tues


This is the season for going abroad. If you are contemplating a trip across the Atlantic, consult Ed E. Kirby (successor to R. D. Mann & Co.), the only direct representative in Atlanta for all of the principal European S. S. lines. Also agent of Gaze's tours and the United States Cheque Bank, limited. Checks issued for all parts of the civilized world. Full and accurate information relative to travel cheerfully furnished on application. Address No. 12 North Pryor street, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. june20-sun tu thu

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AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure 50 CTS. in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy and Elkin-Watson Drug Company.

BACK TO THE OLD ST[AND]

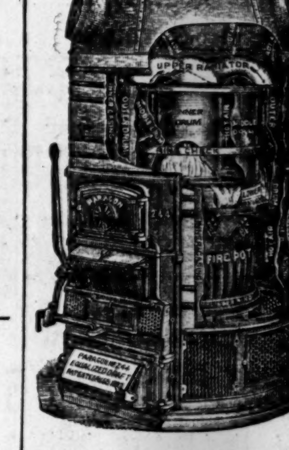
We are in our new store [at] old stand with a full line of [...] and feed stuffs. We are a[...] for trade, and will make c[...] sions in prices. We handle [...] ing but THE CHOICEST GOO[DS] and guarantee satisfaction. Call, write or telephone us. [Re]spectfully, etc.,

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THE BEST MAD[E]



The most economical in fu[el] durable Furnace on the mar[ket].

We are Headquarters for [first] class Plumbing. Mr. W. B. Gu[imar]in, formerly City Plumbing In[spec]tor, now has charge of our Plu[mbing] department. Mr. Guimarin is kn[own] all over the south to be head [and] front in his profession. He [is up] to date in all matters pertai[ning] to Sanitary Plumbing. If [you] want a first-class job, place [it in] his hands and he will give it close attention and guarantee [sat]isfaction.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath C[o.]


Gwinnett Lands for Sale—[...] Acres Divided into 16 Far[ms]

The lands of the estate of John A. [...] deceased, will be sold at public a[uction] the first Tuesday in November, [...] Lawrenceville. The lands have be[en] divided so as to make sixteen c[...] homes, with lands in cultivation, [...] pastures, running streams and for[ests] each.

They lie along the Peachtree road, [...] miles from Suwanee depot, on [...] railway, and five miles from La[wrence]ville and convenient to churches, [...] and mills. Titles perfect. Terms [...] cash, one-third at 12 months, bala[nce] 2 years, with notes drawing 7 per [cent].

Parties desiring to purchase will a[pply to] the executor or write to him at La[wrence]ville, Ga. W. J. BORN, Exe[cutor]. sept 2[...]


Open for Busines[s]

At my old stand, corn[er] Whitehall and Alab[a]ma Streets.

Charles W. Crankshaw, Jeweler.

SOUTH END HOTE[L] TYBEE ISLAND,

Is the best seaside resort on the Atla[ntic] coast for Georgians, South Caro[linians,] Alabamians, Floridians.

TYBEE

Is unsurpased for its surf. (There is [no] better on the Atlantic coast.) Fishi[ng] the very best to be had anywhere.

McAfee's 5th Reg't Ba[nd]

Of Atlanta, has been engaged to pl[ay at] the SOUTH END HOTEL during [the] P. A. visit to Tybee—two concerts [...] Write or telegraph direct for rooms. W. M. BOHAN, Proprietor. sun tues fri

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PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS [...] EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, [...] or Depot Ticket [...] ern & Atlantic R. R., [...] D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. [...] S. L. ROGERS, Trav. [...] ATLANTA, GA.

TANSY PILL[S] SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "W[oman's Safe] GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., [...]

# SUNDAY SONGS AND SERMONS IN ATLANTA'S TEMPLES OF GOD

**Interesting Services of Praise and Prayer Are Announced by the City Ministers and the Sunday School Superintendents Today, To Which the Public Is Cordially Invited.**

## PAUL'S JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM

The subject of the international Sunday school lesson for today is "Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem," and the scripture lesson is Acts, xxi:1-15. The lesson begins the fourth and last quarter of the year, and includes an exceedingly interesting portion of the life of Paul and the apostolic work. The golden text is:

"I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus."

1. And it came to pass, that after we were gotten from them, and had launched, we came with a straight course unto Coos, and the day following unto Rhodes, and from thence unto Patara:

2. And finding a ship sailing over unto Phenecia, we went aboard, and set forth.

3. Now when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand and sailed unto Syria, and landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to unlade her burden.

4. And finding disciples, we tarried there seven days: who said to Paul through the spirit, that he should not go up to Jerusalem.

5. And when we had accomplished these days, we parted and went our way; and they all brought us on our way, with wives and children, till we were out of the city; and we kneeled down on the shore, and prayed.

6. And when we had taken our leave one of another, we took ship; and they returned home again.

7. And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, and saluted the brethren, and abode with them one day.

8. And the next day we that were of Paul's company departed, and came unto Cesarea: and we entered into the house of Philip, the evangelist, which was one of the seven; and abode with him.

9. And the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy.

10. And as we tarried there many days, there came down from Judea a certain prophet, named Agabus.

11. And when he was come unto us, he took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, Thus saith the Holy Ghost, so shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle, and shall deliver him into the hands of the Gentiles.

12. And when we heard these things, both we, and they of that place, besought him not to go up to Jerusalem.

13. Then Paul answered, What mean ye to weep and to break mine heart? for I am ready not be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus.

14. And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done.

15. And after those days we took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem.

The lesson story which follows is from the pen of Judge John T. Pendleton, of the Second Baptist church.

"At the conclusion of Paul's address to the elders, of which we studied in the last lesson, he kneeled down on the seashore and pryaed with them, and 'they all wept sore and fell on his neck and kissed him.' He had been their pastor and they loved him, and were greatly grieved because he had told them that they would see his face no more. Paul had been persecuted at Ephesus, and this increased the love they had for him. Every church member ought to love his pastor. He is the representative of God, and should be loved on account of his office, if for no other reason.

"Paul and his party sailed from Militus, and going out from the archipelago around the southwest corner of Asia Minor, they passed Coos and Rhodes, two celebrated islands of the Mediterranean sea. Leaving the islands they came to Patura on the main land. They changed ships at this place, and leaving the channel sailed across the open sea, with Cyprus on the left and came to Tyre. Here they sought out the brethren and remained a week, while the ship was unloading. Paul was told by them that trouble awaited him at Jerusalem. Some of our church members do not seek out the brethren when they visit the cities.

"On leaving Tyre the disciples, with their wives and children, went with them to the ship, and kneeling down on the shore they prayed. Another day's sail brought them to Ptolemais, where they were saluted by the brethren. Here the voyage ended, and they went by land to Cesarea. Their sojourn here was in the house of the evangelist. An evangelist was one who preached from place to place as distinguished from a pastor who was located. Philip had 'four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy.' A prophet at the first was one who made known the will of God. This will of God generally had reference to future events, so that a prophet in time came to be one who foretold future events. It is not said that these women taught or spoke in church. They probably told Paul of his approaching trouble. At Cesarea Paul was met by Agabus, a prophet from Jerusalem, who took his girdle and bound his hands and feet and said: 'Thus saith the Holy Ghost, so shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle.' The brethren earnestly besought Paul not to go to Jerusalem, but he, with emphasis, declared his determination to go. He knew that bonds and afflictions awaited him, as was indicated by his letter to the Romans, written shortly before; from his address to the elders at Miletus; from the statement of the brethren at Tyre, and from what happened at Cesarea. None of these things, however, moved him, because he knew that it was the Lord's will that he should go.

"The incidents of this itineray bring before us very prominently two facts: 1. The great love and sympathy the brethren had for Paul, the missionary. 2. Paul's devotion to duty."

## CUBAN BAPTIST MISSION WORK

In a recent interesting pamphlet entitled "Cuba Libre," by Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, of Virginia, there appears a comprehensive, historical sketch of the "Pearl of the Antilles" and the civil and political vicissitudes of its population from the date of its discovery by Columbus to the present time, together with an intelligent presentation of the topography, products and material resources of the island.

In the concluding paragraph the writer says:

"The religious redemption of the island will fall largely to the Baptists. So great has been the wonderful work of Diaz, under the direction of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, up to the time of his banishment in April, 1896, that Dr. T. A. Pierson, in his thrilling book on the 'Miracles of Missions,' regards this work in Cuba among the marvels of modern missions. He says: 'This wonderful work in Cuba, considering the time and means expended in its promotion, has never been surpassed in the history of modern missions.' Diaz has been engaged in the work in Cuba about ten years. In that time he has organized thirty-six churches and stations and twenty-six Sunday schools. Many natives have been set apart for gospel work and hundreds have been annually bapitsed.

"Diaz's church in Havana was originally built for a theater at the cost of $140,000, but being a failure, it was sold to the Southern Baptist convention for $65,000. The seating capacity is 3,000 and the church has over 1,000 members. Over 8,000 people have applied for baptism, but only those are baptised who furnish clear evidence of having been born of the spirit."

This entire work has, of course, been interfered with by the war. Diaz is in Mexico, engaged in mission work under engagement with the American Baptist Publication Society. Other native preachers are employed by the home mission board to labor among the thousands of Cubans at Key West, Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla. Their labors at these points are reported as being abundantly successful.

Most of the male members of the Baptist churches in Cuba have disappeared, leaving principally the women and children to look after the religious and educational interests. Two of the deacons of Dr. Diaz's church remain in Havana, one of whom has charge of the Baptist cemetery there.

Regular preaching services are no longer maintained at any of the churches on the island. The few remaining men and the faithful women continue to meet at their accustomed places of worship, or elsewhere, for prayer services. A number of day schools and Sunday schools are continued with good attendance of children. These are supported by the home mission board.

The great Baptist brotherhood of this country is waiting with bated breath for the termination of the present unfortunate condition in Cuba. They will enter in and carry the bread of life to the entire population of the island at the first opportunity for renewing their mission work among these people.

## MISSION SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS

The three New Orleans Baptist churches of the home mission board of the southern Baptist convention now have their respective pastors all with them.

They are a trio of noble Christian workers and their presence on their usual fields of labor during these trying times is a source of great help and comfort to their troubled parishioners.

Rev. John F. Purser and his wife were at home when the fever first appeared. They sent their children away and remained themselves. They have both been busily occupied nursing and otherwise ministering to their people.

Rev. D. G. Whittinghill was in Europe when the fever broke out. He has returned and is now in New Orleans.

Rev. D. I. Purser was in Alabama on a vacation. Against the earnest protest of many friends he terminated his vacation and returned to New Orleans some days ago. In a letter written by him on September 27th to the home mission board. He says:

"I reached home Saturday and found my people well, so far as yellow fever is concerned. There is less sickness here now than there was at this time last year. Seventy-one deaths last week, against eighty-two for corresponding week last year. There are a great many people here who believe there is no yellow fever here. But, after all, there is a regular panicky feeling among the people.

"I am glad I came back and hope God will protect my life and enable me to do some good. * * * My people seem delighted to see me back. I will do the best I can with John and Whittinghill, who has just returned, and I hope we three may be helpful to our congregations and the public.

"Pray for us, and may God bless you and your board in your great work. If we shall fall, try and get others in our places."



REV. SAM DEAN.

He Delivers His First Sermon in Americus Today as Pastor of the First Baptist Church of That City.

Bishop Nelson, who has just returned after an absence of three months spent in attendance upon the Lambeth conference in London, will visit the Church of the Incarnation, West End, at 4 o'clock this afternoon and will baptize the rector's infant son.

Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor of Jackson Hill Baptist church, will this morning discuss the question, "The Other Side of Faith Cures and Christian Science."

Interesting services will be held at the rooms of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association, 44½ East Alabama street, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The meeting will be conducted by Rev. R. V. Atkisson. A cordial invitation is extended to all railroad men, their friends and families to attend. Good singing and a good talk may be expected.

This afternoon at the hall will be delivered the first of a series of addresses by prominent speakers every Sunday afternoon during October on "The New Life."

Rev. G. W. Bull, D.D., will begin the series this afternoon by speaking on the special topic: "The Summons." The other speakers on this series are Mr. Lucien Knight, Rev. T. R. McCarty, Judge Howard Van Epps and Rev. Theron H. Rice.

All young men as well as members of the association are urged to attend this special series of addresses. Attractive music will be rendered.

A young men's Bible class will be started on Monday night at 7 o'clock to be led by Rev. A. A. Marshall. All young men are invited to join.

Rev. K. T. Tsong will lecture at Grace church tonight on the "Customs of China." He is a recent graduate of Emory college and expects to return soon to Shanghai and do important educational work as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

The Right Rev. C. K. Nelson, D.D., bishop of Georgia, will visit St. Paul's church, Auburn avenue, near Fair street, this evening and administer the holy apostolic rite of confirmation at 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul's church, Auburn avenue. Services, morning prayer, 11 o'clock; holy communion, 11:45 a. m.; evensong and confirmation 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school 3 p. m. Father W. A. Green, priest in charge.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association meets tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the First Baptist church.

During this week there will be revival services held at the Edgewood Methodist church, Inman Park, conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. J. Ellis, assisted by Rev. Fletcher Walton. Services are held at 6:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. During the past week both services have been well attended. Powerful sermons have been preached with wonderful results. It is very evident that the spirit of God is with us. All are invited to come.

Rev. C. P. Williamson, the beloved pastor of the First Christian church, will fill the pulpit at his church today. Dr. Williamson has been ill for more than a year and has just returned from Kentucky, where he spent four months in recpuerating. The members and congregation of the First Christian church are cordially invited to attend the services today.

**(Notices intended for this column must be received at The Constitution office not later than Friday evening to secure classification).**

### Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. Walker Lewis, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. All are given a cordial invitation.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, superintendent.

Park Street, West End, Rev. John R. Robins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., C. H. Mitchell, superintendent. Seats free. All invited.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Turner, superintendent.

Payne Memorial Methodist, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. F. Lupton, superintendent. Epworth League at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. Cottage prayer meeting 8 p. m. Thursdays and Fridays. Ladies' prayer meeting 3 p. m. Friday. Officials' meeting as announced from pulpit.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. J. T. Daves, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. B. H. Catchings, superintendent. Epworth League meets Monday at 7:30 p. m. All invited to attend. Seats free.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. W. T. Bell, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. W. J. Cotter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Fincher, superintendent. Epworth League at 3 p. m.

Merritts Avenue Methodist, Rev. Peter A. Heard, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. A. Fraser, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Epworth League Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. T. Southard, superintendent.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 by the pastor. Sunday school and song service at 3 p. m., W. H. Holcombe, superintendent. Bible reading and prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. You are invited.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. C. H. Carson, Jr., pastor. Preaching Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Ed B. Yancey, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Epworth League meeting Friday night.

Decatur Street Mission, 228 Decatur street. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Regular services every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7:30 o'clock. Breakfast served free every Sunday morning from 8:30 to 9:30; also devotional services at the same time. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., John Anderson, superintendent.

West Atlanta Methodist church, on West Hunter car line, between West Hunter and Ashby streets, Rev. T. R. Kendall, Jr., pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow, Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. William H. Formosa, presiding elder. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. and prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 254 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Breakfast for the poor at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Edgewood Methodist, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Fletcher Walton and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. No Sunday school but special service at 9:30 a. m. for the children, conducted by Mrs. Mark D. Batcheldor. Revival services every night. All cordially invited.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

East Point Methodist Episcopal church. Preaching by the paster at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., Rev. James Mitchell, pastor. Sabbath school at 10:30 a. m., R. F. Thompson, superintendent.

Marietta Street mission, No. 191 Marietta street, John F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel service Sunday and Thursday 7:30 p. m. A Young People's Missionary and Literary Society will be organized Tuesday night. Everybody welcome.

Boulevard Methodist, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by pastor. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. K. T. Tsong, of China. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., F. B. Shepard, superintendent.

### Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. All cordially invited to attend.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Young Men's prayer meeting on Monday night. Regular church prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe and E. H. Thornton, superintendents. All are cordially invited to these services.

Third Baptist church, Rev. J. D. Winchester, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., S. P. Moncrief, superintendent. Young People's Union 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Monday 3 p. m. Public cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer street, Rev. Alex W. Bealer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Fred L. Allen and W. H. McLain, superintendents. Baptist Young People's Union, Jr., meeting at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. B. Y. P. Union Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Woman's Missionary Union every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All cordially invited. Seats free.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. J. Cooledge, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young People's Union meets at 7 p. m., Mr. S. E. Smith, president. Prayer meeting 7:45 p. m., Wednesday.

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Rev. N. B. O'Kelley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Young People's Union Thursday at 8 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young People's meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:45 p. m.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Jackson street, Rev. J. W. Spinks, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastoir. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., R. W. Bennett, superintendent.

Calvary Baptist church. Rev. William Strickland, pastor, corner Willow and Capitol streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. A. Rainwater, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. B. Y. P. U. meets Fridays at 7:45 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., S. B. Townes, superintendent.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays. Take Chattahoochee river car.

Berean Baptist church, corner Borne street and Berean avenue. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer and "Willing Workers' meeting Thursday at 7 p. m.

Berran Baptist church. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, J. S. Goodwin. Sunday school 3:30 p. m., J. L Turner, superintendent. Young People's Union Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Lon Buchannon, president. Prayer meeting Friday 7:30 p. m.

Antioch Baptist church, on the McDonough road, W. H. H. Dorsey, pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard. Sunday school 4 p. m., Ernest C. Allen, superintendent; Spencer Walden, assistant superintendent.

### Episcopal.

The Cathedral, corner Washington and Hunter streets, the Rev. W. A. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m., and on first and third Sundays 1:45 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 5 p. m. Services daily at 7:30 and 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sunday school 9 a. m. Sittings free. Ushers in attendance. Public invited.

St. Luke's church, the Rev. J. M. McCormick pastor. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. and on first Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street, near Corput, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, priest in charge. Holy communion each second Sunday 7:30 a. m. Sunday school 3:30 p. m., John C. Stoney, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Redeemer, Walker and Fair streets, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each fourth Sunday 11 a. m. Sunday school 4 p. m., H. G. Parry, superintendent. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Choir practice Friday 7:30 p. m. Industrial school Friday 4 p. m.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, Decatur, priest in charge. Holy communion each third Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., H. G. Parry, superintendent.

Christ church, Hapeville, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each fourth Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer 11 a. m.

Mission of the Holy Innocents, Rev. Clarence D. Frankel, north Atlanta, priest in charge. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon Monday 8 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, Rev. Allard Barnwell priest in charge. Sunday school 4 p. m., T. S. Coart, superintendent. Evening prayer each first Sunday 5 p. m. Industrial school Saturday 10 a. m.

St. Paul's, East Point, Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest in charge. Holy communion each first Sunday 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon each third Sunday 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon each second and fourth Sunday 5 p. m.

Church of the Incarnation, Lee street, West End, Rev. Wyllys Reed rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 4 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green priest in charge. Holy communion 7:30 and 11 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 8 p. m. Sunday school 3:30 p. m.

### Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Hoke Smith, superintendent; John S. Panchen, first assistant; A. M. Hoke, second assistant.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor. Services

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. Theron H. Rice, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. No services at night. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Sunday school will meet at 3:30 p. m. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. F. R. Graves. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor Sunday 6:15 p. m. All cordially invited.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William M. Everett, superintendent; C. B. McGaughey, assistant. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., W. D. Beattie, superintendent.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional services held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 p. m.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D.D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 9:45 a. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school 9:30 a. m., J. C. Dayton, superintendent. During the pastor's absence the church will be kept open.

### Universalist Church.

Universalist church, W. H. McGlaughlin, D.D., pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Praise and conference service by Y. P. C. U. at 11 a. m. On account of the absence of Dr. McGlaughlin there will be no night service.

### Congregational.

Central Congregational church, West Ellis street, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., "Spiritual Joy;" at 7:45 p. m., "Christian Assurance." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Watson Fuller, superintendent. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Ladies' Union Tuesday 3:20 p. m. Midweek prayer meeting Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational church will hold services in hall corner Marietta street and Ponder avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Jensen. Junior Endeavor at 2:30 p. m., and Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

### Adventists.

Services at the Seventh Day Adventist church at 507 East Fair street every Saturday at 10:45. Missionary meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

### Christian Church.

First Christian church, Hunter street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. C. P. Williamson, the pastor.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon, A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

### Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

### Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor, Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Sunday school 9 o'clock a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

### Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, corner of Church and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services with sermon Sunday at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome.

### Lutheran.

St. John's German Lutheran church—Morning service 10 a. m. Sunday school 9 a. m. Evening service (English) 7.30 p. m. Every one cordially invited.

First English Lutheran church—Services Sunday at the Y. M. C. A. hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

### Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:45 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer; subject, "Do All Spirits Have the Same Opinions and Beliefs?" followed by tests and impromptu poems and psychometric readings; proof of spirit returns. Seats free. Take elevator.

### Central Mission.

Central Union Mission, 45½ South Broad street. Undenominational services at 8 o'clock. Noonday prayer meeting every day in the week from 12 to 1. Newsboys' breakfast served free every Sunday morning. Temperance school every Sunday at 4 o'clock. There will be a meeting Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers.

### Christian Science.

Services held at the C. S. reading rooms, 205 and 206, "The Grand." Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Sunday school class 11:45 a. m. Experience meeting Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

### Undenominational.

Bethany Home, 36 Larkin street. Meetings on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3:30 p. m. and Monday at 7:30 p. m.

The open-door mission and boys' reformatory meets every Monday at 7:45 p. m. at 21 Hayden street.

### Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. and at 7:45 p. m. Communion service every first Sunday. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Epworth League meets Tuesday at 7:45 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 7:45 p. m., John Leakes, Jr., president.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. S. H. Dimon, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Epworth League Monday at 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., W. H. McGruder, superintendent.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. E. R. Carter, D.D., pastor.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Communion every first Sunday.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The First Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. Young People's Social Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Services at 8 p. m. under the auspices of Young Men's League of the church, with sermon by the pastor.

Shiloah A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. F. G. Simmons, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. T. Wilkinson, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Official board 7:30 p. m. Monday. Class meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Literary Society Thursday 7:30 p. m.

## NOT ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD.

A fact often overlooked, or not always understood, is that women suffer as much from distressing kidney and bladder troubles as the men. The womb is situated back of and very close to the bladder, and for that reason any distress, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort.

The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided by setting urine aside for twenty-four hours: a sediment or settling is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need doctoring. If you have pain or dull aching in the back, pass water too frequently, or scanty supply, with smarting or burning,—these are also convincing proofs of kidney troubles. If you have doctored without benefit, try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. The mild and the extraordinary effect will surprise you. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. If you take a medicine you should take the best. At druggists, fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Sunday Constitution, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

## FREE TO EVERY MAN.

**The Method of a Great Treatment**

**Which Cured Him After Everything Else Failed.**

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let-up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 135, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain, sealed envelope.

# FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

My little book **"THREE CLASSES OF MEN"** sent sealed free, upon request. It tells of my 30 years' practice and success in treating **Drains Night Losses, Impotency, Varicocele and Undevelopment** by nature's own gift to man—**Electricity.**



## DRUGS NEVER CURE

They only stimulate. With my famous **Electric Belt** and Supporting Suspensory I cured 5,000 last year, and give in "Health World" (sent sealed with book) over 400 voluntary testimonials new every month. Soothing currents applied through weakened parts atnight. It cures you while you sleep. Write for book today, and get my opinion of your case, free.

**DR. D. T. SANDEN, 826 Broadway, New York, N. Y**

# We Make Our Bow To the Women

**LADIES' FINE SHOES.**

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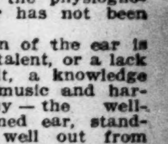
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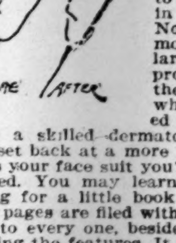
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# SHREWSBURY

BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN

CHAPTER XLI. (Continued.)

Lord Marlborough laughed softly. "My very dear duke," he said, "that is just what they are doing. They do name you. You are the fourth."

I believe that my lord had so little expected the answer that for a space he remained staring at the speaker, in equal surprise and dismay. Then his indignation finding vent, "It is not possible," he cried. "Even in the coffee houses! And besides, if our story is true, my lord, the duke of Devonshire alone knows what Sir John has discovered, and whom he has accused."

Lord Marlborough pursed up his lips. "Things get known strangely," he said. "For instance, the shadow which came between your grace and his majesty in 90—probably you supposed it to be known to the king only, or, if to any besides, to Portland, at most? On the contrary, there were scarce a knot of chatterers at Garraway's but whispered of your dinners with Middleton and meetings with Montgomery, watched for the even, and gave the odds on St. Germain's in guineas."

The earl spoke in his airiest manner, took snuff in medio and with a carelessness that none could so well affect avoided looking at his hearer. Nevertheless, the shaft went home. My lord smitten between the joints of his harness, suffered all that a proud and sensitive man, apprised on a sudden that his dearest secrets were the property of the market place, could suffer, and rage dissipating the composure which self-respect would fain have maintained. "My lord, this is going too far!" he gasped. "Who gave your lordship leave to—to touch on a matter which concerns only myself?"

"Simply this later matter," the earl answered in a plain, matter-of-fact tone that at once sobered the duke and seemed to justify his own interference. "If there is anything at all in this rumor—if Sir John has really said anything, I take it that the old gossip is at the bottom of it."

The duke stared before him with a troubled face, and did not answer. To some it might have seemed the most natural course to carry war into the informant's country, and by a dry question or a pregnant word suggest that at least as good grounds existed for the imputation cast on him. But such a line of argument was beneath the dignity, which was never long wanting to my lord, and he made no attempt to disturb the other's equanimity or question his triumph. After a time, however, "I beg your pardon," he said. "I forgot myself and spoke hastily. But he is a most impudent fellow."

"A d—d impudent fellow!" the earl cried, with more fervor than he had yet exhibited.

"And he is playing an impudent game," my lord continued thoughtfully, "but a dangerous one."

"As he will find to his cost before he has done!" Lord Marlborough answered. "It is cunningly thought of. If he will save his head he must give up some one. So as he will not give up his friends, he will ruin his enemies; if the king is a fool, and can spare us."

"The king is no fool!" said the duke, rather coldly. It was no secret that between William and Lord Marlborough love was not lost.

"Well, that may be a good thing for us," the earl answered lightly. He had not the reputation even with his friends of setting his feelings before his interest, nor probably in all England was there a man who looked out on the world with a keener eye to benefit by the weaknesses of man and make profit of their strength.

I know that it ill becomes one in my station to carp at the great duke, as men now style him, though of all his greatness, genius and courage, there remains but a poor driveling childishness, calling every minute for a woman's tendance. And far am I from giving voice or encouragement to the hints of those who, hating him, maintain that in future times things incredibly base will be traced to his door. But truth is truth; that he knew more of the matter now threatening and stood to lose more by it than my lord, I have little doubt; nor that this being so, the real object of his visit was to insure the solidity of the assailed phalanx, and particularly to make it certain that the secretary, whose weight with the king was exceeded only by his popularity with the party, should not stand aloof from the common hazard.

Having attained this object, so far as it could be attained in a single interview, and finding that the duke, in spite of all his efforts to the contrary, continued moody and distraught, he presently took his leave. But to my lord's astonishment and he was announced again ten minutes later. He re-entered with profuse apologies.

"I went from your grace's to the Venetian ambassador's on the farther side of the square," he said. "There I heard it confidently stated that Goodman, one of the two witnesses against Sir John, had absconded. Have you heard it, duke?"

"No," my lord answered, with some dryness. "And I am sure that it is not true."

"You would have heard it?"

"Necessarily."

"Nevertheless, and craving your pardon," the earl answered slowly, "I think that there is something in it. If he has not been induced to go, I fancy from what I hear that he is hesitating."

"Then he must be looked to."

"Yet—were he to go, you see—it would make all the difference—to Sir John," the earl said. "There would be only Porter, and the act requires two witnesses."

My lord lifted his eyebrows; that two witnesses were required in a case of treason was too trite a statement to call for comment. Then, seeing the other's drift, he smiled. "That were to lick the platter, my lord, in order to keep the fingers clean," he said.

Lord Marlborough laughed airily. "Well put!" he said, not a whit abashed. "So it would. You are right, duke, as you always are. But I have detained you too long." With which, and another word of apology, he took his leave a second time.

That he left an unhappy man behind him, none can doubt, who knew the duke's sensitive nature, and respect for his high position and dignity. To find that the weakness, venial and casual, of which he had been guilty years before in stooping to listen to Lord Middleton's solicitations—a fault which he had fancied known only to the king and by him forgiven—to find that this was the property of the public, was burden enough; but to learn, that on this was to be founded a fresh charge, for the proper refutation of which the past must be raked up, was torture intolerable. In a fine sense of the ridiculous, my lord excelled any man of his time; he could feather therefore out of his own breast the shafts of evil that would be aimed at the man who, one of the seven to bring over William in '88, had stooped in '89 to listen to the exile! He could see more clearly than any all the inconsistency, all the folly, all the weakness of the course, to which he had, not so much committed himself, as been tempted to commit himself. The minister unfaithful, the patriot importuned, were parts in which he saw himself exposed to the town, to the sallies of Tom Brown, and the impertinences of Ned Ward; nay, in proportion as he appreciated the grandeur of honest rebellion, of treason, open and declared, he felt shame for the pettiness of the part he had himself played, a waverer when trusted, and a palterer when in power.

Such reflections weighed on him so heavily that, though one of the proudest, and therefore to those below him one of the most courteous and considerate of men, he could scarcely bring himself to face his subordinates when the hour came for him to attend the office. Sir John Trumball still deferred to him. Mr. Vernon still bowed until the curls of his wig hid his stout red cheeks, the clerks where he came still rose, pale, smug and submissive in his honor. But he fancied—quite falsely—something ironical in this respect; he pictured nods and heard words behind his back; and suspecting the talk, which hushed at his entrance, rose high on his departure, to be at his expense, he underwent a score of martyrdoms before he returned to St. James square.

Meanwhile the absence of the king aggravated his position, firstly, by depriving him of the only confidant his pride permitted him; secondly, by adding to his troubles the jealousies which invariably attend government by a council. Popularly considered, he was first minister of the crown and deepest in the king's confidence. But the steward replied, "Sir John has something to say about three others, Lord Marlborough, Ned Russell and Godolphin. And what he says about them I know in the main to be true. Therefore—"

"You infer that he is telling the truth about me?" cried my lord, fuming; yet covering his rage with a decent appearance since a hundred eyes were on them as they drove slowly around in the glass coach.

"Not altogether. There are other things."

"What other things?"

"The talk there was about your grace and Middleton at the time of your resignation."

My lord groaned. "All the world knows that, it seems," he said. "And should know that I have never denied it."

"True."

"But this! It is the most absurd, the most ridiculous, the most fantastical story! How could I go out of town for twenty-four hours, and the fact not be known to half London? Let Sir John name the day."

"He has," the other duke answered. "He lays it on the 10th of June."

"Well?"

"There was a land bank meeting of the



"THEN, THAT FOR YOUR KING," SHE SHRIEKED.

knowledge that one of his colleagues withheld a matter from him, and was in private communication with William in respect to it was not rendered less irksome by the suspicion, amounting almost to a certainty, that his own concern in the business was that of a culprit. This it was which first and most intimately touched his dignity, and this it was which at the end of a fortnight of suspense drove him to a desperate resolution. He would broach the matter to the duke of Devonshire and learn the best and the worst of it.

Desiring to do this in a manner the least formal, he took occasion to dismiss his coach at the next council meeting, and, telling the duke that he wished to mention a matter to him, he begged a seat in his equipage. But whether the lord steward foresaw what was coming, and parried the subject discreetly, or my lord's heart failed him, they reached the square and nothing said, except on general topics. There, my lord's people coming out to receive them, it seemed natural to ask the duke of Devonshire to enter; but my lord, instead, begged the duke to drive him round and round a while; and when they were again started, "I have not been well lately," he said—which was true, more than one having commented on it at the council table—"and I wished to tell you that I fear I shall find it necessary to go into the country for a time."

"To Roehampton?" said his companion, after a word or two of regret.

"No; to Eyford."

For a moment his grace of Devonshire was silent; and my lord, without looking at him, had the idea that he was startled. At length as the coach went by London house, "I would not do that just at this time," he said, quietly.

"Why not?" asked my lord.

"Because—well for one thing, the king's service may suffer."

"That is not your reason!" quoth my lord stubbornly. "You are thinking of the Fenwick matter."

Again the other duke delayed his answer, but when he spoke his voice was both kind and earnest. "Frankly, I am," he said. "If you know so much, duke, you know that it would have an ill appearance."

"How?" said my lord. "Let me tell you that all Sir John knows or can know, the king knows—and has known for some time."

This time there was no doubt that the lord steward was startled. "You cannot mean it, duke," he said in a constrained voice, and with a gesture of reproach. "You cannot mean that it was with his majesty's knowledge you had a meeting with Sir John, he being outlawed at the time and under ban? That were to make his majesty at best an abettor of treason, and at worst a viler thing! For to incite to treason and then to prosecute the traitor—but it is impossible!"

"I have not the least notion what your grace means," my lord said, in a freezing tone. "What is this folly about a meeting with Sir John?"

The duke of Devonshire was as proud as my patron, and nothing in the great mansion which he was then building in the wilds of the Derbyshire peak was likely to cause the gaping peasants more astonishment, than he felt at this setback. "I don't understand your grace," he said at last, in a tone of marked offense.

"Nor I you," my lord answered, thoroughly roused.

"I am afraid—I have said too much," said the other stiffly.

"Or too little," my lord retorted. "You must go on now."

"Must? Must?" quoth the duke, whose high spirit had ten years before led him to strike a blow that came near to costing him his estate.

"Ay, must—in justice," said my lord. "In justice to me as well as to others."

After a brief pause, "That is another thing," answered the lord steward civilly. "But—is it possible, duke, that you know so much, and do not know that Sir John asserts that you met him at Ashford? Two days only before his capture? and entrusted him with a ring and a message—both for St. Germain's?"

"At Ashford?"

"Yes."

"This is sheer madness," my lord cried, holding his hand to his head. "Are you mad, Devonshire, or am I?"

Whether the duke, having heard Sir John's story and marked his manner of telling it had prejudged the cause, or thought that my lord over-acted surprise, he did not immediately answer; and when he did speak, his tone was dry, though courteous. "Well, of course—it may be Sir John who is mad," he said.

"D—n Sir John," my lord answered, sitting up in the coach and fairly facing his companion. "You do not mean to tell me that you believe this story of a cock and bull, and—a—a—"

"A ring," said the duke of Devonshire, quietly.

"Well?"

"Well, duke, it is this way," the lord council on that day. But your grace did not attend it."

"No? No, I remember I did not. It was the day my mother was taken ill. She sent for me, and I lay at her house that night and the next."

His grace of Devonshire coughed. "That is unfortunate," he said, and leaned forward to bow to the bishop of London, whose chariot had just entered the square.

"Why?" said my lord, ready to take offense at anything.

"Because, though I do not doubt your word, the world will require witnesses. And Lady Shrewsbury's household is suspect. Her jacobite leanings are known, and her people's evidence would go for little. That that should be the day—but there, there, your grace must take courage," the duke continued kindly. "All that the party can do will be done. Within the week Lord Portland will be here, bringing his majesty's commands, and we shall then know what he proposes to do about it. If I know the king, and I think I do—"

But the picture which these words suggested to my lord's mind was too much for his equanimity. To know for certain that the king who had extended indulgence to him once was in possession of this new accusation, and perhaps believed it—that was bad enough. But to hear that Portland also was in the secret, and grim, faithful Dutchman, as he was, might presently, in support of the low opinion of English fidelity which he held, quote him, the first minister of England, was too much. In a hoarse voice he cut the duke short, asking to be set down before they quarreled; and his grace, hastening with a hurried word of sympathy to comply, my lord stepped out, and looking neither to the right nor left, passed into his house, and to the library, where, locking the door, he shut himself in with his trouble.

## CHAPTER XLII.

I have commonly reckoned it among my lord's greatest misfortunes that in a crisis of his affairs which demanded all the assistance that friendship, the closest and most intimate could afford, he had neither wife nor child to whom he could turn, and from whom, without loss of dignity, he might receive comfort and support. He was a solitary man, separated from such near relations as he had, by differences as well religious as political, and from the world at large by the grandeur of a position which imposed burdens as onerous as the privileges it conferred were rare.

To a melancholy habit, which some attributed to the sad circumstances attendant on his father's death, and others to the change of faith which he had been induced to make on reaching manhood, he added a natural shyness and reserve, qualities which, ordinarily veiled from observation by manners and an address the most charming and easy in the world, were none the less obstacles where friendship was in question. Not that of friendship there was much among the political men of that day; the perils and uncertainties of the time inculcated a distrust which was only overcome where blood or marriage cemented the tie, as in the case of Lords Sunderland, Godolphin and Marlborough, and again of the Russells and Cavendishes. But, be that as it may, my lord stood outside these bonds, and enjoyed and rued a splendid isolation. As if already selected by fortune for that strange combination of great posts with personal loneliness which was to be more strikingly exhibited in the death chamber of her late majesty, Queen Anne, he lived, whether in his grand house in St. James square, or at Ryford, among the Gloucestershire wolds, as much apart as any man in London or in England.

Withal, I knew men called him the king of hearts. But the popularity of which that title seemed the sign and seal was fictitious and unreal; born, while they talked with him, of his spontaneous kindness and boundless address; doomed to perish an hour later of spite and envy, or of sheer inanition. Since the duke was sensitive, over proud for intimacy, flattered no man and gave no confidence.

Such an one bade fair, when in trouble, to eat out his heart. Prone to fancy all men's hands against him, he doubled the shame and outdid the most scandalous. So far indeed was he from deriving comfort from things that would have restored such men as my Lord Marlborough to perfect self-respect and composure, that I believe, and, in fine, had it from himself, that the letter which the king wrote to him from Loo (and which came to his hands through Lord Portland's three days after the interview with his grace of Devonshire) pained him more sensibly than all that had gone before.

"You may judge of my astonishment," his majesty wrote, "at his effrontery in accusing you. You are, I trust, too fully convinced of the entire confidence which I place in you to think that such stories can make any impression on me. You will observe this honest man's sincerity, who only accuses those in my service, and not one of his own party."

It will be understood that that in his majesty's letter which touched my lord home was less the magnanimity displayed in it, than the remembrance that once before the sovereign had dealth with the subject in the same spirit; and that now the world must know this. Of the immediate accusation, with all its details of time and circumstance, he thought little, believing not only that the truth must quickly sweep it away, but that in the meantime few would be found so credulous as to put faith in it. But he saw with painful clearness that the charge would rub the old sore and gall the old raw; and he winced, seated alone in his library in the silence of the house, as if the iron already seared the living flesh. With throes of shame he foresaw what staunch whigs such as Somers and Wharton, would say of him; what The Postboy and The Courant would print of him; what the rank and file of the party—exposed to no danger in the event of a restoration, and consequently to few temptations to make their peace abroad—would think of their trusted leader, when they learned the truth.

On Marlborough and Russell, Godolphin and Sunderland the breath of suspicion had blown; on him never, and he had held his head high. How could he meet them now? How could he face them Nay, if that were all, how, he asked himself, could he face the honest nonjuror, or the honest jacobite, or the honest tory? He, who had taken the oaths to the new government and broken them; who had set up the new government and deceived it; who had dubbed himself patriot cui bono? Presently brooding over it, he came to think that there was but one man in England, turpissimus; that it would be better in the day of reckoning for the meanest carted pickpocket, whose sentence came before him for revision, than for the king's secretary in his garter and robes.

Nor, if he had known all that was passing, and all that was being said among those with whom his fancy painfully busied itself, would he have been the happier. For Sir John's statement got abroad with marvelous quickness. Before Lord Portland arrived from HoNand the details were whispered in every tavern and coffee house within the bills. The tories and jacobites, aiming above everything at finding a counter-blast to the assassination plot, the discovery of which had so completely sapped their credit with the nation, pounced on the scandal with ghoulish avidity, and repeated and exaggerated it on every occasion. Every jacobite house of call, from the notorious Dog in Drury lane, the haunt of mumpers and footpads, to the Chocolate house in St. James's rang with it. For Sir John, all (they said among themselves) that they had expected of him was surpassed by this. He was extolled to the skies alike for what he had done and for what he had not done; and as much for the wit that had confounded his enemies as for the courage that had protected his friends. For what jacobite, seeing the enemy hoist with his own petard, could avoid a snigger? Or hear the word informer without swearing that Sir John was the most honest man who ever signed his name to a deposition.

The whigs, on the other hand, exasperated by an attack as subtle as it was unforeseen, denied the charges with a passion and fury that of themselves betrayed apprehension. Here, they said, was another Taafe, suborned by the same gang and the same vile machinations that had brought about the Lancashire failure, and hounded Trenchard to his death. Not content with threatening Sir John with the last penalties of treason and felony and filling the Rose tavern with protestations, which admitted the weight while they denied the truth of the charges brought against their leaders, the party called aloud for meetings, inquiries and prosecutions, to which the leaders soon found themselves pledged, whether they would or no.

My lord, out of sensitiveness or that overappreciation of what was due to himself and others, which in a degree unfitted him for public life, had a week before this pleaded indisposition, begun to keep the house, and to all requests proffered by his colleagues that he would take part in the deliberations returned a steadfast negative. This, notwithstanding everything that was done, was communicated to him, and announcements of the meetings, which it was now proposed to hold, one at Lord Somers, in Lincoln's inn fields, and the other at Admiral Russell's, would doubtless have been made to him within the hour. At it chanced, however, he received the news from another source. On the day of the decision, as he sat alone, dwelling gloomily on the past, the square was roused at the quietest time of the forenoon by an arrival. With a huge clatter, the countess' glass chariot with its outriders, running footmen and lolling waiting women, rolled up to the door, and in a moment my lady was announced.

It is probable that there was no one whom he had less wish to see. But he could not deny himself of her, and he rose with an involuntary groan. The countess on her side was in no better temper, as her first words indicated. "My life, my lord, what is this I hear?" she cried roundly, as soon as the door closed upon her. "That you are lying down to be trodden on? And cannot do this and will not do that, but pule and cry at home while they spin a rope for you! Sakes, man, play the one side, play the other side—which you please. But play it! Play it!"

My lord, chagrined as much by the intrusion as by the reproach, answered her with more spirit than he was wont to use to her. "I thought, madame," he answered sharply, "that the one thing you desired was my withdrawal from public life!"

"Aye, but not after this fashion!" she retorted, striking her ebony cane on the floor and staring at him, her raddled face and huge curled wig trembling. "If all I hear be true—and I hear that they are going to hold two inquests on you—and you continue to sit here, it will be fine withdrawal. You will be doomed by James and blocked by William, and that d—d rogue, John Churchill, will wear your clothes. Withdrawal, say you? No, if you had withdrawn six months ago when I bade you, you would have gone and been thanked. But now the fat is in the fire, and wanting courage you'll frizzle, my lad."

"And whom have I to thank for that, madam?" he asked, with bitterness.

"Why, yourself, booby!" she cried.

"No, madam, your friends!" he replied—which was so true and hit the mark so exactly that my lady looked rather foolish for a moment. Without noticing the change, however, "Your friends, madam," he continued. "Lord Middleton and Sir John Fenwick, and Montgomery and the rest, whom you have never ceased pressing me to join! Who, unable to win me will now ruin me. But you are right, madam. I see, for myself now, that it is not possible to play against them with clean hands, and therefore I leave the game to them."

"Pack of rubbish!" she cried.

"It is not rubbish, madam, as you will find," he answered, coldly. "You say they will hold two inquests on me? There will be no need. Within the week my resignation of all my posts will be in the king's hands."

"And you?"

"And I, madame, shall be on my way to Eyford."

Now, there is nothing more certain than that for a year past the countess had strained every nerve to detach the duke from the government with a view to his reconciliation with King James and St. Germains. But, having her full share of a mother's pride, she was so far from wishing to see him retire after this fashion as if she had never conceived the notion. And to this the asperity of her answer bore witness. "To Eyford?" she cried shrilly. "More like to Tower Hill! Or the Three Trees and a thirteen-ha'penny fee—for that is your measure! God, my lad, you make me sick! You make me sick!" she continued, her wrinkled old face distorted by the violence of her rage, and her cane going tap-a-tap in her half-palsied hand. "That a son of mine should lack spirit to turn on these pettifoggers!"

"Your friends, madame," he said, remorselessly.

"These perts and start-ups! But you are mad, man! You are mad," she continued. "Mad as King Jamie was when he fled the country—and who more glad than the Dutchman! And as it was with him, so it will be with you. They will strip you, Charles! They will strip you bare as you were born! And the end will be, you'll lie with Allesbury in the tower, or bed with Tony Hamilton in a garret la bas!"

"Which is precisely the course to which you have been pressing me," he replied with something of a sneer.

"Ay, with a full purse," she screamed. "With a full purse, fool! With Eyford and 50,000 guineas, my lad! But go, a beggar, as you'll go, and it is welcome you will be—to the doorkey and the kennel, or like enough to King Louis's bastile! Tell me, man, that this is all nonsense! That you'll show your face to your enemies; go abroad and be king again!"

My lord answered gravely that his mind was quite made up.

"To go?" she gasped. "To go to Eyford?" And raising her stick in her shaking hand, she made a gesture so menacing that fearing she would strike him, my lord stepped back.

Nevertheless, he answered her firmly. "Yes, to Eyford. My letter to the king is already written."

"Then that for you and your king!" she shrieked, and in an excess of uncontrolled passion she whirled her stick round and brought it down on a stand of priceless Venice crystal which stood beside her, being the same that Seignors Soranzo and Venier had presented to the duke, in requital of the noble entertainment which my lord had given to the Venetian ambassadors the April preceding. The blow shivered the vases, which fell in a score of fragments to the floor, but not content with the ruin she had accomplished, the countess struck fiercely again and again. "There's for you, you poor speechless fool!" she continued. "That a son of mine should lie down to his enemies! There was never Brudenel did it. But your father, he, too, was a—"

"Madam," he said, taking her up grimly, "I will not hear you on that!"

"Ay, but you shall hear me!" she screamed, and yet more soberly. "He, too, was a—"

"Silence!" he said, and this time, low as his voice rang, ay, and though it trembled, it stilled her. "Silence, madam!" he repeated, "or you do that which neither the wrong you wrought so many years ago to him you miscall nor those things common fame still tells of you, nor differences of creed, nor differences of party, have prevailed to effect. Say more of him," he continued, "and we do not meet again, my lady. For I have this at least from you, that I do not easily forgive."

She glared at him a moment, rage, alarm and vexation all distorting her face. Then, "The door!" she hissed. "The door, boor! You are still my son, and, if you will not obey me, shall respect me. Take me out, and if I enter your house again—"

She did not complete the sentence, but lapsed into noddings and mowings and mutterings, her fierce black eyes flickering vengeance to come. However, my lord paid no heed to that, but, glad, doubtless, to be rid of her visit, even at the cost of his venetian, offered her his arm in silence, and led her into the hall and to her chariot.

She could not avenge herself on him, and, it might be, she would not if she could. But there was one on whom her passion alighted, who, with all her cunning, little expected the impending storm. The most astute are sometimes found napping. And the smoothest padnag will plunge. Whether the favorite waiting woman had overstepped her authority of late, presuming on a senility, which existed indeed, but neither absolutely blinded my lady, nor was to be depended on in face of gusts of passion such as this; whether this was the case I say, or Monterey, rendered incautious by success, was unfortunate enough to betray her triumph by some look of spite or malice during the drive home, it is certain that at the door the storm broke. Without the least warning the countess, after using her arm to descend, turned on her, a very Bess of Bedlam.

"And you, you grinning ape!" she cried, "you come no farther! This is no home of yours. Begone, or I will have you whipped! You don't go into my house again!"

The astonished woman, taken utterly aback, and not in the least understanding, began to remonstrate. Her first thought was that the countess was ill. "Your ladyship—is not well," she cried, with solicitude veiling her alarm. "You cannot mean—"

"Ay, but I can! I can!" the old lady answered mocking her. "You have done mischief, now go and do no more here! Where is that man of yours, who went and never came back, and naught but excuses? And now this."

"Oh, my lady, what ails you?" the waiting woman cried. "What does this mean?"

"You know!" said my lady with an oath. "So begone about your business, and don't let me see your face again, or it will be the worse for you!"

Disarmed of her usual address by the suddenness of the attack, the Monterey began



"My Husband, My Husband, Shall Kill You All, Aye He Shall."

to whimper; and again asked how she had offended her and what she had done to deserve this. "I, who have served you so long and so faithfully?" she cried. "What have I done to earn this?"

"God and you know better than I do!" was the fierce answer. And then, "Williams," the countess cried to her majordomo, who with the lackeys and grooms was standing by, enjoying the sudden fall of the favorite, "see that that drab does not cross my threshold again, or you go. Do you hear? Ay, mistress, you would poison me if you could!" the old lady went on, gibing and pointing with her stick at the face, green with venom and spite, that betrayed the baffled woman's feelings. "Look at her! Look at her! There is Mme. Voisin for you! There is Mme. Turner! She would poison you all if she could. But you should have done it yesterday, you slut! You will not have the chance now. Put her rags out here—here on the road; and do you, Williams, send her packing, and see she takes naught of mine, not a pinner or a sleeve, or she goes to Paddington fair for it! Ay, you drab," my lady continued, with cruel exultation, "I'll see you beat hemp yet, and your shoulders smarting!"

"May God forgive you!" cried the waiting woman, fighting with her rage.

"He may or he may not!" said the dreadful old lady, coolly turning to go in. "Anyway, your score won't stand for much in the sum, my girl."

And not until the countess had gone in and Mme. Monterey saw before her the grinning faces of the servants, as they stood to bar the way, did she thoroughly take in what had happened to her, or the utter ruin of all her prospects which this meant. Then, choking with passion, rage, despair, "Let me pass!" she cried, advancing and trying frantically to push her way through them. "Let me pass, you boobies! Do you hear? How dare—"

"Against orders, Mme. Voisin," said the major-domo, with a hoarse laugh, and he thrust her back. And when maddened by the touch and defeat, she flung herself on him in a frenzy, one of the lackeys caught her round the waist, lifting her off her legs, carried her out, screaming and scratching, and set her down in the road amid the laughter of his companions.

"There," he said, "and next time better manners, mistress, or I'll drop you in the horse pond. You are not young enough or tender enough for these airs! Ten years ago you might have scratched all you pleased!"

"Strike you dead!" she cried. "My husband—my husband shall kill you all! Ay, he shall!"

"When he gets out of the gatehouse we will talk, mistress," the man answered. "But he's there, and you know it!"

## CHAPTER XLIII.

My lord persisted in his design of retiring to Eyford; nor could all the persuasions of his friends, and of some who were less his friends than their own, induce him to attend either the meeting of the party at Admiral Russell's or that which was held in Lincoln's inn fields, a thing which I take to be in itself a refutation of the statement, sometimes heard in his disparagement, that he lacked strength. For it is on record that his grace of Marlborough, in the great war, where he had in a manner to contend with emperors and princes, held all together by his firmness and conduct, yet he failed with my lord, though he tried hard, pleading as some thought in his own cause. To his arguments and those of Admiral Russell and Lord Godolphin, the hearty support of the party was not lacking, if it could have availed. But as a fact it went into the other scale, since in proportion as his followers proclaimed their faith in my lord's innocence and denounced his accusers, he felt shame for the old folly and inconsistency, that known by some and suspected by more must now be proclaimed to the world. It was this which paralyzed for a time the vigor and intellect that at two great crises saved the Protestant party, and this which finally determined him to leave London.

It was not known, when he started, that horse patrols had been ordered to the Kent and Essex roads in expectation of his majesty's immediate crossing. Nor is it likely that the fact would have swayed him had he known it, since it was not upon his majesty's indulgence—of which, indeed, he was assured—or disfavor, that he was depending; my lord being moved rather by considerations in his own mind. But at Maidenhead, where he lay the first night, Mr. Vernon overtook him—coming up with him as he prepared to start in the morning—and gave him news which presently altered his mind. Not only was his majesty hourly expected at Kensington, where his apartments were being hastily prepared, but he had expressed his intention of seeing Fenwick at once and sifting him.

"Nor is that all," Mr. Vernon continued. "I have reason to think your grace is under a complete misapprehension as to the character of the charges that are being made."

"What matter what the charges are?" my lord replied wearily, leaning back in his coach. For he had insisted on starting.

"It does matter very much—saving your presence, duke," Mr. Vernon answered bluntly; a sober and downright gentleman whose after-succession to the seals, though thought at the time to be an excessive elevation, and of the most sudden, was fully justified by his honorable career. "Pardon me, I must speak. I have been swayed too long by your grace's extreme dislike of the topic."

"Which continues," my lord said dryly.

"I care not a jot—if it does!" Mr. Vernon cried impetuously; and then met the duke's look of surprise and anger with: "Your grace forgets that it is treason is in question! High treason, not in the clouds and in praeterito, but in presenti, and in Kent! High treason in aiding and abetting Sir John Fenwick, an outlawed traitor, and by his mouth and hand communicating with and encouraging the king's enemies."

"You are beside the mark, sir," my lord answered in a tone of freezing displeasure. "That has nothing to do with it. It is a foolish tale which will not stand a minute. No man believes it."

"Maybe! But, by G—d! two men will prove it."

"Two men?" quoth my lord, his ear caught by that.

"Ay, two men! And two men are enough! In treason."

My lord stared hard before him. "Who is the second?" he said at last.

"A dubious fellow, yet good enough for the purpose," the under secretary answered, overjoyed that he had at last got a hearing. "A man named Matthew Smith, long suspected of jacobite practices and arrested with the others at the time of the late conspiracy, but released, as he says—"

"Well?"

"Corruptly," quoth the under secretary coolly; and laid his hand on the chair string.

My lord sprang in his seat. "What!" he cried, and uttered an oath, a thing which he rarely condescended. Then: "It is true, I know the man—"

"He is in the countess's service."

"In her husband's. And he was brought before me. But the warrant was against one John Smith—or William Smith, I forget which—and I knew this man to be Matthew Smith; and the messenger himself owning a mistake, I released the man."

"Of course," said Mr. Vernon, hotly impatiently. "Of course. But that, your grace, is not the gravamen. It is a more serious matter than he alleges; that, accompanied you to Ashford; that you were in his presence when Sir John Fenwick said that you gave Sir John a ring—and a word he confirms Sir John's statement in all points. And there being now two witnesses, the matter becomes grave. Shall I stop the coach?" And he made as if he would twitch the cord.

The duke wearing a very sober face, yet one wherein the light of conflict began to flicker—drummed softly on the glass with his fingers. "How do you come by this evidence?" he said at last. "Has Sir John approved against him?"

"No, but Sir John sent for him—this morning he saw Devonshire for the same time—and I suppose threatened him. The fellow went to Trumball and said that he had evidence to give touching Sir John if he could have his majesty's word that he should not suffer. It was given him, more or less, and he confirmed Sir John's story, toti dem verbis. They have had him at the gatehouse these ten days, it seems, on Trumball's warrant.

The duke drew a deep breath. "Mr. Vernon, I am much obliged to you," he said. "You have played the friend to the teeth. I see that I have treated this matter too lightly. Sir John, unhappy as he is, has some of his notions, is a gentleman; and I was wrong to think that he would wish to make me out of pure malice and without ground. There is some ill practice here."

"Devilish ill," Mr. Vernon answered, scarce able to conceal his delight.

"Some plot."

"Ay, plot within plot!" cried the undersecretary, chuckling. "Shall I pull a string?"

The duke hesitated, his face plainly showing the conflict that was passing in his mind. Then, "if you please," he said.

And so there, the coach came to a standstill; as I have often heard, on an old humpbacked bridge short of Nettlebed, near the cottages into the village from Maidenhead. One of the outriders, spurring to the carriage window for orders, my lord cried, "To Maidenhead!"

"No, London," said Mr. Vernon, firmly.

"And one of you," he continued, "gallop forward, and have horses ready at the first change house. And so to the next."

The duke, his head in a whirl with what he had heard, pushed resistance no further, letting the reins fall from his hands, he consented to be led by his companion. In deference to his wishes, however—so far as than to his health, which the events of the last few weeks had seriously shaken—he was determined to conceal his return to town; the rather as the report of his absence might encourage his opponents, or lead them to show their hands more openly. Hence, in the common histories of the day, and even in works so learned as generally well informed as the bishop of Salisbury's and Mr. ——'s it is said and asserted that the duke of Shrewsbury retired to his seat in Gloucestershire before the king's return, and remained there in seclusion until his final resignation of the seals. It is probable that by using Mr. Vernon's house in place of his own, and by his extreme avoidance of publicity while he lay in town, my lord had himself to thank for this statement; but that in neglecting it these writers, including the learned bishop, are wanting in accuracy, the details I am to present will clearly show.

Suffice it that entering London late that night, my lord drove to Mr. Vernon's, who going next morning to the office, presently returned with the news that the king had ridden in from Margate after dining at Sittingbourne, and would give an audience to Sir John on the following day. But, as these tidings did no more than fulfill our expectation, and scarcely accounted for the air of briskness and satisfaction which marked the burly and honest gentleman, it is to be supposed that he did not tell the duke all he had learned. And, indeed, I know this to be so.

(To Be Continued.)


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# A NEW FOE OF THE WARSHIP—A SEMI-SUB-MARINE TORPEDO STATION HAS BEEN INVENTED

## From This Hidden Station Explosives of Frightful Force Can Be Sent At Unsuspecting Ships.

## Bids Fair To Be Fatal to the Largest Ships.

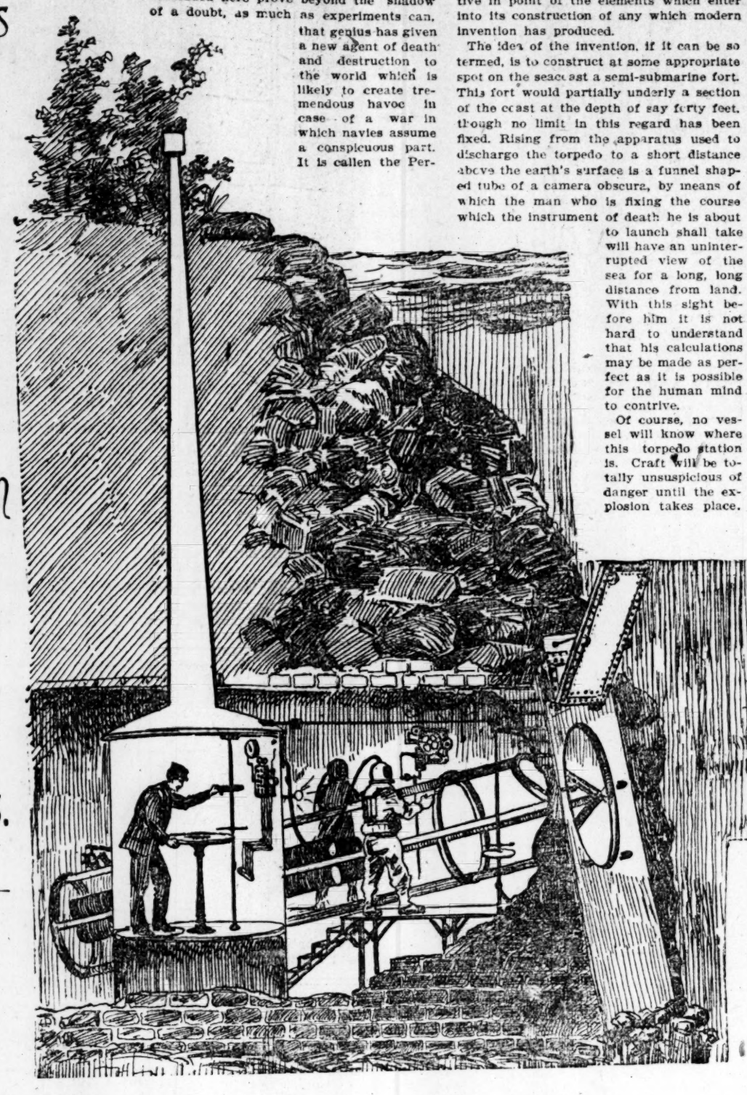
Auckland, New Zealand, September 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—Experiments just concluded here prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, as much as experiments can, that genius has given a new agent of death and destruction to the world which is likely to create tremendous havoc in case of a war in which navies assume a conspicuous part. It is called the Perkin's semi-submarine torpedo fort, and the torpedo it uses is one of the most destructive in point of the elements which enter into its construction of any which modern invention has produced.

The idea of the invention, if it can be so termed, is to construct at some appropriate spot on the seacoast a semi-submarine fort. This fort would partially underly a section of the coast at the depth of say forty feet, though no limit in this regard has been fixed. Rising from the apparatus used to discharge the torpedo to a short distance above the earth's surface is a funnel shaped tube of a camera obscura, by means of which the man who is fixing the course which the instrument of death he is about to launch shall take will have an uninterrupted view of the sea for a long, long distance from land. With this sight before him it is not hard to understand that his calculations may be made as perfect as it is possible for the human mind to contrive.

Of course, no vessel will know where this torpedo station is. Craft will be totally unsuspicious of danger until the explosion takes place.

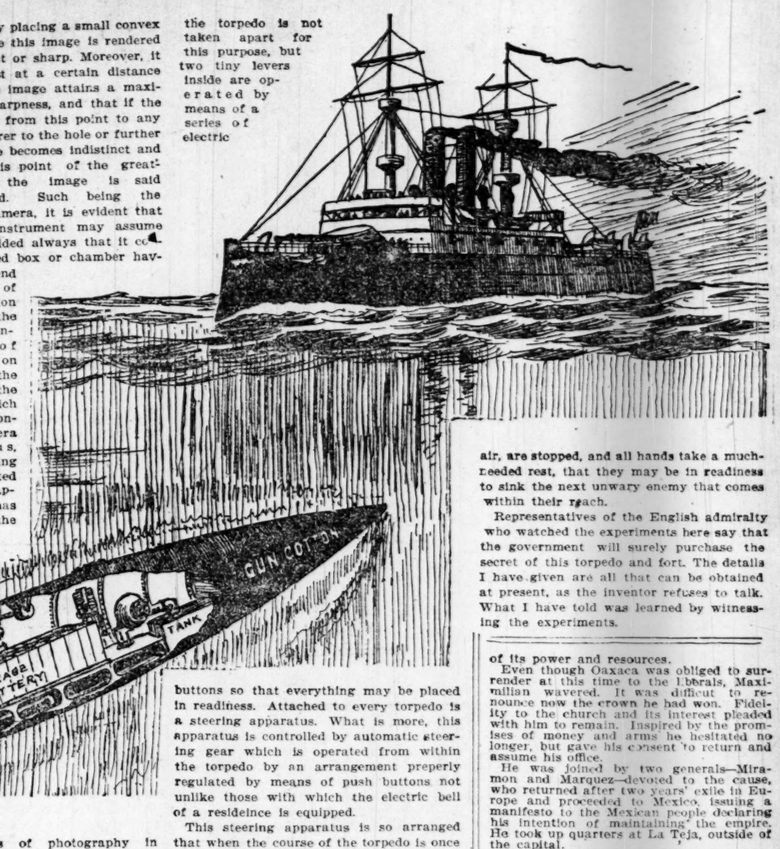
There is a way which will enable vessels to locate the hidden danger, and their only safe course will lie in keeping away altogether from a coast infested with such fearful and hidden defenses. It is about as effective for a warship to fire at an object beneath the surface of the water as it is to bombard the moon.

Electricity is the power which will move the torpedo. It is the power that will control the action of the explosive after it starts upon its journey. The accompanying illustration, the first which has been published of the new invention, gives, better than words possibly can, a graphic idea of the method of operation. The men who operate the torpedo apparatus perform their duties clad in the armor of divers. The officer in charge is, as the picture shows, in a turret-like room, which is a portion of the camera obscura, for the lens at the top of the funnel shaped pipe that runs to the surface throws down upon the glass in front of the officer a picture of sea and craft above and beyond.



To understand this thoroughly it is also necessary to know the camera obscura principle, with which any one who has operated a kodak or camera for amateurs is familiar, although perhaps not by that name. The principle is best illustrated by the following hypothetical experiment. Let a small hole be bored in a window shutter and the room darkened. If, now, the beam of light entering the room by this hole be intercepted by a sheet of white paper, held at a small distance from the hole, an inverted image of objects without will be seen upon the paper. By placing a small convex lens upon this hole this image is rendered much more distinct or sharp. Moreover, it will be found that at a certain distance from the hole the image attains a maximum degree of sharpness, and that if the paper be removed from this point to any position either nearer to the hole or further from it, the image becomes indistinct and confused. At this point of the greatest distinctness the image is said to be focused. Such being the principle of the camera, it is evident that in practice the instrument may assume many forms, provided always that it consists of a darkened box or chamber having a hole at one end for the insertion of a lens or combination of lenses, and at the other a screen, generally made of ground glass, on which to receive the image. This is the principal upon which Mr. Perkins has constructed his camera obscure apparatus, and by considering the facts just stated it is made clearly apparent that he has utilized one of the greatest principals of photography in a way which would only have been conceived by a man who had studied along the lines which in this regard others had deemed of no use and impossible of development. Thus beneath the water the officer who directs the firing of the torpedo will have as clear and accurate a view of the position of his enemy as the gunner aboard ship or the captain in the conning tower of a cruiser.

Now as to the discharge and direction of the torpedo. All being ready, the officer in charge makes a careful calculation as to distance and direction. These two points must be settled before anything else can be successfully accomplished. Then the signal is given and the operators in divers costume place the torpedo in the curiously formed gun and proceed to regulate the storage battery which every torpedo contains so that there will be no failure of the current at a critical period. Naturally the torpedo is not taken apart for this purpose, but two tiny levers inside are operated by means of a series of electric buttons so that everything may be placed in readiness. Attached to every torpedo is a steering apparatus. What is more, this apparatus is controlled by automatic steering gear which is operated from within the torpedo by an arrangement preperly regulated by means of push buttons not unlike those with which the electric bell of a residence is equipped.




This steering apparatus is so arranged that when the course of the torpedo is once laid, it can be set, as it were, so that it is kept upon this course as if the most veteran of helmsmen were in control. Now then, the torpedo is ready and its course set. The officer in the dark chamber of the camera obscura gives the signal. Almost with absolute silence the missile starts on its momentous journey. The officer watches the unsuspecting vessel at which it has been discharged. Suddenly there is the concussion of a tremendous explosion. It is as if a monster of the deep had risen beneath the fated cruiser, tearing and rending her so that presently she goes down, with perhaps half her crew killed.

Then the officer dons the suit of diving armor in which he descended to his place under the sea. With the operators he ascends to the surface and makes his way inland. The automatic pumps which have, concealed, been furnishing a supply of air, are stopped, and all hands take a much-needed rest, that they may be in readiness to sink the next unwary enemy that comes within their reach.

Representatives of the English admiralty who watched the experiments here say that the government will surely purchase the secret of this torpedo and fort. The details I have given are all that can be obtained at present, as the inventor refuses to talk. What I have told was learned by witnessing the experiments.

# GILLIS AND HIS "OSTRICH:" The Bird Happens To Be a Rose-Colored Newspaper, Which Is Probably the Strangest In the World. . . . .

In the heart of Cornwall, that "delectable duchy" of exceeding verdure, rosy-cheeked lasses and gay-colored garments, there is published and read a newspaper, perhaps the most peculiar in all the world. This is the ostrich, and if the news of the day, its murders, crimes and sensations should shock you or offend your nervous system. The Ostrich is the very paper for you to read.

To begin with, this singular Cornish journal is printed on a delightful pale-rose colored paper. It has a great and ever-gaining circulation. Throughout Cornwall you see it everywhere. From Plymouth to Land's End genial old squires and parsons, merry-eyed maids, spectacled elderly ladies, young bloods in cricket flannels or hunting breeches, farmers, fishermen and laborers may be seen peacefully perusing these rose-hued pages. And every one can see that the faces of Ostrich readers possess a settled look of placidity, just as if nothing in the world could disturb them. "Yes," said the proprietor of the Penzance hotel, "The Ostrich is a wonderful paper. It settles the nerves and brings back health and happiness. All people coming from the large towns, seeking rest, should read it. It is a boon for the nervous."

One opens The Ostrich, and the first thing noticeable is that certain words in the text are printed in large, heavy type; words like happy, good, saved, success, health, peace, beautiful, amiable—all the pages are crowded with them, so that they give the impression of being a kind of optimist chart, pointing out all that is good and beautiful on the earth. Short-sighted people, holding it at a yard's distance, will only be able to see these agreeable words, and besides this, in the ordinary text, all words like death, misfortune, sickness, pain are carefully avoided. In the entire paper, one column excepted, not a single disagreeable word is printed.

The system of the publisher is based on the science of suggestiveness. As most people are easily influenced, the perusal of a page of this rose-colored paper, with its hundreds of pleasant words, may readily bring the reader to a state of mind in which he begins distinctly to see the world through rose-colored glasses.




The paper is appropriately called "The Ostrich." A little picture in the middle of the heading represents this famous bird burying his head in the sand, and apparently feeling well content in doing so. The motto of the paper is "Even of Truth, One-Half is Falsehood." In an editorial The Ostrich shows that he is a practical philosopher of the first water, and, of course, misjudged and abused. In the editorial we read "things which we cannot improve do not become more agreeable through our scrutinizing them carefully, and thereby harming our health."

The Ostrich, despite his determined quietism, is a newspaper. He hunts up all the news and disseminates it among his readers, only in his peculiar manner. He suggests rather than reports. He always leaves a few possibilities, revives hopes and always deprives the sensational events of their brutal, malicious character. There is a deep human knowledge, even the science of an experienced specialist in nervous diseases in the means which he applies.

This paper is superintended like a sanitarium. It sums up all that has happened in the world twice weekly—in not more than six columns—politics, elections, accidents, art and literature—everything is treated by The Ostrich in these columns from his special viewpoint.

The first column bears the title, "What Would S. H. D. Say to It?" S. H. D. stands for Sir Humphrey Davy, who was born in Penzance, and has a monument there. This "great Christian and chemist," as The Ostrich calls him, the inventor of the safety lamp, is the model of all human beings, the yardstick with which everything is measured.

In this column we find all sorts of news and every item we find with a commentary. For instance: "At a banquet at Birmingham Lord Salisbury declared that the situation of the Armenians was indeed such as demanded serious consideration —S. H. D. would say, 'The consideration only becomes serious by Lord Salisbury's calling it so, there may be less in the matter than one would expect.'" Or, "The potato beetle is again making himself a nuisance on our coast. 'Not in Normandy, for there they have no potato harvest at all this year!' S. H. D.'"

The second column is called "The Demented of Tomorrow." In it all important political news is commented upon and corrected, for the motto of the paper is "Even of Truth, One-Half Is Falsehood," and most of the corrections of The Ostrich are sound. Besides, if he makes a mistake it does not matter, his aim is reached at all events, for news that bears the heading "Demented" is doubted and has lost its exciting quality.

Still more important is the third column, "How Does This Concern Me?" In it we find the greatest wisdom of The Ostrich. It contains all the news from foreign countries and the reader generally sympathizes in unconcern with the publisher, for what is it to him whether Pres Morales or Immorales reigns on the La Plata river, or whether Stamboloff has been sentenced by unjust judges or just assassins, vice versa? That should all be of no consequence to him if he cares for his nerves.

The other columns are called "Nothing Is Eaten as Hot as ——," "And if So?!" and "We Do Not Believe in It."

The last one is very important, as it contains all terrible accidents, shipwrecks, earthquakes, famine and so forth. The Ostrich does not believe in such things.

The headings of the items are also very amusing. For instance, a double murder, the result of delirium tremens, bears the harmless title, "More Milk." The idea that more milk should be drunk is to be conveyed in it. The report that a member of parliament fell from a horse and broke his with the words, "At Lawn Tennis," as follows: "At lawn tennis it could never have happened that Sir Robert Ha of parliament for Dunbar," etc.

For this purpose the paper has coined its own peac inundation is called "Surplus Water;" a famine "Frugality," at a collision in Asia twenty Armenians are "Canceled," instead of crisis, "Ebb Tide." The stocks do not rise and fall, but always "rise" from 56 to 54—apparently in a downward curve. A train in America is not derailed, but "Glides from the Track." In Surinam no yellow fever breaks out, but only a "yellowish" one; and for suicide the readers of The Ostrich are accustomed to the evasive expression, "self-turning." A mason falls from a scaffold, and the report is sometimes like this: "X lost his foothold on the fourth floor, and since then has not regained his consciousness." for he died instantaneously. A prison burns down, and of 400 prisoners, 377 perish. These, however, are not mentioned; instead, "not less than 123 were saved." Very sad news is printed in miniature type to warn the experienced reader, and instead of reporting the catastrophe in full, the paragraph ends regularly with, "continuation on page 13." As there is no 13th page, no one can read it. The unlucky number 13 symbolizes the sad event. However severely a person may be injured, the paragraph telling of it is sure to close with a "hope for recovery."

The man who has invented this peculiar newspaper is John Gillis. For several years he was school teacher—published some pamphlets—and then became a journalist. He studied the population of London and Bristol and gradually formed his opinion of what would be appropriate for their health, doing it from purely humanitarian principles, for he is now crazy enough to distribute his paper gratuitously. The hotel keepers and other interested readers pay him whatever they like for it. His subscribers have built him a beautiful little cottage on Tilcotts Head, all overgrown with red fuchsias and with window panes shining like the lanterns of a beacon. It is called "The Ostrich cottage."

Among the subscribers are Gladstone, the prinecss of Teck and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

With one assistant Mr. Gillis makes up the whole paper. He is a familiar figure all through Cornwall, is well liked and has his lodging and board everywhere free. He is over sixty, his face scrupulously shaven, his hair in short, gray curls, he has peering, light gray eyes and a merry smile around the corners of his mouth.

Originally he intended printing the paper on sky-blue paper, but the printer, Arthur Farly, advised him not to, as blue did not attract enough attention in a green country. They made tests, however, and offered to passers by light blue and light red copies at the same time. Nearly every one seized those with the rosy shimmer. On the idea of printing the words in heavy black type rests the success of the paper. It made it a favorite all along the coast. The children learned to read the conspicuous words for themselves, and the mothers rejoiced that their little ones learned first of all to read of happiness, of joy and beauty, of which the authors of spelling books never seem to think. In the beginning Mr. Gillis also had the mannerism of crowding the text with interrogation marks. He put an interrogation point after each word, the meaning of which he wished to modify. When he received letters saying that this made the reader nervous, as an interrogation mark aroused feeling in the reader that he was asked a question and must answer—he gave up the idea. Another idea also proved a mistake. He had thought of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar and his liking to have fat persons about him, so made a trial of introducing in every number a portrait of one or another of celebrities, as they would look if stout.

Gladstone was represented as stout as John Bright, but this the Englishman took exception to, and when he published a stout Ellen Terry some of his subscribers threatened to discontinue. Since then The Ostrich has appeared without portraits. However, another innovation has lately proved successful. Novels to induce sleep, not tiresome, poor novels, but novels written with great art, with that purpose in view. He found a novelist for this in Mr. Bill Austen, a journalist of Belfast. One of his books was called "Palpitating Unconsciousness." At the outset this title, with its two four-syllabled words, tires the reader.

The author's eccentricity is to write his novels with the exception of "of," "the" and such necessary monosyllables, entirely in four-syllabled words. The monotonous, heavy march of these long words to the English used to simpler and more ordinary diction, is like lead on the brain. The reader, whether he wants to or not, must fall asleep, no matter how exciting the context may be. Strange to say, Mr. Gillis has taken out no patent on his peculiar invention.

Margaret Wetherington.

## THE SAD FATE OF MAD CARLOTTA

From The Philadelphia Times.

The news that Carlotta, the ex-empress of Mexico, is at death's door recalls one of the most painful tragedies of this century.

Carlotta, or to give her her full name, Marie Charlotte Amelie Auguste Victoire Clementine Leopoldina, is the daughter of Leopold I, king of the Belgians, and was born on the 7th of June, 1840. At seventeen she had an exquisite face, beautiful figure and a captivating manner, and was one of the most beautiful women of Europe. She became the bride of Archduke Maximilian, the brother of the present emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria, and for a short time lived an ideally happy life at the beautiful palace of Miramar, on the shores of the Adriatic.

Meanwhile destiny was shaping itself.

At the close of the war between the United States and Mexico in 1848, there was quiet in the Mexican republic for a time, but not for long. Herrera was president until 1851, but his successor, General Arista, found it convenient to secretly leave the capital before the close of his term, and upon his departure Santa Anna was made dictator. At this time the nation was split into two factions over the question of sequestrating the church property; known respectively as the liberals, who advocated the measure, and the clerigos, who opposed it.

At the head of the former was Benito Juarez, a man of pure Aztec birth, who at the time of Santa Anna's dictatorship, was banished from the country. He remained in New Orleans until the whirligig of time brought the party who thought as he did to the top again. He then returned and became governor of Oaxaca, secretary of state and president of the supreme court of justice.

In 1857 the Mexican congress promulgated a new constitution. It was bitterly opposed by the clerigos, and amid the uproar and confusion that ensued Juarez took possession of the presidency by right of his position as head of the supreme court, since Comonfort, the legitimate president, had been forced to leave the country. Civil war ensued and continued until an unexpected event occurred four years later.

On the 8th of December, 1861, there appeared in the harbor of Vera Cruz a foreign squadron floating the flags of England, France and Spain. The three powers had signed a treaty in London by which they agreed to send this expedition to demand guaranties for the safety of their subjects living there, and further to urge their claim to sums borrowed by the Mexicans during their difficulties, on which a law had lately been passed suspending payment. The commissioners took possession of Vera Cruz and proceeded to Orizaba, where they met Juarez. Their demands were satisfactorily settled and the commissioners for England and Spain immediately withdrew their troops. Not so the French commissioner.

A plan had been hatched at the Tuileries by Napoleon III, encouraged by Mexican refugees, among whom were the ex-president Miramon and many prominent pesons in the clerigo party, to establish a monarchy in the western hemisphere and so check the influence of the United States. The time was opportune, for the civil war was then engrossing their attention. A prince was found in the person of Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, archduke of Austria, brother of the reigning emperor of Austria and but recently married to the young daughter of the king of Belgium.

The idea had no great charms for Maximilian, but his wife, womanlike—ambitious—pursuaded him that it would be a delightful thing to establish a court in the ancient capital of the Incas.

On the 24th of May, 1864, the royal couple arrived at Vera Cruz escorted by a flotilla of twelve ships. French troops had in the meanwhile succeeded in subduing the country. The reception was not an enthusiastic one. Still, there were some vivas as the emperor and empress, in a glass coach, preceded by the officers of state and escorted by a magnificent retinue, rode through the principal streets of the capital.

Maximilian had hardly commenced to govern before troubles grew up thick around him. The United States congress refused to recognize a monarchy in Mexico, and forced Napoleon to withdraw his troops. Juarez was collecting his forces to oust the newcomer, and it became apparent in the summer of 1866 that there was no other course open to Maximilian but to abdicate. He took up his pen to do so on the 7th of July, but Carlotta, with a will stronger than his own, stayed his hand and announced her intention of going to Europe to make a personal appeal to Napoleon and another to Rome. On the following day she left the capital, never to return.

Arrived at Paris, she sought an interview with the emperor. Eloquently she told her tale, but without success. As she saw her hopes fading away she grew hysterical and declared that she, a king's daughter, of the blood of Orleans, had made a terrible mistake in accepting a throne from the self-made emperor of the French, a Bonaparte. While still laboring under the excitement of this interview, she proceeded to Rome, where she met with no better success. The disappointment unhinged her reason, and soon the world was startled to hear that the unhappy empress had become a maniac.

At Chapultepec the emperor heard of her pitiable state. He resolved to capitulate, and planning to do so he went to Orizaba. The progress was slow, traveling by means of carriages drawn by mules. Finally he reached the town and was accorded a royal reception. Bells were rung in his honor, salutes were fired and the town draped in gala attire. Unfortunately for the emperor, among those who so cordially welcomed him were the strongest minds in the clerical party.

He stayed a week at Orizaba and listened to their counsel. They, feeling that his departure meant the ruin of their hopes and vaunted supremacy, urged him not to desert the cause. One among them, Father Fischer by name, was particularly vehement in his opposition to the capitulation. He made a great impression on Maximilian and secured his entire confidence. He gathered about Maximilian all the agents of the reactionary party and convinced him of its power and resources.

Even though Oaxaca was obliged to surrender at this time to the liberals, Maximilian wavered. It was difficult to renounce now the crown he had won. Fidelity to the church and its interest pleaded with him to remain. Inspired by the promises of money and arms he hesitated no longer, but gave his consent to return and assume his office.

He was joined by two generals—Miramon and Marquez—devoted to the cause, who returned after two years' exile in Europe and proceeded to Mexico, issuing a manifesto to the Mexican people declaring his intention of maintaining the empire. He took up quarters at La Teja, outside of the capital.

The friends of the emperor in Europe learned of his intention to remain with dismay. The French troops were compelled to return to France in response to remonstrances of the United States and the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties was removed forever with the departure of the French. Their forces fell largely into the hands of the liberals and were brought to bear in turn upon the emperor, whom they were originally sent to succor.

The vigor of Miramon and his support gathered together an army of nearly 10,000 men. The active chiefs of the old army and their trained soldiers comprised half of it. The rest were untrained men ready to abandon the cause in a moment. The bravery of the regulars had its influence with them, however, and the force became a really formidable one.

The force of the enemy was far more numerous. They were quite as brave and reckless in their daring. The advantage of position and supply rested with them. It was an unequal struggle that could not last long. Queretaro was invested and became the scene of severe conflict, which narrowed gradually, drawing the confines closer upon the emperor.

Marquez was dispatched for re-enforcements, but they did not come. Though he succeeded in avoiding the liberals, he used the troops he gained to attack the enemy advancing on Puebla, and failed utterly, returning to Maximilian with scarcely a guard.

Meanwhile the condition of the emperor grew steadily worse. The disappointment of the failure of the troops to appear day by day became more poignant as the necessity increased. The end could not have been long delayed, even had he not fallen by the hand of a traitor.

General Lopez, who was given charge of the Convent de la Cruz, the most important point in Queretaro, was false to his trust. On the night of the 14th of May, a dark night, fitted to the purpose, he opened the citadel and allowed two battalions of the enemy to pass into the city. From thence they advanced upon the garrison, who, terror-stricken and bewildered, surrendered.

Lopez did give the emperor sufficient warning to permit his escape, but his gentle spirit forbade his leaving his troops in such a state, and he surrendered to a detachment of the enemy after reaching the outskirts of the town in safety.

His incarceration with Mejia and Miramon followed. The story of his imprisonment is thrilling. Repeated plans were made by his devoted friends to effect his escape. One of the most persistent of these friends was a woman and an American. She was the wife of the prince of Salm-Salm, who was devoted to the cause. She visited him carrying messages from the prince and furnishing him means and money. She even visited San Luis de Potosi, beseeching clemency, but failed. He was tried by a courtmartial, and after a mockery of justice sentenced to be shot.

His composure and fortitude in death was heroic. When surrounded by his servants in his cell on the morning of the execution he kissed them and bade them be calm. "It is God's will," he said.

Issuing from the convent of Capuchinas, his last prison, he met a crowded street. All treated him with the greatest respect, the men baring their heads and the women weeping aloud. He greeted them all with a quiet smile. Before the execution of the sentence he made a brief address.

"Countrymen," he said, "may the spilling of my blood benefit our country. If need be, let more be shed, but may it flow for good and not by treason. Live independence! Live Mexico!"

The emperor and his two generals died together. With them died the effort to place a European prince on a throne of the New World. Betrayed and abandoned, he died.

## THE STORY OF LIZZIE SHANNON.

Continued from Fifth Page.

else I ever worked at. I worked in a store a long time, until I got sick from standing so much. In the tire factory you don't have to suit anybody but just the foreladv, and she's nice to us. In the store some of the floorwalkers are horrid, and then there's the head of the stock and the ladies. They're hard to suit mostly. And then you have to be more particular about your dress. You can't wear out your shabbiest things at work as you can here. And the girls are better to each other in the factory. We're like one big family. About every other Saturday afternoon in summer we all go on a picnic to the park or the beaches. The foreladv and superintendent and all go along. What other amusements? Well, we meet at each other's houses sometimes and bring our fellows and sing and play cards and sometimes dance a little if the people downstairs aren't grumpy. Once a week I go to the theater with the young man I keep company with.

"Unions? I don't know much about them. I suppose they're good for men, but I don't think women need them. My brother belongs to a union.

"No, I don't ride a bicycle. I don't think it's a very ladylike thing to do. None of the girls in our place would ride."

Did she believe women should vote? But Lizzie was too shocked at the disgusting idea to do more than shake her head. Lizzie is an extreme conservative, like the majority of girls who work in factories.

MARY L. J. KELLY.

### AN UNDERSTUDY.



She—does yo' toot in de ban' Misto White Wash?
He—Yes, Ise substi-toot.

### QUITE DIFFERENT.



1—Cowboy Charley was driving all right with his bicycle—



2—but when he tried to rein with the handle bars he realized that there was a difference between a bicycle and a bronco.

### IN TIME OF PEACE.




Rounder—Hello, Pounder! I never thought I'd see you digging sewer pipe ditches for a living.

Pounder—Oh, I don't have to do it. I'm only practising for a trip to Klondike next spring.



Algernon O'Flaherty—Aw revaw, Evangeline O'Hoolihan, aw revaw. I go ter seek de golden Klondike nugget. Be true, my only own, an' I'll skate fur home an' claim yer as me bride es soon es I can place at yer feet de wealth of Monty Cristy.

# ARP TALKS TO BOYS

## He Tells Them That Knowledge of Everything Is Essential.

## HE ALSO ADVISES OBSERVATION

### Informs Them What Trees are Best for Uses to Which They Are Put Other Good Advice.

Here is a letter for the boys.

I believe that even an imperfect knowledge of many callings renders a man happier than perfection in any one and comparative ignorance of all the rest. Great scientists, discoverers and inventors seem to be necessary for the world's progress and the good of mankind, but their work is generally at the expense of their health and happiness. Sir Isaac Newton in his last days exclaimed with a sigh, "I have made a slave of myself." His great mind was always on a strain in one direction. It is said of him that he had a hole cut in the lower part of the door for his favorite cat to enter and exit, and when she had a pair of kitten he had two smaller holes cut for them. The mind is like the body. It must have a variety of food. It is like the muscles in the arms or legs. If only one set are used the others become weak and will gradually perish away.

I was talking not long ago to a learned judge, a man of fine judicial mind and literary attainments, but who acknowledged his very limited knowledge of nature and nature's laws. "I hardly know one tree from another," said he, "excepting, of course, the chestnut, hickory nut and walnut. Yes, of course, I know the pine and the oak. Indeed I have never had any occasion to know more for I was raised in town and books have absorbed me."

I was ruminating about this because our little girl's mother is teaching her to draw and to paint, and I asked her to draw me a chestnut tree, an oak tree and a maple tree. She is working on them now and has to go out and look at them and examine the bark on the trunk, and the shape of the limbs and the leaves. I wonder how many boys and girls can draw a hickory leaf without looking at one. I should like to see their specimens. Thousands of boys, especially country boys, know all the common trees of their neighborhood, but it requires close and careful observation to describe them and point out the difference. Now there are ten different kinds of oaks in this country, but very few town raised people can name half of them. Then there are different kinds of hickories and pines and ash and elm trees, besides the hackberry, box elder, poplar, beech, locust and cottonwood. Eugene Le Hardy was a very learned and scientific Frenchman, but thought that American cotton grew on the cottonwood trees and that we gathered it by using ladders. It is said that a Mr. Jackson, of Atlanta, is trying to introduce the ladder kind now and has got the trees up to fourteen feet high.

The study of the trees and shrubs of this southern country is a delightful and instructive recreation for young people, and I wish they would pay more attention to it. Of course this study requires some knowledge of botany, but that is easily acquired. This kind of knowledge is more useful and more comforting than a college smattering of calculus and conic sections and rhetoric and logic. I do not believe there are ten men in Bartow county who would know ginseng if they were to see it. Not many more know what is father graybeard or white ash, the medicinal shrub from which old A. Q. Simmons first made the original Simmons liver medicine in Gwinnett county. I know about that, for when I was a young merchant I sold the first he ever made and continued to sell it for him for several years and he told me what it was made of. I think, though, that the father graybeard gave out about the time the old man died.

I wish that our young people would acquire habits of observing things more closely as they journey along through life. Some people see everything and some see nothing hardly. When should trees be cut down that are wanted for wood? What kind of wood is the strongest and will bear the greatest burden? What kind is the most elastic? What kind the hardest to split? What kind will last the longest in the ground? What kind most suitable for pianos, chairs, furniture or wainscoting. What kind for mauls or wedges or canes? Dr. Oliver Holmes must have studied all about these when he wrote the "One Hoss Shay."

"So the deacon inquired of the village folk
Where he could find the strongest oak
That couldn't be split nor bent nor broke;
That was for spokes and floor and sills;
He sent for lancewood to make the thills;
The crossbars were ash from srtaightest trees;
The panels were white wood that cuts like cheese,
And the hubs of logs from the settler's elm."

But perhaps Dr. Holmes got it all from some old honest wagon maker, for they know. I'll bet that Mr. Bradley, of our town, can answer every question. The boys ought to find out that black locust and chestnut and osage orange make the best posts, and black gum the best hubs, and persimmon the best wedges or gluts, and sassafras the best bows, and white oak the best baskets. In Enkland it is claimed that a yew tree post will last longer than an iron one. The boys ought to know that the barks of all trees are nonconductors of heat and cold and keep them cool in summer and warm in winter, and the green leaves are the lungs that inhale the carbon from the air and not only make wood for the tree, but purify the atmosphere that we breathe. And hence every habitation ought to have some trees about it. The boys ought to know about those beautiful islands in the sea that are of coral formation and kept growing until they got above the water, and then some cocoanuts came floating along and lodged there and sprouted and grew and the leaves of the trees fell down and rotted and made a soil for more cocoanuts, and in course of time the island became a paradise. That is the testimony of the rocks. The boys should watch the little gassomer ball that floats away in the air from the sweet little dandelion plant. So light and so feathery that it would take a thousand of them to weigh an ounce and yet the seed are there for more plants and they are wrapped, as it were, in a blanket to protect them from the winter's cold. So it is with the seed of the Scotch thistle that is blown about by a breath of air like it was nothing, but it has the germ, the embryo of life in it, and will find a lodging place somewhere and sleep until spring, and then make no mistake. It will not come up a dandelion, but will surely make a thistle. In the horticultural gardens at London are raspberry plants that came from seed found in a man's stomach who had been buried 1,700 years.

Study nature a little as you go along, boys, and it will make you wiser and better and happier men. Find out why it is that a dead bird weighs more than a live one and by what force or power a buzzard can sail round and round in the air above you and never bat a wing nor wave a feather.

It isent every boy who can be a Ben Franklin, but every boy can learn something every day, and even one fact a day will in course of time make him a wise man. What a boy was Franklin! What a man! The youngest of seventeen children, apprenticed to a candle maker, next to a printer; ran away from Boston to Philadelphia when seventeen years old and hired to a Mr. Read, and fell in love with Deborah, his daughter; was never idle; read and studied in every leisure moment; mastered French, Italian, Spanish and Latin; became postmaster of Philadelphia, then postmaster general of all the colonies; established the Philadelphia library, the Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania, and not long after he drew lightning down from heaven with a kite and a string and a key.

What a man he was! What a boy!

BILL ARP.

### American Pensioners Abroad.

From The New York Sun.

There are now on the pension rolls nearly 4,000 persons living abroad. About $600,000 a year or nearly $2,000 a day, Sundays and holidays excluded, is sent out of the United States to other lands. There are twelve American pensioners in Belgium, eight in Holland, 665 in Great Britain, 601 in Germany, 85 in Mexico, 61 in France and 79 in Switzerland. There is one American pensioner in Egypt and he gets $120 a year from the United States government. There are two in the kingdom of Siam, six in Turkey and one in the Azores. There is one American pensioner in Finland. Another resides in Ecuador. Another resides on the island of Madeira. There are two who give their official address as Seychelles islands, and they seem to be pensioners of rather more than usual importance, for they get $324 a year each. There are two American pensioners in the Transvaal, ten in Spain, twenty-four in Austria, and one in the Comora islands. There are two American pensioners in Algiers and one in Corea. The latter can afford to have a good time, as pensioners go, for he receives $360 a year, which is a considerable sum in Corea. There are twenty American pensioners in Hawaii and six only on the island of Cuba, while there are six also in distant New Zealand and thirteen in China.

The country which contributes the larger number of pensioners to the government list is Canada, with a total of 1,889. There are 29 in Italy, 18 in Denmark, 37 in Norway and 44 in Sweden. In Russia the total number of pensioners is only six. There is one pensioner of the United States in Venezuela, and he cannot be said to rank very high on the scale of recognition for he receives $42 a year. There are three American pensioners in Argentine. There is one in Roumania. There are nine in Chile and twenty-four in British Columbia. Alaska contains twenty-eight, or did before the Klondike craze; but the twenty-eight American pensioners in Alaska receive less yearly than the twenty-four in British Columbia.

### BOTH WAYS.



"Come on, old man, you're drunk."

"My fren', to 'rest me would be man'festly unjust. When a feller ish 'flicted with alcohol craze he takesh th' gold cure. I've been 'flicted with Klondikish gold craze an' took alcohol cure. It'sh a blame poor rule that won' worksh both ways."

### PRETTY HOT STUFF.



"It's a wonder some of these Klondike miners don't freeze to death."

"Oh, no, they won't do that so long as they have gold to burn."

### DEAD STRAIGHT.




Tom—See that drunken wretch there? At times he walks as straight a chalk line.

Jack—Is that so?

Tom—Yes. He's a tight rope walker.

### RETURNS NOT ALL IN.



"Say, Brown, what did that little watermelon party for your son cost you?"

"Don't know; the doctor hasn't sent his bill yet."

### SADLY SMITTEN.



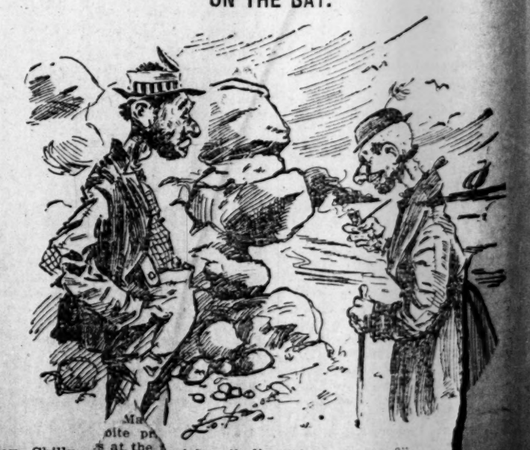
Harry—Why have you stopped visiting Miss Silversides? I thought you had been badly struck by her beauty.

Adolphus—No, I was struck by her father.



PASSING THE BUTTER."

### ON THE BAY.



"Say, Chilly, [illegible] wisht all dis water wuz rum?"

"Naw."

"Cause den de under [illegible]

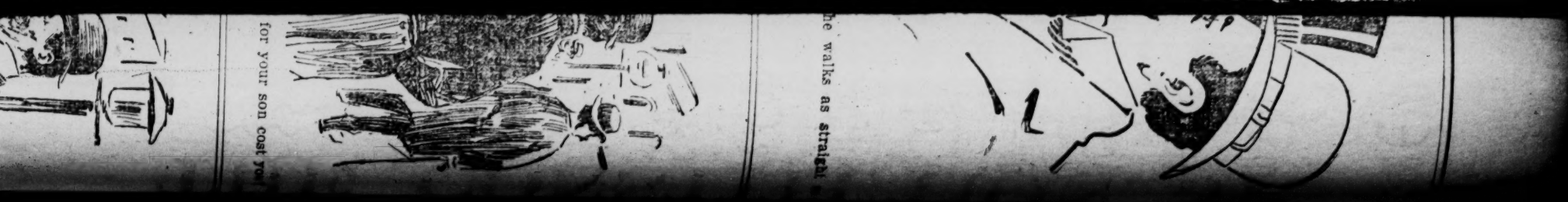
"Caus[illegible]

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.
DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1897.
ATLANTA, GA.

stains on his mouth made his smile look of their own, and Martin Miller's shining face told almost everything.

"Well, now, you see," said Grandpa Biddwell, "the way it is, I'm bound to look twice at a boy that's saved my little Tod from getting run over and killed, maybe. I'm bound to. It's happened just right

THE "UNIVERSAL BALM" BOY
What a Bottle of Quack Medicine Did for a Family in Distress.
BY EMMA A. OPPER.




# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

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Supplement to The Constitution. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1897.


## BUTTONS AND HIS WAYS.

### Boys Who Work in the Great Modern Hotels—The Opportunities Offered by Such Positions.

Arriving at a hotel today, the first thing a traveler hears is "Front!" called out by the clerk on duty. Immediately a good-looking boy, one of half a dozen sitting in a row just off the main corridor, hurries up, takes charge of the bags, pilots the visitor up the elevator and down a long hall to his room on the eleventh floor. He is usually a respectful but business-like young fellow, who wears a uniform of dark green and his short jacket has an amazing number of brass buttons. You will learn presently that this adornment has caused him to be known as Buttons.

Getting to know him better you will discover that he is an exceedingly wide-awake young chap who has taken your measure on the way up and has decided in his own mind whether you are likely to give him a dime or a quarter at the end of the trip.

The running of a modern hotel requires a small army of employees. There are more than 1,000 boys at work in the hotels of New York city alone, and if all the members of the "buttons" tride in this country were brought together in one place they would make a boy army of imposing size. It would be a well-drilled army, too, for the first lesson that Buttons learns is to be quick and obedient, and his work makes him nimble with brain as well as with hands and feet.

In the largest hotels, where between twenty and thirty bell boys are employed, they are all in charge of a sort of buttons captain, whose duty it is to see that they are kept in order and are promptly on hand to respond to calls. This head boy has usually served his time in the ranks, so to speak, and sometimes he is over thirty years of age.

The head Buttons in one of the great metropolitan hotels died a few months ago, leaving a wife and child and a comfortable fortune, all of which he had made from his work as a bell boy. He was acquainted with some of the most famous men in the country, and could tell interesting stories of many of the great politicians, for the hotel is one that entertains various men prominent in the affairs of the nation. He had had many offers of good positions in other kinds of work, but preferred to keep the responsible place that he had long held, and was one of the most valued employees of the great hostelry. This may be an exceptional case, but it shows the possibilities of the work.

Buttons usually begins when he is about sixteen years old. Only those who are reasonably bright, who are willing to wear the uniform and do exactly as they are told, and only those who can be thoroughly trusted are accepted. If the boy comes up to these requirements he will not find his work difficult. At first he may be bullied a little by the older fellows, and he is apt to look upon the captain as a tyrant, for that stern official keeps careful watch of time he takes to do an errand, and keeps him busy rushing up and down stairs, carrying visitors' cards on a silver plate or showing guests to their rooms. After a little, however, he becomes accustomed to his round of work, learns to know the regular guests of the hotel, and then, if he is bright and well mannered, abundant opportunities are offered for getting on.

A boy in one of the fashionable hotels told me of his experience with a well-known French scholar and financier who was in this country for several months last year. The Frenchman's work required him to spend most of his days in the office of a Wall street firm, but he wanted to see the city and its sights in his own way, and he selected Buttons, who was a very clever youngster, to be his guide. The boy was put on duty so that he had his evenings to himself, and every night he entertained and was entertained by his Frenchman friend. The latter learned English from Buttons (I'm afraid that there must have been a good deal of slang in his talk by the time he returned to Paris), and he saw New York through the eyes of an American boy, which was, no doubt, very interesting to him. And Buttons had a grand time.

"We went to the theaters and the music halls and down in Chinatown and everywhere," said he in telling of it. "And we played billiards and rode on the cable cars and sometimes in cabs. And he was always just as polite to me as he was to his swell friends." They became great chums and Buttons now cherishes the French scholar's photograph among his most treasured belongings.

A bell boy in one of the New York family hotels goes out one morning in each week on a shopping tour with one of the fashionable ladies who lives there, and another boy in the same hotel has a standing job of accompanying one of New York's wealthy little boys for a bicycle ride in the park. Of course this is outside their regular work, but the opportunities for such odd jobs come to them in the course of their ordinary duties. The Fifth Avenue hotel is the recognized headquarters for republican politicians of New York, and the boys in that hotel know many of the most prominent men in the party. They all swear by Senator Platt, who makes the Fifth Avenue his New York residence.

"He always has a good morning for yer," said one of the boys in explanation of his open admiration. "Now, I don't think much of that Sec Sherman. He's a crabbed old feller and never notices anybody. Mr. Harrison, though; he was a dandy. He used to come here before he was married and he was always as jolly as you please. He gave me a dollar once for doing an errand, and I've got it at home now."

Most of the boys leave the hotels by the time they are of voting age. A few of them stay on and become head boys in time and a few others are gradually promoted to be clerks, but most of them get office positions, often through acquaintances made in the hotels.

One young man who was sent abroad recently as United States consul to a small English city began life as a bellboy. His brightness caused a prominent republican politician to become interested in him. The politician took Buttons into his employ first as valet and later as his private secretary, and finally induced President McKinley to give him his present position. His rise was due quite as much to his own efforts as to the friendship of the politician, and his mates who used to jeer at him for putting in his spare moments in reading and study now wish that they had been as wise.

E. W. Mayo.

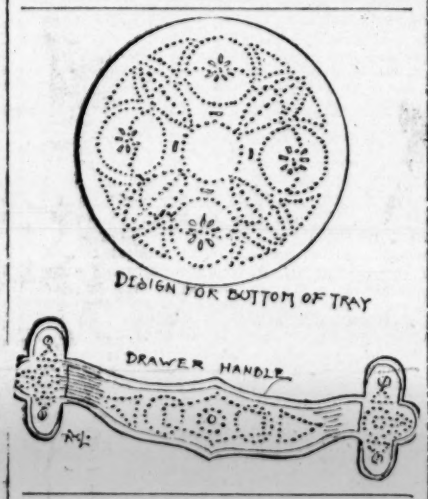


DOWN IN CHINATOWN.

## AMATEUR METAL WORKERS.

The average boy and the occasional girl like any amusement in which hammer and nails figure, and like it all the better if an ornamental or useful result can be produced.

A somewhat novel application of this general taste is to be found in metal work.

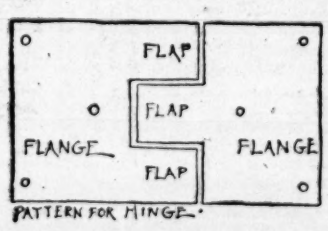



When the young mechanic finds mere carpentry pall upon him, let him turn to a new, although related, branch of industry with fresh zeal. The tools required are few and simple, just such as are to be found in the average household in town and village. They consist of a few files of different sizes, a pair of tinsmith's shears, a cold chisel, a pair of pliers or "nippers," and an iron vise. Any old or ordinary kitchen table will serve for a work bench. Punches and fret saw may be added to the tool box if more ornate work is desired as skill increases.

The material needed is even simpler; old tin cans and boxes, any small pieces of brass or iron piping, such as boys are always picking up, some steel and common iron nails, small brass screws with round heads, furnish a lavish outfit.

The A B C of metal work may be found in the ornamental hinge. It is better to begin with a small one. A piece of tin three and a quarter inches long by one and one-half inches wide is a good size. With a sharp-pointed instrument draw a line on the surface an inch from each end of this oblong piece. Then divide the middle section, as shown in the illustration, and cut out by these lines, which will give the two portions of the hinge. Punch holes for the screws in the places indicated by crosses in the flanges.

On each flange punch holes in regular order to form the decorative design, as in the second illustration. The young artisan may vary the ornamentation at pleasure and often will find this more distinctly artistic branch of the work to be the more interesting. The dots may be punched entirely through the tin or merely indented deeply. The slits may be varied in similar manner, and the holes and indentions can be combined effectively in the same design.

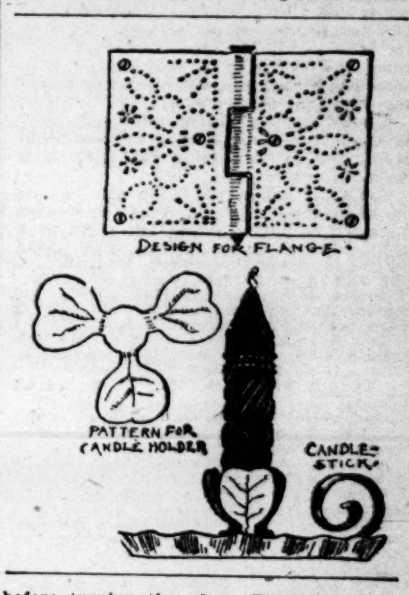



This part of the work done, the hinge is to be put together by using a round steel nail as a pivot. Wrap the flaps around the nail by the aid of hammer and nippers, and when they are firmly adjusted, hammer the sharp point of the nail down sufficiently to prevent the hinge from slipping off.

Having acquired some deftness in using tools by this simple task something else may be attempted in the way of decoration, such as cutting out geometrical figures in the tin through which the wood shows, sometimes inserting round-headed brass screws in relief patterns, sometimes filling the "cut out" places with red lead or other color.

For cutting out into branches and sprays a fret saw is necessary. An effective repousse can be obtained by using a small hammer and a large blunt nail for a punch. Relief can be made either by hammering back the surrounding portion or hammering out the relief itself.

Pretty pin or match trays may be made by cutting out a circular piece of tin, sheet brass or copper the required size and marking another circle within it with a blind punch (one which does not go through). With the pliers bend the edge up at intervals, the indented circle defining the flat portion of the tray. If you have a vise in which to secure the piece, so much the better. Do not try to bend the edge up evenly. The irregularity is prettier in its flowing curves. The decorative design may be applied to edge and center




before turning the edge. When the form is completed, the entire tray may be covered with black lacquer, gilding or bronze if desired.

Such a tray may be converted into a bedroom candlestick by taking a round piece of tin, or whatever metal was used for the tray, cutting it into the shape of a clover leaf and bending up the three leaves into a cup. This can be riveted easily into the center of the tray.

Handles for boxes and drawers can be made by cutting the front piece the desired form and size, and having secured it to the article with two large holes perforated through both wood and metal, pass a stout wire of brass or iron through the holes and bend on the inner side.

Common iron nails can be filed into a variety of blind punches and stamps, diamond-shaped, oblong or square. Brass or iron tubing furnishes excellent cutting out punches.

JACK ANGIEE.

## The Tug of War.

While waiting for a train at a country station at a very early hour in the morning I became a witness of a novel encounter, which ended in a tragedy. A small bit of cheese lay on the ground not far from the platform, and quite a large mouse emerged from under the board sidewalk, first to nibble at the toothsome morsel, and then to lug it into its hole, probably for the family breakfast. Just as the mouse was on the point of securing its morning meal beyond peradventure a gray old sparrow which has perched on a tree over the way and was keenly observing the efforts of the rodent, resolved to have a share in the good things of the world, swooped down from his perch and seized the bit of cheese before the astonished mouse could realize that its claim was disputed. Nevertheless, the mouse held fast to the bit of cheese, and the sparrow, finding that he would be obliged to drag rodent and all out of the hole if he were to have a square meal, did so in great shape, for an English descended sparrow is as strong as he is ferocious. The feathered pirate having succeeded in pulling his antagonist and the prize out to the open, let them go, and rising many feet in the air descended upon the mouse with force, striking it on the head with his beak and on the sides with his wings. The mouse was evidently no fool. Knowing that if the rising and falling tactics of his adversary were continued it would be worsted, it dropped the cheese and managed to seize one of the bird's legs and hold it fast. But the powerful wing had full play, and in less than two minutes the sparrow killed his rival, and taking the cheese in his mouth flew away with it, possibly to feed his chirping progeny and his devoted wife. He left a few drops of blood behind him, however, and he may have a lame leg to the end of his days.

## The Effects of Imagination.

During the siege of Breda, in the Netherlands, the garrison was badly afflicted with the scurvy.

So useless was the medical aid afforded the soldiers, and so desperate were they in consequence, that they resolved to give up the city to the enemy.

This resolution came to the ears of the prince of Orange. He immediately wrote addresses to the men, assuring them that he possessed remedies that were unknown to physicians, and that he would undertake their cure, provided they continued in the discharge of their duty. Together with these addresses he sent to the physicians small vials of colored water, which the patients were assured were of immense price and of unspeakable value. Many, who declared that all former remedies had only made them worse, now recovered in a few days. A long and interesting account of the wonderful working of this purely imaginary antidote was drawn up by M. Van der Mye, one of the physicians of the garrison, whose office was thus successfully usurped by the prince of Orange.

A corroborative proof of the well-known power of the imagination in affecting disease is afforded in the following Arabian fable: One day a traveler met the Plague going into Cairo, and accosted it thus: "For what purpose are you entering Cairo?" "To kill 3,000 people," rejoined the Plague.

Some time after the same traveler met the Plague on his return, and said: "But you killed 30,000!"

"Nay," replied the Plague. "I killed but 3,000; the rest died of fright."

# THE "UNIVERSAL BALM" BOY

BY EMMA A. OPPER.

## What a Bottle of Quack Medicine Did for a Family in Distress.

They were having a good time in the front yard, Allen and Kate and "Tod" Cass and their cousin, Janet Thomas. Janet and Kate and Allen ranged in age from thirteen to sixteen, and Todd was three and a half, and they, with their fathers and mothers, were, as usual, spending the end of their vacation at their grandfather's.

They had delightful times here at the farm. The day before their grandfather had taken the four young people to the agricultural fair, six miles away, and today he had taken their grandmother and their parents, and the children were enjoying themselves at home, with nobody but the hired girl to restrain them.

Todd was everybody's pet. Grandpa Bidwell worshiped him; Janet loved him. He was round and chubby; he hated hats, and his little face was tanned several shades darker than his tousled hair. He was light of heart and his happy little tongue was never still. He had one fault—in the eyes of his adoring relatives—one only. He would run away.

Just now he was swinging on the gate, wedged between two pickets, and chattering to himself.

"What's dat?" said he, looking up the road with so intense an interest that the others looked too.

The object of their attention approached. Certainly it was remarkable. It was a buggy, drawn by an old white horse. Apparently the buggy was as old as the horse, but there was a red umbrella over the seat and on each side a staring red placard, announcing "Talcott's Universal Balm" in huge letters.

The driver was a boy, an ill clad boy, with an oddly serious face. From a box at his side he took a bottle with a red label.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "can I sell you a bottle of this wonderful mixture? Talcott's Universal Balm. It is a marvelous discovery. Has no rival. A most excellent, stimulating, healing panacea in cases of cuts, burns and bruises; also rheumatism, gout, swollen or enlarged joints, sprained or dislocated limbs and inflammations of all kinds. Three bottles warranted to cure absolutely. Price 25 cents a bottle, warranted to contain a full half-pint of the balm."

The boy gave the speech glibly, mechanically, and all on one key. Yet there was anxiety in his face; he kept watch of his listeners, expectantly.

Allen burst out laughing. Allen was the wit of the two families, and he knew it, unfortunately. "We haven't any of those things," said he, "but we've got croup, all of us. Will it cure croup?"

Kate laughed, but Janet looked serious. "Don't make fun of him," she whispered.

The boy was equal to him. "Cures it in a minute!" said he.

"And we've got congestion of the northwest auricle of the lungs," said Allen. "If you can cure that"—the boy touched up the old horse.

"Say!" Allen called after him, "will your Balm cure old age? If it will you'd better dose your horse with it!"

"Don't!" said Janet again. The boy in the wagon looked stolidly before him, and the old horse stepped off.

Something stirred in Janet's heart. With a quick impulse, and without a word, she ran to the house and up to her own room. She was back in half a minute, and out in the road beside the gay "Universal Balm" wagon.

"Here," she said breathlessly, "wait! I'll take a bottle." She held out a quarter.

The boy stared at her. His face changed. He leaned toward her, smiling back into her kind eyes. A little redness rose in his sallow cheeks.

"Thank you," he said; "but I guess you don't really want it. I'll tell you the truth"—he bent nearer—"it ain't worth a penny! It won't cure anything. 'Twouldn't cure a mosquito bite!"

"Never mind," said Janet; "I'll take it." Their eyes met. There was pity in one face and a depth of gratitude in the other. "Thank you!" he said again, and his voice trembled a little. He put one of the red-labeled bottles into her waiting hand.

"Hello! Bought some balm?" Allen shouted when Janet came back. Kate was laughing, too.

"Yes, I have; I don't care; I'm sorry for him," said Janet bravely. But Allen was hilarious.

"What are you going to do with it?" he inquired; "use it for hair oil, or eat it on buckwheat cakes? Let me have it; I need some oil for my bicycle!"

Janet took it upstairs. She was glad she had bought it. But she knew Allen would never stop bothering her, and she hesitated about going downstairs just then. She sat down at the window. It was warm, and presently she felt dozy; and she rested her head on her arm, and dropped off to sleep.

She was awakened by somebody shaking her vigorously. It was Kate, with a face pale with distress.

"Tod's lost!" said she. "He's run away again, and he's got so far we can't find him. We've been to all the neighbors, and nobody's seen him.

"Allen was off in the back lot fishing, and I was reading on the piazza. I though Tod was with Allen, and Allen thought he was with me. It's been two hours, and I—O, I'm afraid something has happened to him!" said Kate, with a sob in her voice.

They ran downstairs. Allen was waiting for them.

"He went down to Tillotson's store the last time he ran away," said Janet, "to see the squirrel in the cage; don't you know? Perhaps he's there now."

"O, he is! He must be. Let's go; hurry," cried Kate.

They did hurry; they did not stop for their hats. They made rapid time down to Tillotson's store, Allen striding ahead.

Tod had not been there. Mr. Tillotson had not seen him, nor had the loungers on the store porch. If they had not seen him, he had not passed there, Kate argued, and they turned back. Kate was tearful, Janet was tremulous in every limb. Two hours! Tod had been gone for two hours, and there had been time, ample time for something dreadful to have happened to him.

"It will be dark before long," said Janet.

"You don't think he' gone up to the—the mill pond?" said Kate faintly.

When they reached home the three-seated wagon stood at the horseblock and Grandpa Bidwell was helping the ladies out gallantly. They had been renewing their youth, all six of them, and they were in a jolly gale of laughter.

But it ceased suddenly. "What is it?" Kate's mother cried, the minute she saw her face. "Where is Tod? Is it anything about Tod?"

"He's lost," Kate answered. "O, mamma! I thought Allen had him, and Allen thought I did—"

"It's been two hours," said Allen, "and we've got to find him right off. We're afraid—there's the mill pond, you know—"

They never forgot the look their mother gave them, such a look it was of reproach and of anguish.

"We'll find him," said Janet's father. "Don't look so distracted, Sarah." But Tod's mother was wringing her hands, and his father had grown a little pale.

"If there's anything happened to that darling child," said Grandpa Bidwell, with a shaking voice. "If anything has!"

Kate sat on the horseblock and cried. "We'll divide up into three or four parties," her father said, "and take every road around here."

Janet was keeping an anxious lookout up and down the road. "Why," she said of a sudden, "I believe—I do believe, there's the Universal Balm boy again!"

"The what?" said her father.

"It is. See the red umbrella," said Janet. "What's he back for?"

She watched as it approached, the gorgeous equipage of the Universal Balm; then she gave a shrill squeal. She rushed forward; she reached up two eager arms, and something was lowered into them from the buggy seat—something which Janet hugged and kissed and brought and set in the midst of the group.

It was Tod.

Everybody clutched at him. His mother managed to grasp one little fat hand, and Kate got her arm around his neck; but Grandpa Bidwell held him, and held him tight. And for a minute nobody spoke.

The boy in the preposterous wagon was backing his horse, preparatory to turning around. But Allen spoke up: "You don't think," said he, "we're going to let you go before we've even said thank you? Where did you find him?"

"O, up the road a ways," said the boy. He looked confused; he kept his eyes on Janet as on a trusted friend.

"How far?" cried Kate.

"O, I don't know; mile or two," said the boy.

"What was he doing?" Grandpa Bidwell asked.

The boy hesitated. "Eating blackberries," he responded.

"In the road?" Tod's father questioned. The boy coughed and said nothing. There was something queer in his manner. "Tod! where were you?" said his father.

Tod smiled a wide smile. The blackberry stains on his mouth mide his smile look wider. "Wailwoad twack!" he said.

"Was he on the railroad track?" his mother cried, staring white-faced at the boy in the buggy. He nodded, looking down.

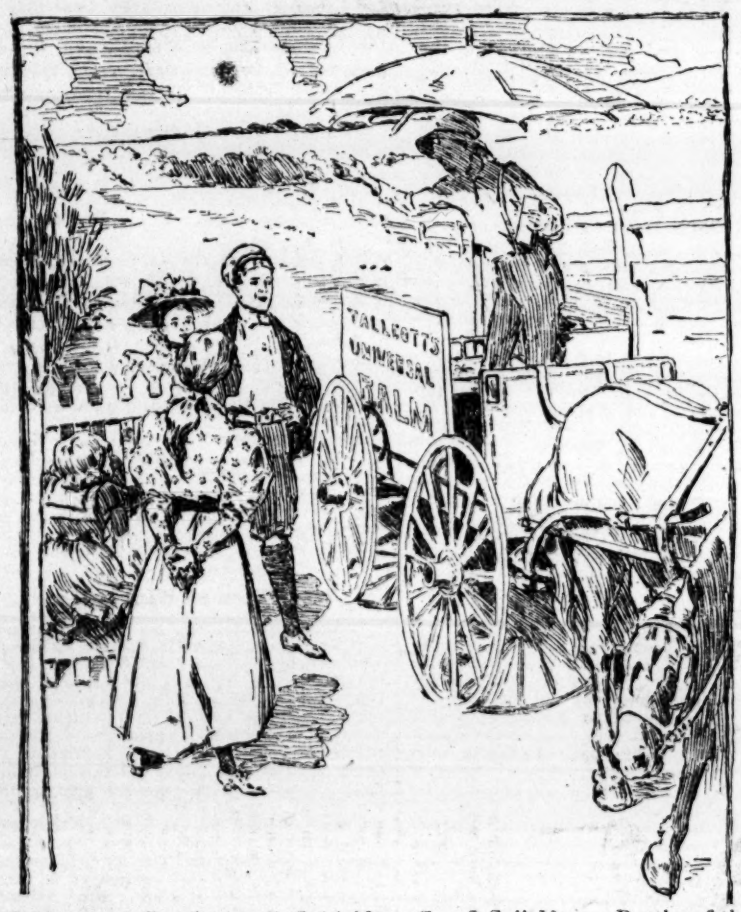
Tod's mother looked at her small boy, and her lips moved silently. "You saved him, then," she said. "You saved my little boy!"

"I did it for her," said the boy in the wagon, and his eyes were on Janet. "Of course, I'd have got him off the track and started him for home anyhow, but when I saw 'twas him, I thought I'd bring him safe home. I knew he was some relation of hers, for I saw him when I stopped here." The boy paused; he had not finished. "She bought a bottle of balm of me," said he.

Allen listened to every word. He had grown rather red in the face. "He isn't her little brother, though; he's mine. I'd be glad if I hadn't made fun of you," he blurted out.

"And I—I wish I hadn't laughed when he made fun," said Kate. The fountain of her tears was not yet dry, and she wept a little more.

"What is your name?" asked Grandpa Bidwell.




"Ladies and Gentlemen," Said He, "Can I Sell You a Bottle of this Wonderful Mixture."

"Martin Miller."

"What about the Universal Balm?" said Tod's father, studying the red placards. "I guess I'll have to buy some."

"Don't! It ain't worth shucks," said Martin Miller, at which the three men laughed out.

"Might I ask what you're selling it for then?" said Janet's father.

The boy looked off at the sunset. "Talcott makes me," said he. "I live with Talcott, over in Ripley. He ain't any relation to me, but I live with him. It's him that makes the stuff."

"He's a doctor, is he?"

"Well—" said Martin Miller doubtfully.

"A quack, eh?"

"A regular one!"

Grandpa Bidwell laughed. With Tod on one arm, he began to lead the white horse toward the big gate. "You come in and stay to supper, Martin," he said. But the boy grasped the lines.

"I can't. I've taken too long already. I don't dare. If I don't get it sold out and get back by tomorrow noon, he'll—" He shook his head. A solemn fear was in his face.

"What will he do?" Grandpa Bidwell asked, looking at the boy curiously.

"Lick me," said Martin Miller grimly.

"Does he do that often?" said Grandpa Bidwell.

"O, good gracious, yes! He don' treat men better 'n a dog; not much," said the boy.

"What makes you stay there?" asked Grandpa Bidwell.

"Haven't got anywhere else to stay." The boy met his eyes with a sorry half-smile, more pitiful than any words could have been. Janet looked at him; there was a painful lump in her throat. How thin and sad and forlorn he was!

Grandpa Bidwell put Tod down. He kept his hold on the horse's bits. "You're going to stay here to supper," was all he said, but he said it in a tremulous voice, and in a way which there was no gainsaying.

Martin Miller stayed to supper, and he stayed all night. The old white horse was comfortably stabled in the barn.

That evening Grandpa Bidwell had a long talk with the boy, and afterwards he talked with his two sons-in-law. Janet and her cousins hovered at a respectful distance. They could not be certain what they were talking about, but they could guess at it, and they awaited developments in a condition of keen curiosity and excitement.

After breakfast the next morning Grandpa Bidwell led the white horse out of the barn and harnessed him into the Universal Balm wagon, and mounted to the seat with Martin Miller; and from that commanding height he made a speech to Janet and Allen and Kate and Tod, all eagerly assembled. Not that there was great need of the speech; the audience had wits of their own, and Martin Miller's shining face told almost everything.

"Well, now, you see,' said Grandpa Bidwell, "the way it is, I'm bound to look twice at a boy that's saved my little Tod from getting run over and killed, maybe. I'm bound to. It's happened just right, anyhow; it's happened splendid. My hired man needs somebody to help him out this time of the year, and when winter comes grandma and I, we'll want somebody around so we shan't get lonely. We've been thinking for quite a while we'd like to get a good boy to live with us, and go to school, and have a comfortable home here as long as he wants it.

"So I'm going to drive over to Ripley with Martin here, and see Talcott and fix things up with him all right and let Martin get his clothes, and it's likely we'll be home on the 2 o'clock train. And we shan't have any Universal Balm to sell, either."

"O, grandpa," cried Kate with a happy voice.

"Bully for you, grandpa," said Allen; and Tod capered.

Janet did not speak, but she looked up at her grandfather and at Martin Miller through brimming, blurring tears.

"As far as I can see, Janet," said her grandfather, "the way I look at it is, if a certain tender-hearted little girl hadn't bought a bottle of Universal Balm"—he reached down and stroked her head.

## A Marine Tallyho.

Some time ago I wrote an account of the Florida boys who drove a shark to harness. This incident suggested to the youngsters the employment of other steeds and one morning the same party might have been seen lowering two long planks into a big moat. The latter was about half a mile long, one hundred feet wide and seven or eight feet deep. Here were kept the green and loggerhead turtles that were eaten by the workmen as beef is used in the north. The turtles were huge, harmless creatures that spent much of their time sleeping on the bottom, occasionally rising to the surface to breathe.

The boys finally launched the planks, which were nailed together with pieces of board, and placing three empty mortar barrels upon them for seats, had a raft which, though narrow, was buoyant enough to bear them all. Their intention was to capture and harness a turtle to the raft and enjoy a ride at the expense of the animal, which, they argued, slept too much in confinement—a theory which an old colored man, the chef, did not share with them. The leader of the trio was delegated to catch the fiery untamed steed and there was certainly no exaggeration in this description, as the turtles, while inoffensive if one avoided the mouth, were extremely powerful and capable of a stout resistance.

The raft was cautiously poled in the direction of a sleeping turtle, and when about ten feet away one of the boys dropped overboard, dived down and seized the animal by the shell just back of its head. The moment the turtle felt the touch it flung its ponderous flippers down, striking the bottom several blows that sent it to the surface, where, after breathing quickly, it dived again.

What the turtle thought had grasped him no one knows, but that he made every attempt to rid himself of the tormenter need not be said. The water was not deep enough for a long dive, but the plan of the turtle was to remain down as long as possible and force the rider to release his grasp, a movement which was almost successful; but by raising and resting his knees upon its smooth back and allowing his chest to resist the water, the rider soon forced the flying animal to the surface, where both caught breath before diving again. Several times up and down the moat the vigorous animal towed its rider, beating the water with its powerful flippers and making remarkable speed, notwithstanding its burden. Finally its movements became slower and the boys on the raft threw over the harness, which was a loop made to fit over the head and fore flippers of the animal. By running the turtle on a little beach in shoal water this was placed in position and the one long trace of rope fastened to the raft. Another loop was placed about its bullet-shaped head as a rein, and all being ready, each boy, or turtle tamer, took his seat triumphantly upon the barrel, the steed was released and they moved slowly but proudly away.

This strange steed succumbed so quickly that it was at once very docile, towing the raft about in a very dignified way, which tempted the riders to essay various gymnastic feats, as standing on the barrels. Here was the turtle's opportunity, as it suddenly turned, possibly alarmed by the three figures, jerking the raft so quickly to one side that the three barrels toppled and the riders fell into the mimic waves, with shouts and laughter, only to renew the sport until without doubt the patience of the poor turtle was completely exhausted.

Several years ago a curious steed was seen on a little lake, a branch of the Hudson river. By accident several large sturgeons had strayed in and the owner of the lake built a little dam to prevent their escape. Here the fish remained and increased in size until one was between seven and eight feet in length. On the lake floated a light boat, and it occurred to the owner one day to harness the sturgeon. So a rope harness was made that would fit over the animal's head, from which two traces extended. After some difficulty the big fish was caught in the shallow water and fastened to the boat, and when released swam away, dragging it swiftly, the owner sitting in the stern enjoying the novel sensation of a ride behind a fish. Small whales have sometimes been harnessed and made to tow a boat, and many a whaler could relate wonderful stories of wild rides behind these monsters of the deep.

C. F. HOLDEN.

Some statesmen are self-made, but the majority of the politicians are machine-made.

About the only difference in a saloon and in a cafe is in the prices charged for drinks.

### Look Before You Leap.

From The Youth's Companion.

The following laughable incident of a bicycle trip, borrowed from The Cleveland Plain Dealer, has a general air of probability about it which may command it to readers who like to enjoy themselves at the expense of other people's mishaps.

There is one amusing feature about wheel riding that all old riders—and a good many new ones—must have noticed. That is the way in which a moderately proficient rider will carry on a conversation with some one behind him, without really knowing who that some one is.

A moderately proficient rider isn't clever enough to turn his head to look backward, and so he talks in the dark, as it were.

The other day a wheelman was coming up the Dodge street hill. There isn't much of a hill on Dodge street, but slight as it is, it bothers the new riders. Just ahead of the wheelman in question, who was riding at a leisurely rate, was a stout lady, mounted on a new bike. Half way up the incline the wheelman was astonished to hear her call out, "Coming, dear?"

The wheelman didn't answer. He felt sure the inquiry couldn't be addressed to him and he kept silent.

"All out of breath, dear?" she called again.

And again the wheelman made no reply.

"Don't be discouraged," she cheerily shouted. "You'll get there by and by."

The wheelman thought so, too, but he made no mention of the fact.

"Does it tire your little arms so much?" continued the stout lady.

That was too much for the wheelman. He put on steam and passed the lady. As he whirled by she caught sight of his smiling countenance.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," she cried, and narrowly averted a tumble.

When the wheelman had gone a little further he looked back over his shoulder and saw a lank young fellow, with fuzzy little side whiskers, toiling wearily up the hill.

And he feels pretty sure that this was the "dear" one whose early efforts at wheeling were being encouraged by the stout lady.

### A Remarkable Parisian.

The New York Commercial Advertiser.

At the opera, theater and in the salon in Paris there is often seen a small, well-dressed man with a clean shaved face, and small feet and hands, and people who see him often remark what a nice, refined man he is, but they never suspect that this same "fine looking man" is a woman, and one of the most famous of Paris. Mme. Dieulafoy is one of the most celebrated of the world's archaeologists, and has been of great service to the scientific world. She discovered the ruins of the temple of Darius, which are now in the Louvre in Paris. On account of this discovery the French government decorated her with the order of the Legion of Honor, and gave her the right to wear men's attire at all times. She is married and her husband is most devoted to her. They both have the same tailor. She never wears woman's dress at any time, and her wardrobe is as perfect as the best dressed man.

### Facts About Paper Currency.

Washington Telegram to The New York Post.

A favorite subject of treasury speculation has been the amount of money issued by the United States which has been lost or destroyed. Of the old issue of $10,000 greenbacks, which were called in a few years ago, not one was lost. The monthly statement of the United States treasurer shows that one bill of that issue is in circulation, but it is kept in the office of the United States treasurer as a curiosity. Of the $5,000 greenbacks, which were also called in, three were missing, and the government is probably ahead $15,000. In the treasurer's monthly statement an item appears of $1,000,000, "unknown, destroyed," which is the amount supposed to have been burned in the Chicago fire.

Of the $1,107,901,000 of paper currency now in circulation, $300,000,000, roughly, is in $10 notes and certificates, $271,000,000 is in the $5 denomination, $205,000,000 in $20, $43,000,000 in $50, $80,000,000 in $100, $19,000,000 in $500, and $92,000,000 in $1,000 bills. Of the $1 bills in circulation, there are $46,589,974, and in $2 $29,895,350. The only $10,000 bill now in circulation are gold certificates amounting to $12,380,000.

### Maccabe's Joke.

From Spare Moments

Maccabe, the ventriloquist, was a great practical joker. Several years ago he was on board a river steamboat, and having made friends with the engineer, was allowed the freedom of the engine room.

He took a seat in the corner and pulling his hat down over his eyes appeared lost in reverie.

Presently a certain part of the machinery began to creak. The engineer oiled and went about his duties. In the course of a few minutes the creaking was heard again and the engineer rushed over, oil can in hand, to lubricate the same crank.

Again he resumed his post, but it was only a few minutes before the same old crank was creaking louder than ever.

"Great Jupiter!" he yelled, "the thing's bewitched."

More oil was administered, but the engineer began to smell a rat. Pretty soon the crank squeaked again, when slipping up behind Maccabe, he squirted half a pint of oil down the joker's back.

"There," said he, "I guess that crank won't squeak any more."

### German Educational Methods.

From The Chicago Record.

Student life in Germany is very different from what it is in the United States. The faculty of the university assumes no responsibility for the punctuality or the studiousness of the pupils. When a boy enrolls his name, passes his entrance examinations and pays his fee he is his own master, and can do whatever he likes until the time arrives for another examination, when he must present himself and endure the ordeal. If he succeeds he goes on with his class. If he fails his name is dropped from the rolls and he goes home in disgrace or makes another trial at a different university. He is not compelled to attend lectures, he is never called upon to recite, as the students in American colleges are, two or three times a day in the classroom. His professors never ask him questions until he becomes a member of what is called a "seminar," which is a selected class for original research under the direction of a member of the faculty.

At some of the lectures you will find only a dozen students, where there are perhaps the room crowded with attentive listeners numbering twice as many as are on the professor's roll. The attendance is governed by the interest of the students in any particular line of inquiry and the ability of the professor to make himself interesting.

### She Rang the Bell.

From The Detroit Free Press.

As a Payne avenue car went rumbling eastward a few days ago the men on the rear platform noticed a fine looking girl on a bicycle who rode so well that they paid her numerous compliments. She wore a jaunty suit that was lacking in no particular and she carried herself very gracefully. Most of the time she was able to keep abreast of the car; occasionally she fell a little behind. Beyond Sterling avenue a huckster wagon was halted at the roadside. A worthy citizen of Irish birth, who lives in the neighborhood, was inspecting the huckster's stock. He had his head poked in over the rear of the wagon, and as he went around to get a good look at the garden truck one of his legs stuck out beyond the wagon wheel toward the railroad track. The young lady on the bicycle was coming forward at a tearing rate. She didn't notice the outstretched foot, and her wheel caught against it fair and square. An instant later the worst was over. The force of the impact had yanked the Irish citizen from the tailboard of the wagon and dumped him rudely on the ground, while the young woman went off sideways and landed accurately on her prostrate victim. The wheel sprang forward for a half dozen feet or more, and brought up against the side of the horse. One of the passengers jumped from the car and tendered his assistance. There was little damage done, however. The young woman's skirt was torn and there were a few bruises divided between them.

"Are you all right?" inquired the passenger, as he helped the Irish citizen to arise.

"Sure, I'm all right," was the answer. "How's the young leddy?"

"Oh, I'm all right," she answered, "and I'm very sorry it happened."

"That's all right, too," said her fellow victim. "Did you notice the grace I threw into me fall?"

"I did," said the passenger, and they all laughed.

"I'm very sorry about it," said the young woman again. "But you know I rang my bell."

"Yes, you did," said the Irish citizen with a merry twinkle, "you rang it after you was on top of me!"

And the smiling passenger had no doubt the good humored Irishman heard all sorts of bells as his head thumped against the pavement.

### Sea Water of Many Colors.

From Answers.

On a bright, sunny day visitors are often puzzled at the numerous colors visible on the surface of the sea. There will perhaps be some four or five streaks of green, blue, yellow, black and so forth, making the water appear as though it were painted in color stripes of mathematical precision.

To the initiated these several stripes have their meaning. They are nearly all produced by the character of the ocean bed and as a rule are only seen in close proximity to land.

If you see a deep blue or green patch, you may label it deep water, the blue usually being deeper than the green. A yellowish tint signifies a sandy bottom, and if it is very pronounced, indicates a shoal or sandbank.

Black indicates rocks, although seaweed or cloud shadows will some times produce a similar effect.

On the east coast it is no uncommon thing to see a patch of bright red where the sun has reflected the color of the deep brown sand on the surface.

Where the bottom is muddy, as on the Essex coast, a streak of bright silver gray is often seen.

Many people who cannot claim intimacy with the sea imagine these colors are in the sea water itself, whereas its intrinsic tint is bluish green.

### Couldn't See Through It.

From The Cleveland Leader.

There is a little girl living out on Tilden avenue who is rapidly causing her father's hair to assume the color of the driven snow.

The other day she looked up at him from between his knees and asked:

"Papa, was it a wise person who said 'The good die young?'"

"Yes," said the musing man; "I guess so."

"Well," she went on, after thinking it over for some time, "I'm not so much surprised about you, but I don't see how mamma ever managed to get growed up."

### Wanted More Money.

From The New York Sun.

A man who gave his name as Rudolph Weiss registered at the Windsor hotel, New York, the other night. In conversation with the clerk he said that he was a Hungarian and was in this country on an official errand for his government. He acted queerly, but as he was not boisterous he was not interfered with. He went away on the following morning, after paying his bill.

On the next night the man walked into the hotel, and after strolling around the corridor for some time, went to the telephone closet and picked up the telephone book. The boy in charge asked him what he was looking for.

"The white house number," he said.

"Who do you want there?" asked the boy.

"President McKinley," said the man. "I want some money. I wrote him last week and he sent me $100, but I've spent all but $1 and need some more."

The telephone boy summoned a policeman, who took the man to a police station. There he said he was twenty years old and a clerk, but refused to give any other information about himself. He was sent to Bellevue hospital for examination as to his sanity.

### Glass Umbrellas.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It is rumored that before long glass umbrellas will be in general use—that is, umbrellas covered with the new spun glass cloth. These, of course, will afford no protection from the rays of the sun, but they will possess one obvious advantage, namely, that they can be held in front of the face when meeting the wind and rain, and at the same time the user will be able to see that he does not run into unoffending individuals or lamp posts. But what say the lovers—the seaside holiday lovers—who are to be seen on every beach round the coast, with their backs to the cliff or a handy boat, an unfurled old-style umbrella in front of them, leaving nothing to the gaze of the inquisitive save the soles of their four shoes? Surely they will revolt against the innovation.

## YOUNG FOLKS' CORRESPONDENCE

Norma Cross, Plains, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am eight years old and going to schaol at the Plains high school. Mama takes The Constitution. My father is dead. I inclose 5 cents to the Grady hospital.

Lucy Mack, Belknap, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am nine years old. I live in the country, but we are going to Savannah this fall. I have no pets, but one little baby sister. I will send 10 cents to join the club.

Bob Williams, Plateau, S. C.—You will find enclosed 10 cents for the Grady hospital from a little boy who is much interested in your description of it. It is part of the first money I have ever earned. Age seven.

Albert Glover, Reform, Miss.—Dear Junior: The Constitution is a welcome visitor to our home. I enjoy reading the cousins' letters very much. I close with best wishes to The Constitution, Aunt Susie and the cousins.

L., A. and J. L. Stacey, Curtis, La.—Dear Junior: We picked cotton for papa last week and want to send a little mite to the Grady hospital. You will find inclosed 60 cents. We each send you 20 cents. With love to yourself and all the cousins.

May Mayo, Tippettsville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am ten years old. I go to school. I love to read The Constitution. My papa is a regular subscriber and I love to read the cousins' letters. I am so sorry for little Willie. Inclosed find 5 cents for Grady hospital.

Mary Thompson, Wesson, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am glad to say I have been a reader of The Constitution for several months. I am in the seventh grade at school. We have a very nice school here. We have only two pets—a dog and a canary bird. I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Miriam E. Taylor, Evanston, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am eight years old. I've been wanting to join the Grady Hospital Club for some time, but mamma said wait till I grew older and could write better, but I'm getting impatient to send in my 25 cents, which I earned myself. I do so much enjoy reading The Junior letters.

Rhoda Smitherman, Six Mile, Ala.—Dear Junior: I live with my grandparents. I have a nice time, for they are so good and kind to me and I love them dearly. I also have a papa and mamma who lives three miles from here. I just stay here with my grandma, for she is old and has no one to help her except me. I am not going to school now, but hope to go soon.

Ike Heartsjll, Morrison's Bluff, Ark.—Dear Junior: I have been a reader of The Constitution for a year and am a great admirer of it. I think the good work Aunt Susie is doing in the hospital cannot be too highly appreciated and commended. As I wanted to help you a tiny bit, I send 10 cents to become a member of the club.

(Will use the story after awhile.)

Sallie J. Lockett, Perryville, Ala.—Dear Junior: The Constitution has long been a welcome visitor in our home. I enjoy reading the nice letters from our little cousins. Aunt Susie, I like to read your letters, they are so interesting. How many of the cousins like to go to school? I, for one. I go to Sunday school every Surday. Inclosed find 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Mrs. E. G., Wilson, Tex.—Dear Junior: I come with sad news. It is the death of my precious little helpless girl, Clara Garmon. Many of you will remember her. She wrote to The Junior about five years ago. She received many bright and cheering letters from the cousins. Clara died August 1, 1897. Dear cousins, I want you all to pray every night for me and Clara's four sisters that I may raise them in the way the good Lord wants them raised.

Lelia and Ila Smart, Laneville, Ala.—Dear Junior: We are two little sisters, just large enough to go to school. We have two little sisters and only one brother. He has a little dog; we think it mean. He kills mamma's little chickens and ducks and does all kinds of mischief. We all have dolls. We went to Magnolia last week to see our grandpapa. He has been quite sick. It is about thirty miles. We all got wet coming home.

Eliza Howard, Ennis, Tex.—Dear Junior: I live five miles from Ennis. I take for my subject "Happiness." If everybody could be happy what a world of pleasure this would be. If you are happy you will make those around you happy and forget their troubles; if you always do right you will be happy and if you always try to make those around you happy, when you grow old you will look back into the past with a light heart and feel happy over it.

Pricie Gibson, Mayfield, N. C.—Dear Junior: Mamma has just read me Aunt Susie's letter, telling of her visit to the hospital. When she read me about the little crippled child who had to stay in the woods all night alone, I couldn't keep from crying. I have just returned from a visit to my grandmother's. While there I met two little cousins. They are now living in your state. I wish to join the Grady hospital Club. Inclosed find 10 cents.

Lillian Stansbury, High Point, Ga.—Dear Junior: I do not agree with Rene Lesley about young ladies using slang expressions. I don't think real ladies use them. The "Literature Scholar" asked us to tell our favorite poet. Mine is Lord Tennyson. I think his best poem is "Charge of the Light Brigade." Don't you think it would help the Junior department for all the cousins to tell which was the best letter every week? How can you arrange the names Lincoln and Hamlin to read the same, both horizontally and vertically.

Ethel Pope, Marion, Ala.—Dear Junior: My uncle takes The Constitution. I like it very much, especially the cousins' letters. Great will be her reward in heaven. How many of the cousins read the piece in the last issue of this paper about the "chewing gum and snuff habit?" I hope all of them did. I think it a very striking piece. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins (either sex) from eleven to fourteen years old.

Benjamin C. Knight, Enfield, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am the same shut in as before, and never expect to be well again. I would be so glad to visit the Grady hospital and see what they think of my case. I had four calls for my picture. I have many more engravings to dispose of for the postage. I never have had a real bright birthday in all these many years. Can't this great band of loved ones call on me. Bring any kind of tokens of friendship, specimens, curiosities, etc., from every state. My home is six miles from town and one mile from the pulbic road, where I see the same thing every day. Can't some one give me a remedy for stiff joints and cords—chronic. I was sorry to find myself left in the word contest. I inclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital and wish I could go, too.

(Answer—Patients are not taken from other states.)

Ward, Paul and Bessie Allen, Tupelo, Miss.—Dear Junior: We are three little folks who live out in the country on a big stock farm, and we have no end of good times. We just pity the little children who live all cooped up in cities. We have such nice places to play and there are so many things to amuse us, that we think we have the nicest home in all the world. There are little colts and fat little pigs and the nicest Jersey calves, and, better than all, the sweetest little baby brother just seven months old. Papa runs a dairy, too, and it is too funny to see how anxious the little calves are to get the skim milk as it is brought from the separator. They stand by and seem to know exactly what it means when the separator starts. Papa lets us pick all the cotton we want to, and pays us for it, so we send 5 cents each for the poor little children in the hospital.

"Armandane," Rose Hill, Miss.—Dear Junior: I take for my subject "Education." In order that the superiority of an educated person in conversation may appear, it is not necessary that the particular topics should be introduced on which he is specially informed, but it will be seen, whatever may be the subject.

"Education gives fecundity of thought, copiousness of illustration, quickness, vigor, fancy, words, images; it decorates everything, and gives the power of trifling without being undignified or absurd."

Now, can the whole round of the ornamental branches give these? Can a smattering of grammar and a snatch of history, and a total ignorance of the Belles Lettres afford them? There must be thorough culture. Young ladies must study hard and long. They cannot talk of that which they have learned by rote; it is not enough that they retain half an idea here and the fourth of one there; their knowledge will soon break down, too soon; they will never be quite sure about anything.

Audrey Beever, Cavendish, Mo.—Dear Junior: I will take "Mother" for my subject. "Mother, home and heaven" have long been household words. Perhaps it would not hurt to write a few lines about how to keep the mothers longer out of heaven, and longer at home. Mothers are all extraordinary in their particular homes—holidays seldom ever come. Nellie has the party; mother bakes the cake. Edgar goes fishing, and she puts up the lunch. Even the husband takes a day off, but the kitchen fire is kept burning. It is the mother who "stays at home."

Now, young people, we know you love your mothers. You have so long lived in the light of a mother's smile that you have not thought it could grow dim and go out forever before you. She has made every one so comfortable these past years with the ministrations of her deft hands that apparently there has been no need of any outside help. I wonder what would happen if you young folks could see your mother as we see Nellie's and Edgar's, you should see that your mother takes a rest before she is called to her long, last one. It may add years to her life.

Leola Hickman, Monticello, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a great admirer of the many interesting letters written by the cousins. I take for my subject "Amusements." Amusements are manifold and vary materially in character. Amusements, as defined by our leading authority, is anything which amuses and entertains the mind for the time being and frees us from all care or anxiety and yields us a much wanted relaxation from all mental or physical labor.

After hours of constant toil how truly refreshing to free the mind from all intense engagements and give the weary body relaxation by engaging in some harmless amusement. Every school girl knows how refreshing and delightful it is to engage in a pleasant game of croquet or other innocent game when the hour of recreation comes.

Suffice it for the present that of all people or nations the Americans of the United States are to be classed among the very first as capable of enjoying the very highest degree of social and innocent amusements.

I would like to correspond with some of the cousins of either sex over fifteen.

L. W. B., Steel's Depot, Ala.—Dear Junior: There is one little word which we should always carry with us through life. We should make it our motto; that is the little word "now."

Cawley says:

"Nothing is there to come nor nothing past,
But an eternal now does always last."

We should not waste our time, our strength and our opportunities by meaning to do something. Now is the time, only weakness comes from inaction.

We should not live a day, an hour, not even a single moment without doing that which should be done in it. It matters not whether it be work, play or study—we should take it up and finish it squarely and cleanly and then take hold of the next thing without letting moments drop between. It is really wonderful how many hours the prompt people appear to make of a day; it seems like they catch the minutes that are squandered by the do-nothings, idlers. The idle is an intruder in the busy thoroughfare of every day life. Do not be idle; remember God's law is that by the sweat of our brow we shall earn our bread. Let us remember that now is the time to begin.

# IN THE SCHOOLS.

### Boys' High School.

The fire of September examinations has been safely passed and the boys are now making splendid progress in education. The scholarship of students attending the school is well shown by the fact that the Greek division of the second grade is about 20 per cent larger than the non-Greek division. When such a showing as this is made it evidently shows a studiousness that is very gratifying.

The study of Greek is entirely optional, and if it is not taken no extra study is imposed in its place, so when a scholar voluntarily takes this extra study for the improvement of his mind, it speaks much in his favor.

The attendance honors for the month of September certainly belong to second grade B, they having made 100 every week during the month. Such a record deserves the praise of all fair-minded people, and the members of the other grades, for their parts, are by no means backward in giving it.

Miss Annie Wallace, the efficient librarian of the Young Men's Library Association,



MISS CHARM OLIVER,
The Bright Correspondent from Williams Street School.

continues to manifest deep interest in the school. Every Monday evening the affirmative of the division to debate the next Friday meets Miss Wallace in the High school department of the library and with her aid look up references and discuss the question. Tuesday evening the negative do likewise, and in this way the debates are greatly improved and interest runs much higher. Words cannot express the gratitude of the High school boys to Miss Wallace for her kindness. She is known as the "seventh member" of the faculty, and if it were in the power of the boys, she would soon be installed in that position.

Suffice to say, that there is no more charming, accomplished and gracious a little lady in the city of Atlanta than Miss Wallace.

The students of the senior class were greatly entertained one day last week by the recitation of an original poem by one of the members of that class. Mr. William Hillyer is the gifted young gentleman and many compliments were heaped upon the head of the poet. As a scholar, orator and writer, this brilliant young man can scarcely be excelled by one of his age, and the High school feels very proud that it can number him among its students.

The water placed for the boys to drink is exceedingly unpleasant these days. For the purpose of keeping it cool, the buckets are placed outside the windows, and as a result the water becomes full of soot and dust. Unless this were done, it would become altogether unfit to drink. The duty of the city to its taxpayers is to place ice in the water for the schools, and the students of this school urge that the board of education seriously consider this point.

The debate of last Friday was the hottest on record. Interest ran so high that nearly every boy laid aside his books and studies to hear the arguments made by the speakers, and interruptions were so frequent that in several instances Professor Slaton was compelled to forbid more. It was indeed a war of the giants, for many good debaters took issue with each other and every point was hotly contested. Avary led the affirmative, with Arnold, while Davis, with Cook, generaled the forces of the negative.

Gatins and Blackford each made excellent debates and influenced the president largely. Vice President Jeffries, who acted for the day as president, decided the debate, and in his mind the scales of justice were borne down on the affirmative side.

Professor Dykes gave a logical and clear criticism of the debate, which evoked much applause. The society then adjourned to meet again next Friday.

JAY PITTMAN YOUNGBLOOD.

### Professor Hunter's School.

One of the most interesting features of Professor Hunter's school this week was the manipulation of a convention. This was intended by Professor Hunter to teach the boys parliamentary usages. Professor Hunter may have manipulated conventions before, but the boys took this convention in their own hands. After electing one of their members, Mr. Owens Smith, as the president and Mr. Collier as the secretary, the convention was at last ready for business. Mr. Conley then rose and after a speech moved that the strict and unreasonable quarantine which many cities have made against Atlanta be removed.

The motion was seconded, and several boys made speeches showing clearly why the quarantine should be removed. But there was, as there usually is in such large bodies of enlightened boys, some timid souls who were afraid to let such a bold motion be carried. They therefore raised their voices against the motion. This for a moment threw the convention into great confusion, but order was quickly restored. The motion, however, was lost, greatly to the regret of many of the members.

A movement was next put on foot to have Atlanta use no more water from the Chattahoochee till the yellow fever is over. This motion, however, was defeated. As there was no further business, a motion was made to adjourn. This motion was seconded and carried.

We had a very nice time on Friday, for Professor Hunter does not have regular school studies on this day.

Robert Moran.

### West End School.

The week just past has been a very busy one for the teachers and pupils of all the grades. Everything is moving on smoothly and pleasantly in our fine school.

The first grades are full, having sixty pupils each. The fourth grade shared the attendance banner with the first grade this week.

Everything goes on well with the eighth grade. The seventh grade had some good recitations this week. Among the best were those rendered by Lizzie Adair, Louise Allen, Maggie Barnes, Pauline Wagner, Leonie Hiefner, Louise Cofield, Edna Farmer and Edna Morris.

The reports will be given next week.

Redona Ragsdale.

### Miss Hanna's School.

One happy month has passed since the girls of Miss Hanna's school hailed their old schoolmates and teachers and now we look forward to October as it comes with its autumn leaves and sunny golden-rod.

Is this not enough to fill us with inspiration and make us look forward to the work before us with pleasure as we unravel Caesar? And making our first acquaintance with algebra we learn to think in letters instead of figures.

The large girls have organized a reading circle, in which they discuss both English and American authors and their works and study contemporaneous history and current events. Those of us who are juniors will organize a literary society in which we promise to take great interest.

Octavia Maner.

### Williams Street School.

The fourth grade received the banner last week, but the fifth grade takes it this time, and fifty of the children received 100 in spelling for the month.

The classes are to be divided into two sections—A and B—next week. Our school was visited by Professor Landrum this week.

The third grade is unusually bright, the girls excelling in spelling and reading, while the boys are ahead on arithmetic. Monthly reports are not yet made out, but Lily White, Minetta Hill, Myrtle Kaln, Carmella Hornely, Wallace Wingfield, Carl Abel, A. P. Thompson and Horace Pope lead the class.

The fourth grade received 100 in attendance. This week the first grade receives the banner.

Charm Oliver.

### Boulevard School.

School begins to look more and more like itself now and lessons are becoming everyday things once more.

Major Slaton was in the Boulevard



MISS JESSIE BROWARD,
The Junior's Correspondent from Boulevard School.

school Friday and stayed in our grade a while.

I wonder how many school children are going to have their names on the roll of honor this month. In the Washington schools there are no rolls, so it is quite new to me.

The eighth and third grade teachers were absent two days last week.

Jessie E. Broward.

### Walker Street School.

School has now been in session four weeks and as all common events have been settled we have taken time to begin our correspondence with The Constitution Junior. Most of the pupils are working diligently this year that they may stand well in their classes and their efforts are being justly rewarded.

I have this week some very sad news to impart—the death of one of our dear pupils—George Watts. This little boy was a pupil of the fourth grade and one of the brightest and most promising boys in the school. His death occurred Sunday, September 20th, from typhoid fever. Our friend was only twelve years of age and his yearly average last year was 96.8. He received 100 in deportment every month last year and it is with great sorrow that his teachers and schoolmates, among whom he was a great favorite, now give him up.

Our entire school extends much sympathy to both his relatives and friends.

We are greatly pleased with our new principal, Professor Means, and are sure that he will become a great favorite among the teachers and pupils.

Lucy Raysor.

## HERE IS A NEW CLUB.

### The Younger Set Organize a Literary Society.

The Junior Debating Club met last Saturday night at its rooms in the Church of Our Father, on Church street. The programme was read, but by vote of the club it was postponed until next week.

The members desired to have the new constitution and by-laws read, so that the members might be familiar with them, and Mr. W. D. Menkin, our critic, gratified their wishes by reading the constitution before the club. When new business was in order the names of several boys were proposed as members, and after passing the executive committee they were unanimously elected mmbers by the club.

Aong those who were elected are Bayard Spear, Fred Dorne, Vivian Craig, Magruder Cobb, Clarke Cherry and several others.

These gentlemen are all bright boys as well as fine orators and we expect some fine speeches in the future.

Next Saturday night at 8 o'clock the club will meet and an election of new officers will be held.

The present officers are: Willie Moss, president; Edward Klein, vice president; Joe Hiscox, secretary and treasury. These gentlemen have had a most successful administration. Next week the question for debate will be: "Resolved, That the city of Atlanta acted wisely in inviting the refugees from the infected regions to come here."

Messrs. Mitchell and Abel will speak for the affirmative and Fred Dorne and Cecil Brown will defend the negative side.

We are always glad to see visitors at our meetings, as their presence seems to encourage the debaters, and we invite them to come.

Russell C. Mitchell, Jr.

### The Witch of Ben-y-Gloe.

The most formidable, perhaps, of the unearthly beings, says Chambers' Journal, who people the deer forests, at all events in the central districts of Scotland, was the witch of Ben-y-Gloe, which is the highest peak in the forest of Athole. This amiable enchantress, whose diet consisted principally of live snakes, delighted in every kind of evil doing, but in none more than in assisting mortals to gratify the passion of revenge. Upon one occasion her aid was invoked by the earl of Athole's cupbearer, whose son, a robber, had been executed by the earl. The witch promised to abet his schemes of vengeance in three ways. She presented him with certain herbs, which, if given to his master's horse, should so madden the animal that it would dash out its rider's brains. She further gave him a deadly poison to put in the earl's cup, and, lastly, she undertook, failing in these devices, to conceal the cupbearer in the earl's bedroom, so that he might stab him in his sleep She clinched the matter by vowing the most horrid vengeance upon any one who, having heard her secret, should venture to disclose it before St. Andrew's day.

The earl's page had happened to overhear what was passing and was puzzled how to save his master on the one hand and to elude the witch's resentment on the other, if he dared to divulge the plot. King James V and his court, it should be said, were paying a visit at the time to the earl, who entertained them with what Captain Costigan called "princelee hospitalitee," and, indeed, had built a palace specially for their reception. When on the following day the cupbearer, as usual, proffered the earl his "morning," "Hold," exclaimed Willie the page, "and pray to the saints that their blessing may attend the day's sport." The earl accordingly fell on his knees, when, to his great astonishment, the goblet instantly broke into a thousand pieces. But, the king being mounted, there was no time for commentary or delay. The earl's fiery steed is brought round. He makes ready to mount, but scarcely has he set foot in stirrup when the twang of a bowstring is heard, and the horse falls dead, pierced to the heart by the page's arrow. The natural annoyance of the haughty noble at such an occurrence is not sensibly diminished by Willie's somewhat lame excuse that he had been shooting at an eagle and missed his mark, and it might have gone hard with the boy but for the timely intervention of the queen mother.

The cupbearer was now left, so to speak, with but one string to his bow. That night at the banquet the king was summoned to the south to meet the English foe and set out forthwith, bidding his host follow in the morning with his "tail." The earl was on the point of retiring to his room, where the cupbearer and his friend, the witch, were carefully concealed, when the page, at his wits' end how to avert the dreaded catastrophe, made the brilliant though somewhat extravagant suggestion that the palace should be set fire by way of providing the king with a bonfire or beacon to guide his steps through the darkness. The earl, like a loyal vassal, jumped at the idea, which was promptly put into execution. The cupbearer perished miserably in the flames. The witch escaped, uttering loud execrations, in a column of smoke, and the page, when St. Andrew's day had come and gone, told everything, and was suitably rewarded with an estate and a bride. The last year in which the witch of Ben-y-Gloe is known to have held converse with men was 1773, the very same in which Dr. Samuel Johnson safely accomplished his celebrated tour to the Hebrides.

### WILL BE LIVING PICTURES.

### Twe Bright Children Who Will Take Part in the Grady Hospital Benefit.

A few weeks ago a story appeared in the columns of The Junior entitled "Allen and Annette." It was written by Miss Alice Ormond, a bright little girl of this city, and it attracted no little attention among the friends and acquaintances of the young authoress.

Now Miss Ormond will represent the princess which she portrayed in her story at the entertainment to be given on October 7th at the Grand opera house by the ladies auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the benefit of the Grady hospital.

Miss Ormond will take part in one of the living pictures with Master George Leek, she representing Annette and he Allen.



MISS LILLIE LAWSHE WHITE,
A Bright Little Pupil in Third Grade of Williams Street School.

They are both unusually talented children and will doubtless do their part well in the performance. Miss Ormond is a daughter of Mrs. Florence Ormond and lives with her mother at 616 South Pryor street, while Master Leek is a son of Mr. G. G. Leek, and resides at 597 South Pryor street.

### A Sunday for Maidens.

A very curious commemoration fete takes place each year at Fahrwangen, in Switzerland, says Person's Weekly.

During the war of Wilmergen, in the year 1712, the old baron of Hallwyl, not satisfied as to the strength and gallantry of his knights, who were fighting against the forces of the Bern government, organized a battalion of women from the Seethal and led them to the front as auxiliaries, where they fought with the greatest valor and brought the war to a successful issue.

On their return the baron, in order to commemorate their doughty deeds, instituted a Meitlisuntli—that is, a "Maiden Sunday."

On this day the women rule the roost and the men have to content themselves with second place.

While the men are drinking their wine the women go around to choose a "cavalier." In no case is the man chosen by one of the fair masters of the day permitted to refuse to act as cavalier, and when dancing begins the women, and not the men, have the right to engage partners.

### Liked the Family.

Mr. Richard Martin, who lives out on the river, The Eastman Times-Journal says, informs us that a few weeks since while himself and family were eating dinner a squirrel appeared in the dining room and commenced to eat crumbs from the floor like a cat. The little creature was not at all frightened, and after eating as much as it desired, commenced to play with the children—climbing over their shoulders and making itself at home generally.

Mr. Martin says the squirrel remained at his home several days, when it suddenly departed for parts unknown.

As there are no pet squirrels in that neighborhood, Mr. Martin cannot account for the appearance of this one.

### Teach Them to Give.

Let me tell you how the Hawaiian women teach their children to give, says an anonymous writer in an exchange. They hold the baby's hand with a penny in it over the contribution box. The little hand instinctively closes over the penny, and the mother gently shakes the little fingers until the penny drops into the box, and then she kisses the child and pets the little hand. This she repeats until her child appreciates that something pleasant has been accomplished, and thus learns to give.

### No Slang for Her.

Exchange.

"I just think it's shameful the way that girl spits slang," said a Packertown miss to a friend. "My! if I twirled my talker the way she does my blooming old dad would dust my duds until the dust was thicker than fleas in fly time." "You betcher brass and serve you right," replied the other lady. "My parents are sunflowers of the same hue, and if I should make a raw crack in my conversation they'd thrash the rosy cussedness out of my angelic anatomy quicker than chain lightning." And then they proceeded to suck the juice of a lemon through a stick of candy.

# HER LEGS AND FACE ARE HER FORTUNE

## Cleo de Merode Has All New York at Her Feet.

## SHE IS SHREWD AND SHARP

### Her Peculiar Beauty Creates an Enthusiastic Admiration.

## SHE WILL WED TO GET A CHAPERONE

### She Likes American Women, Says They Are Chic and Dress Beautifully and with Taste.

New York, October 1.—(Special Correspondence.)—"To dance, ma cherie, to dance and then to dance again. I love, you love, we all love. What is it you Americans say, money makes—le cheval go round. That is it. That is it." This is what Cleo de Merode said to me when I asked her to tell me of her likes and dislikes, her hopes, her ambitions. She speaks no English and I have used French expressions when she, in striving to express the English idea, relapsed into her own common every day expressions.

The Merode has New York at her feet, and very pretty and daintily shod feet they are too. Merode is cast in classic mold. She has the limbs of a Greek goddess and the face of an houri. And her hair—we have all heard of the Merode hair, but its velvety sheen is past all description. I was not impressed by her, but the girl's peculiar beauty and strange combination of character and appearance interest fully as much as they crete admiration.

She is shrewd and sharp, and although several of the New York writers have endeavored to give the impression that her pretty head was empty, I must say that I found it quite different. She is delighted to talk to those who can speak her own language and revealed to me a fact which might have a depressing effect on the Johnnies if they but knew it, although it has not been published. Merode is going to be married. What is more, she is going to marry a man who is in trade, but who has more money than he knows what to do with, and as no sum whatever would place Merode in that position, the match will probably be a very happy one.

"I am going to get married," said Merode. "First, because the man seems good to me, and also because you know in France a woman is never independent until she is married. You see I have my mother with me wherever I go. What would they think of me if I went about without a chaperon? Impossible. Do you think monsieur whom I shall marry would be happy if he thought I were over here in this great country with no one but my little self to keep away the people that always follow me? No, no, no."

Surely, Merode, if half what we hear is true, should be a past mistress in the arts of love. She has known them all from artist to king and they have all loved her. She has known le grand passion exhibited by men of almost all the nationalities of Europe. She knows just how people make love in the north and the south, the east and the west, and she loves to think of it all.

"Your ambitions, mademoiselle," said I "are not so high as they might be placed if you had not fully decided upon winning a business man."

"Mon dieu," said Merode. "I once had ambitions to marry a title, but not now."

"Perhaps you would have liked to be a queen," I suggested.

Merode closed her eyes and smiled in faraway fashion. Then she said: "Once. I used to have thoughts that a queen must be the happiest of persons, but since then I have known a king—yes, several kings. Now I do not wish to be queen."

"And your greatest love is—"

"To dance—O yes, to dance. My soul is in my feet sometimes I think. I know the dance, I know the figure, but some way I forget it all and leave it to my feet. They know. They never make mistakes. How long shall I dance? As long as I live and can move about. I do not wish to be thought one of those women who will ever confess that they are passe. I never shall be, never." And Merode shook her head vigorously and scowled in Machiavelian fashion.

And then she told me a secret. "I am going," she said, "to try a certain number of experiments in the United States, which I have been warned in France not to do. I am a believer in the theory that a person may do with their limbs in the dance far more than seems possible, provided they can master a natural force which I have studied for a very long time. I am confident that I have succeeded in gaining the secret. In fact, I am almost sure of it. When I shall make the experiments I cannot say, but be sure it will be as soon as I can. For if I succeed Cleo de Merode will have a fame that she has never been able to secure and I love fame—I love it."

Merode laughs at all precedent and likes the American women. Shades of Sarah Bernhardt, think of it. She says our women are chic; that they dress beautifully; that they are not cold, and that they have the real bel air—and this from the admired of the admired. Surely no feather so tall has been thrust into the toque of the American girl for many a long day

"I think," she said, "that it would be outrageous not to admire the women of America. They are not like us. It is too bad for them that they are not French, but that cannot be helped. They know much more than we do and have ambitions in many directions that we in our country never feel. I think as a whole they are prettier than we are. Prettier than I, you say? O, well, I do not like to talk of myself.

"I do not wonder that the men from Europe fall in love with the American girls. They are so chic, en charmante, you know. I have heard so many stories of them that at first I did not know what to think, and when I walked about on the great steamer that brought me here I looked at your countrywomen very curiously. The more I looked the better I liked them. Perhaps it was because they seemed to like me, but that does not matter. My opinion of them is all that I could wish and that is saying a great deal, for I wish to speak and think everything kindly of the women of America.

"I was very nervous when I danced first before them here, but they have been so kind and seem to think Merode is so clever that I kiss my hands to them. I know I shall enjoy every moment of my time in America, and then, too, when I go back to France I shall look with joy for the American faces in the audiences before whom I dance."



MERODE.

# SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. Morris.

### Railways and Agriculture.

It is peculiarly encouraging to note the active, practical interest our railroads are taking in demonstrating by actual test the adaptability of our lands to all kinds of crops. The action of the Georgia Southern and Florida in making the acreage from Macon to Palatka a succession of fruit orchards and gardens. The broad, business policy of the Atlanta and West Point in establishing successful tobacco farms to the lasting profit of its territory; the Seaboard in locating experimental farms at short intervals from Portsmouth to Atlanta, followed by its school on wheels to show how to get the best profits from the products. These and other railways have all shown their abundant faith in the fertility of our soil by large investments to actually demonstrate to our people what we ought to know, but which apparently we have never taken the trouble to find out. These experimental farms, orchards and gardens are not managed theoretically, but are actual farms—farmed by farmers, and the results have conclusively established the fact that the south offers the largest returns with the least expenditure of labor and money, of any agricultural district in our country. We are awakening to the fact that while we can raise cotton and live, we can supplement that speculative crop by such a diversity of cereals and fruits and nuts as to make us rich. These actual, practical farming tests made by the railroads are of inestimable benefit to our section. The extended immigration schemes of the Southern, the Seaboard and other large railway systems are bringing thousands and tens of thousands of the best class of citizens to our states. To Mr. W. L. Glessner, now commissioner of immigration of the Georgia Southern and Florida, probably belongs the credit of inaugurating this happy wave of immigration. He it was who went north and brought south representative farmers and fruit growers to see for themselves and this sensible scheme has located thousands of prosperous and contented citizens in Georgia and adjoining states. Mr. Glessner's efforts are heartily and effectively seconded by every railroad in our section. It is not contended that this is philanthropic work on the part of the railways. They are in for business and income. But the effect is more largely and permanently profitable to our states than to the railways.

### Meat Diet.

From Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Writing in The North American Review for June, Dr. Charles W. Purdy traces a large portion of the diseases and early deaths of the American middle classes to the eating of fleshmeat. He says "it may be emphatically stated that the greatest dietary sin of the average American is his meat-eating propensity." The well-to-do American has butcher's meat served with every meal and the amount of such food "that a man of ample appetite will consume when thus regularly spread before him on practically all occasions represents to his excretory organs a tax in its disposal that is physiologically prodigious." Speaking of the ills directly traceable to the excessive use of fleshmeat Dr. Purdy mentions "premature hardening of the arteries, entailing all those dangers from arterial hemorrhage, of which apoplexy is the type, and in addition early impairing nutrition, so that the meat-eater grows old before his time. Indeed, it is well known that excessive meat-eating ages man more quickly than any other excess except alcoholism." The ill effects of the excessive use of animal food upon the circulatory system are by no means confined to the arteries. A large proportion of intemperate flesh eaters "are subject to progressive enlargement of the heart, and since this inevitably leads to degeneration of the cardiac muscle, such people are exceedingly prone to sudden death from so-called 'heart failure' or collapse of that organ," and "by far the largest number of cases of primary Bright's disease are directly caused by the excessive use of flesh." Dr. Purdy also condemns the excessive use of sweets and starchy foods. Dr. Purdy is not a vegetarian nor does he recommend vegetarianism, but his evidence as to the dangers of excessive flesh-eating is worth noting. For the person of sedentary habits and good constitution he advises the use of butcher's meat not oftener than once a day, a moderate reform which would reduce by one-half the use of flesh in middle class families.

### American Hardware Leads.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"American builders' hardware has just taken a fall out of the English article,' says Orville Ewing, manager of a big local concern. "Some months ago an old Scotch captain dropped into my office and asked to see hinges, etc. He said he was building a house at Dunoon, Scotland, and that his wife had taken such a fancy to the American-made locks and hinges on his steamer that she wanted to take them off and put them in the new house. To save his ship, the captain had promised to bring back the American article on his next trip, and he soon selected a quantity of building hardware of different kinds.

"That was last fall; but a couple of days ago the captain made me a second visit and brought with him the plans of his handsome residence and selected hardware fittings for every part of the building from the parlor to the coalhouse. He said that the articles he had previously carried with him were extravangantly admired by all who saw them, and that it was impossible to secure anything approaching them in style and finish in England. With that, the fittings in question were of the quality generally put into New Orleans houses erected at a cost of two to three thousand dollars."

### Havemeyer's Success in Business.

The late Theodore Havemeyer, the New York millionaire, in speaking of the causes of his success in business, once said: "For twenty-five years I was at work at 7 o'clock a. m., and did not leave the refinery until 7 o'clock p. m. I never went to bed at night until I had gone through the whole establishment. Many times I worked all the night long. While I was a single man my expenses never exceeded $50 a month. Pilot bread and cheese made for me many a meal. A canvas suit was my daily apparel, and there was no part of the business at which I and my brother did not work; no part we considered too dirty or too arduous or beneath us." In short, industry and frugality were the foundation stones of fortune in this as in countless other cases; yet the professional agitators, who rail against wealth as a crime, will never believe that it is simply the natural and material increment of the exercises of such virtues.

### Ten Dollars a Week for Eight.

In the October Ladies' Home Journal Mrs. S. T. Rorer tells how a family of eight persons can be fed—and well fed—at the aggregate cost of $10 a week. She presents a bill of fare for each meal, with suggestions for changing and varying them, and details how to prepare the main dishes that enter into her economical plan of supplying the family table. "To carry out the scheme," she says, "articles must be purchased economically and no waste permitted. A table which is supplied for a family of eight for $10 a week must, of necessity, be plain, but it may, at the same time, not lack for variety or wholesomeness. Sweetmeats and rich desserts must be counted only as occasional luxuries, and 'company' dishes must be omitted altogether. Meat, the most expensive food item, may be purchased in a much larger quantity than is needed for a single meal, and utilized French fashion. The poor and middle classes of this country must learn more about the food value of the legumens, more about the proper preparation of food, and last, but not least, more about the proper combinations of food. Avoid the buying of steaks, roasts and chops each week. It is an expensive household indeed which has no repertoire of cheaper dishes. A beef's heart or a braised calf's liver makes an excellent and economical change. Broiled sheep's kidneys, with a little bacon, give a good breakfast at a cost of 10 cents. Smothered beef, which may be made from the tough end of the rump steak, is appetizing, and only costs half the price of an equal food value of tenderloin steak.

"The housekeeper should go to market early and buy only the best materials. They keep longer and go farther than the inferior ones. Perishable food should be bought in small quantities two or three times a week. Groceries enough to last a month should be laid in. Canned goods and conserved sweets should be bought sparingly. Meat is always a most expensive article, and not a particle of it should be allowed to go to waste."

### Electrically Forced Plants.

The agricultural department of the Cornell university recently published the results of some experiments extending over a period of six years upon the effect of the light of the electric arc lamp upon the growth of plants. There were two houses, both of which were exposed to sunlight during the day, and one of which received in addition the light from an arc lamp during a part of the night. The arc lamps were inclosed in clear glass globes. It was found as a result of these experiments that there was a decided beneficial influence on the growth of lettuce, and that there can no longer be any doubt as to its advantage in forcing this plant. With seed sown under ordinary conditions, and the young plants placed under the influence of the light after they are well established, will show a marked improvement up to a distance of forty feet. One curious thing was noticed, that the effect of the shadow of a beam or rafter cast by the electric light showed plainly on the leaves. It is stated in this respect that Mr. W. W. Rawson, of Arlington, now uses electric light in the commercial forcing of lettuce, of which he is a leading producer. He has three lamps of 2,000 candle power each, which are run all night. Mr. Rawson finds that he obtains a gain of five days per crop during the winter, which makes a gain of nearly three weeks for the three crops during the winter. Professor Bailey's experiments at Cornell confirm those of Mr. Rawson, as he states that he finds many plants grow more rapidly when under the influence of electric light at night. Among these are the daisy and the violet. He is convinced, he says, that the light can be used in forcing certain plants.

### A Useless Struggle.

From The Electrical Engineer.

We believe that very little opposition was encountered by the old horse railroad companies, on the part of their car drivers when the electric traction was introduced, and that the men themselves hailed the change with delight as relieving them of a good deal of labor and the worry of keeping a pair of brutes up to schedule time. Reasoning by analogy, therefore, one would imagine that the cab drivers would view with similar approval the introduction of electric cabs, but, if we are to judge by recent events in London, such is not the case. In fact, at a meeting of the executive committee of the London cab trade council, in which the question of electric cabs came up for discussion recently, a resolution was read expressing disapproval of the introduction of electric cabs on the streets of London, and urging all cab drivers, in the interest of the cab industry, to discourage any further development of public vehicles driven by motive power. The position in which the London cab trade places itself is evidently little short of ludicrous. To imagine for one moment that the tide of progress can be stemmed by any such resolution is the height of short-sighted folly. If electric, or any other automobile, cabs can be operated more cheaply, and with greater comfort to the riding public, they will be adopted, and their increasing number seems to point strongly in this direction. The horse has practically been banished from the car track, and it may not be long before it will be driven from the street entirely. The thing for London cab drivers to do is to join in the march of progress, rather than to enter into a struggle, the outcome of which can only be defeat for them.

### YELLOW FEVER 1878.

J. O. Burge, a prominent druggist of Bowling Green, Ky., writes: "During our yellow fever epidemic no one who kept their liver and bowels regulated with Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir was attacked with the fever."

### A Prominent Lady.

Head nurse at one of Grenada, Miss., hospitals during the yellow fever epidemic 1878, writes that Mozley's Lemon Elixir was the only remedy that, by regular use, prevented and protected the people against yellow fever during that fearful scourge.

# SEPTEMBER IS NO SEASIDE MONTH

## Only Ex-Boarding House Keepers and Hotel Proprietors Remain.

## MAUDE ANDREWS WRITES OF IT

### People Are Dull and Uninteresting Who Stay Till the Season Is Over.

## SAYS MEN ARE VAINER THAN WOMEN

### Masculine Bathers Are Not a Pleasant Sight to Many of the Visitors.

Asbury Park, N. J., September 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—The seaside in September is like "Hamlet" without Hamlet. Today we are having a storm outside and there is scarcely a soul to witness its grandeur. There is a little glass house built in memory of the artist Theodore K. Davis jutting way out into the sea and in this the few remaining boarders, the ex-boarding house keepers and hotel proprietors find refuge these cool days, there to warm themselves, finding diversion in the breakers and in back numbers of daily newspapers. Children come there, too, little boys who make the air hideous with screeches and have no more respect for the grandeur of the sea than if she were a poor howling hound in their own backyards. Not nearly so much respect, in fact.

When we first came the crowds were thinning, but there were enough people to give a human interest if one cared over much for his fellow beings. Perhaps though I was hard to please, or perhaps the fact of not being as well as if I had spent the summer on the Atlanta hills, made me indifferent, but certain it is that I never saw a lot of people who seemed more hopelessly uninteresting. There was a man who seemed to be flirting with a pretty woman on the beach and as she was always accompanied by a rather dull looking and distinctly bored looking older man, we tried to fancy the bored man was her husband, but after all I don't think he was because the flirtatious man looked very tame. In his bicycle suit with his meek side whiskers he looked like a young clergyman or the hero of "Lockley's Hall," which reminds me that he was so much better looking in this rig than in his bathing suit that for several days we didn't recognize him as the same man when we saw him dashed about in the surf, lank and bald-headed, the side whiskers too damp to be toyed with by the seaward winds. How dreadful men look in bathing anyway; and the worst of it is that most of them don't seem to recognize this fact at all. Neither do they recognize the fact that no matter if they happen to have the bodies of gladiators, the spectacle of them parading themselves up and down the beach, bare of limb and arm, is a most unpleasing one to the average run of women. There may be some women and girls whose hearts bound romantically at the spectacle of an athlete in a bathing suit, but if there are I have never happened to meet one of them. I suppose we may lack a certain sort of wholesome savagery in disliking such displays of flesh, bone and muscle, but certain it is that we at Asbury Park are civilized far beyond and above such tastes. We even think that men ought to wear long golf stockings in bathing, if not for their own sakes, for the aesthetic comfort of those who have to gaze upon them at the beach.

After this seaside experience, I am willing to admit for all time with our poet, Frank Stanton, that men are vainer than women. There were numbers of women here who were good divers and swimmers, and who could float light as corks on the waves, but I never saw one of them display the vanity and self-consciousness shown on the part of all the good swimmers among the men.

There is one old fellow here who has caused us much merriment. We named him Father Neptune the very first day we saw him. He struts out on the beach in an abbreviated green bathing suit. His face wears a long gray beard and an expression of vanity that Apollo himself might blush to wear. He has a strut that Jove might envy. There is a muscle running like a snake along his left leg and his right arm is tattooed. He is the image of the bronze Neptune in the fountain before the New Library, only clothed with more garments and less modesty. His eye takes in every woman spectator on the beach as he steps into the waves, for alack! poor man! he takes their smiles of amusement and derision for those of admiration and approval. We excused him amid our unsuppressed laughter on the first day, because we fancied him some foolish old ex-sea captain who had a sweetheart in every port when he was young and charming. Our dream was destroyed, alas! when we learned from the woman with the tooth who is our fellow boarder, that he was a vain old man who came here, I am ashamed to say it, from the south, as a retired merchant and gave himself the appellation of "captain." He is the Lothario of Asbury Park and boasts of his conquests in hotel corridors during the season. I suppose we will figure among his conquests until I send him this letter.

Poor, vain old man!

The young men are vain, too. The crack swimmers never went in with the general bathers. They always waited for an audience. They were all awfully funny. The funniest was one who went in the last day the bathing was good. When I say "we" I mean myself and two very pretty girls. This man strutted high on the beach close by us. There were few onlookers that day and our little party seemed the one he thought most of as an audience. He dived and spluttered and turned somersaults in the water keeping one or both eyes upon us just as the waves permitted him and when he came out he passed close by us. We were shaking with laughter over his vanity, but he didn't know it, nor will he ever be cognizant of our real point of view.

Don't believe all you read about the coquettish airs of women at the seashore. They simply are not in it with the silliness of men. I don't think any woman ever feels that she looks particularly pretty in a bathing costume. Wearing one comes awkwardly to her and she never ceases to feel leggy and flabby in one. She may wear corsets and avoid some of the latter feeling, but if she does she can't swim or enjoy herself half so well. Corsets are really dangerous things to wear in bathing unless they are very loose indeed, for the least lacing endangers the circulation of the heart.

One saw a girl now and then flirting on the sands with uncovered curly hair, and the hair looked pretty and the girl had a very nice tout ensemble, but the bare face turned to the sun of the sea is either red and rough or freckled to disfigurement.

Altogether the sea holds its own enchantment and one can't rely on the charm of human beings as seen through the newspaper artists in the month of June, when the world begins flocking seaward. There is nothing so vain and misleading as these sketches of seaside loveliness.

I mentioned the woman with the tooth. We call her that, not because she has just one of them, but because they are all big and prominent and jut away out; and one in particular juts out farther than the others. She is our only other boarder, and but for her and her little Willie we might feel ourselves in English lodgings, for the little house we are making our transitory home is kept by English people—the mother, father and daughters There are four girls, and the oldest does the cooking and most everything else besides. She is a trump, and makes me believe more than ever that the best work a woman can do is in her own home. The table is perfect—everything daintily served and well prepared. This daughter makes every bit of cake, bread and pastry that we eat, and everything she does is of the highest excellence. She is a constant wonder to us, for after she cooks her tea in the evening and washes her dishes she comes forth spick and span in a red silk waist, a black skirt and her hair prettily waved and neatly coiled. Then she sits in the parlor and plays the mandolin as a sort of living, idealistic refutation to the assertion on the part of the progressive woman that domestic work is degrading.

But the Woman With the Tooth. She is a wonder too—an ideal boarding house woman. It has been a long time since I have met the ideal boarding house woman, and I had almost forgotten how really dreadful she was. I say almost, because one can never quite forget her.

The woman with the tooth was born in a boarding house, and has boarded twenty-three years. She spent her wedding anniversary here a few days ago in this boarding house and we thought it strange that her husband did not come down to spend it with her until we discovered that the present husband was not connected with the wedding anniversary she mentioned. We marveled more at the ability of such a woman to get not only one husband but two of them in a lifetime than anything else. She is homely beyond words and she hasn't an idea out of daily details and diseases. She couldn't tell you the color of any absent friend's hair and eyes, but she could give a long and revolting account of any disease that had assailed him during his mortal life. At the table we are treated to the maladies of all the inhabitants of Asbury Park—the half-witted bicycle teacher who had to be packed in ice when he was born; the wealthy lady with a tumor; and the sea captain with a wooden leg. Her own maladies are many and we know them all by heart. She has no idea of privacy for herself or others. You must enter your own room and lock your door against her in order to escape from her conversation, which one must escape from or else hazard a constant fear of death and disease. She plays croquet sometimes and when she is not talking she is chuckling loudly over the conversation of some one else which never happens to be funny at all. At night she says she dreams always of just the things that have been done and said during the day. When it is cool she crochets in the glass bow window of the sitting room. Yet in the face of this she has probably heard some preacher say that human life was a divine gift. She has no preferences for people; likes one as well as another and goes to any church, when she goes at all, that happens to be nearest.

Perhaps we have no right to think it, but to us a life like this seems useless and I felt very much like one of the girls I am chaperoning who suggested what a fine thing it would be if a useless life like this could be given to some ambitious person who felt the need of more lives than one. It occurred to me as an excellent idea and might be carried out in our future civilization. The oldest boy she has is fourteen and don't know anything or do anything and little Willie, living here by the sea where he ought to look strong and hearty, eats bread and sugar, flannel cakes and sugar and goes to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock. They are both ideal boarding house children—you know the comic newspaper ideal, I mean.

We asked the woman with the tooth if she didn't like to keep house, and she said it was so lonesome—she tried it two or three months after she was married. And to think that there are lots and lots of women like her—if not as dreadful—to look at; like her in that utter lack of all things that make the name of woman and home synonymous. But we have enjoyed the woman with the tooth; without her our life in a boarding house might have even converted us home-lovers as we are to the plausibility of such an existence.

Until the storm came yesterday the days were beautiful here, and when we first came the moonlight was supreme in her majesty. Then we had Turner afternoons, pink and pearl-soaked, and shot with rosy sun rays and marked across the quiet sea with a scarlet path from the rising moon. To bathe in that quiet sea was a baptism in the poetry of nature. One could float half an hour at a time and the joy of it and of the swimming in such gentle waters was beyond the telling. From my window now lies the sea a few yards off—not "lies," that is too calm a word, for she is raging and beating her burly breast against environment like other members of the unquiet sex. The world is gray all except the sea which is gray too, but a brassy, coppery gray, terribly angry and petulant beneath the calm, cold gray of the sky above. The breakers look like flocks of flying sheep in a moving, barren, leaden field.

This is the storm for which the boarding house and hotel keeper waits with fear and trembling. It sweeps from him all shekels until the coming summer. The hotels surrounding us have their windows slatted. Soon even the Woman With the Tooth will leave for another boarding house in New York. Father Neptune is here, however, summer and winter, and he bathes in December, I am told, when there are none to admire or envy save the sea gods and goddesses and little fishes. Perhaps it isn't all vanity, after all.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

### A Costly Kiss.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

She wasn't young. She admitted that of her own accord, but quietly intimated that youth had been her portion, though her appearance seemed to belie the statement. They were talking of kissing and church fairs, and how easy it was to work a "good thing" for punch, grab bag and the other accessories which form the alluring features of the fairs generally.

He was as cold blooded as a box of corn salve and asked:

"Would you kiss a man at a fair in the interest of charity, provided he took chances at a raffle, bought a pound of tea, or bought a lot of alleged love letters—would you kiss for charity?"

"I did once. It was some few years ago, when Henry Clay was with us. I was at a fair and had charge of a table. I wanted to make our receipts larger than any other and used every effort to swell our profits. Henry Clay came in and we met."

And the lady smiled a sad, sweet smile, smoothed out the folds in her dress and in a very kittenishly shy manner went on:

"Somehow the talk turned on kissing and I asked him how much he would give to charity provided I let him kiss me. He bid $50 and I kissed him and got his money, and we beat all the other tables at the fair—"

"A fool and his money soon parted," quietly remarked the man with the icicle for a heart, and the lady does not know just how he meant the remark.


# $200.00 for CORRECT ANSWERS!

## Most Unique Contest of the Age — $200.00 Paid for Correct Lists made by Supplying Missing Letters in Places of Dashes — No Lottery — Popular Plan of Education — Read All the Particulars.

**In the United States** four times as much money is expended for education as for the military. Brain is better than brawn. By our educational facilities we have become a great nation. We, the publishers of **Woman's World** and **Jenness Miller Monthly**, have done much toward the cause of education in many ways, but now we offer you an opportunity to display your knowledge and receive **most generous payment for a little study.** The object of this contest is to give an impetus to many dormant minds to awaken and think; also we expect by this competition of brains to extend the circulation of **Woman's World** and **Jenness Miller Monthly** to such a size that we shall be able to charge double the present rate for advertising in our columns. By this plan of increasing the number of subscriptions and receiving more money from advertisers of soaps, pianos, medicines, books, baking powders, jewelry, etc., we shall add $50,000 a year to our income, and with this mathematical deduction before us, we have decided to operate this most remarkable "missing letters" contest.

## HERE'S WHAT YOU ARE TO DO.

**There are thirty words** in this schedule, from each of which letters have been omitted and their places have been **supplied by dashes.** To fill in the blank spaces and get the names proper you must have some knowledge of geography and history. We want you to spell out as many words as you can, then send to us with 25 cents to pay for a three months' subscription to WOMAN'S WORLD. **For correct lists we shall give $200.00** in cash. If more than one person sends a full, correct list, the money will be awarded to the fifty best lists in appearance. Also, if your list contains twenty or more correct words, we shall send you a beautiful **Egeria Diamond Scarf Pin** (for lady or gentleman), the regular price of which is $2.25. Therefore, by sending your list, you are positively certain of the $2.25 prize, and by being careful to send a correct list you have an opportunity of the **$200.00 cash award.** The distance that you may live from New York makes no difference. All have equal opportunity for winning.

## PRIZES WILL BE SENT PROMPTLY.

**Prizes will be honestly** awarded and promptly sent. We publish the list of words to be studied out. **In making** your list of answers, be sure to give the number of each word:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | - R A - I - A country of South America. | 16. | B - S M - - K A noted ruler. |
| 2. | - A - I - I - Name of the largest body of water. | 17. | - - C T O - I - Another noted ruler. |
| 3. | M - D - - E - - A - E - - A sea. | 18. | P - R - U - A - Country of Europe. |
| 4. | - M - - O - A large river. | 19. | A - S T - A - I - A big island. |
| 5. | T - A - - S Well known river of Europe. | 20. | M - - I N - E - Name of the most prominent American |
| 6. | S - - A N - A - A city in one of the Southern States. | 21. | T - - A - One of the United States. |
| 7. | H - - - - - X A city of Canada. | 22. | J - F - - R - - N Once President of the United States. |
| 8. | N - A - A - A Noted for display of water. | 23. | - U - - N A large lake. |
| 9. | - E - - E - - E - One of the United States. | 24. | E - E - S - N A noted poet. |
| 10. | - A - R I - A city of Spain. | 25. | C - R - A A foreign country, same size as Kansas. |
| 11. | H - V - - A A city on a well known island. | 26. | B - R - - O A large island. |
| 12. | S - M - E - A well known old fort of the United States. | 27. | W - M - - S W - R - D Popular family magazine. |
| 13. | G - - R - L - A - Greatest fortification in the world. | 28. | B - H - I - G A sea. |
| 14. | S - A - L E - A great explorer. | 29. | A - L - N - I - An ocean. |
| 15. | C - L - F - - - I - One of the United States. | 30. | M - D - G - S - A - An island near Africa. |

**In sending your list of words,** mention whether you want prize money sent by bank draft, money order or registered mail; we will send any way that winners require. The **Egeria Diamond** is a perfect imitation of a **Real Diamond** of large size. Wonderful experts do distinguish it from real except by microscopic test. In every respect it serves the purpose of **Genuine Diamond of Purest Quality.** It is artistically mounted in a fine gold-plated pin, warranted to wear forever. This piece of jewelry will make a most desirable gift to a friend if you do not need it yourself. At present our supply of these gems is limited, and if they are all gone when your set of answers comes in, **we shall send you $2.25** in money instead of the **Scarf** or **Shawl Pin,** so you shall either receive the piece of jewelry or the cash equivalent, in addition to your participative interest in the **$200.00 cash prize. This entire offer is an honest one,** made by a responsible publishing house. We refer to **mercantile agencies** and any **bank** in New York. We will promptly refund money to you if you are dissatisfied. What more can we do? Now study, and exchange slight brain work for cash. With your list of answers **send 25 cents** to pay for three months' subscription to our **great family magazine, Woman's World.** If you have already subscribed, mention that fact in your letter, and we will extend your subscription from the time the present one expires. To avoid loss in sending silver, wrap money very carefully in paper before inclosing in your letter. Address:

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In this department you can find anything you wish, whether it be Knit or Muslin Goods. We only mention a few leading values:

A good Muslin Gown, fancy tucked, with embroidered edging at.....48c each

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, embroidered yokes, lace and embroidery ruffles in neck and sleeves, at.....98c each

Medium weight Ribbed Vest, long sleeves.....25c each

Medium weight Union Suits for Children.....50c each

Plain and Roman stripe Moreen Petticoats, great value, $1.50 each



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## WHAT THE FARMERS HAVE TO SAY

### The Immense Increase In the Use of Fertilizers Ably Discussed--Increase Is from 48,000 to 410,000 Tons.

### SOME SEE IN IT A SIGN OF EXTRAVAGANCE

### Others Trace the Increase To Better Work and Enlarged Acreage--Corresponding Benefits Are Pointed Out--Letters from a Number of Leading Farmers of Georgia show Different Views as to the Effects of the Increased Amount of Fertilizers Being Used.

The farmers of Georgia are just now discussing the features of a big Doubt.

Are they improving in condition, or are they falling behind in the race of progress, becoming the mere tithe-earners of the commercial world?

The figures recently printed by The Constitution concerning the marvelous increase in the use of commercial fertilizers have startled the people of Georgia. They were prepared for a normal increase of from 10 to 20 per cent annually, but when they were confronted with the margin which exists between 48,000 and 410,000 tons they were simply appalled.

**An Appeal to the Farmers.**

The figures, if true, are out of all proportion to the benefits realized, and the question that arises is:

Do not the farmers lose all the profits of their crops in the enlarged fertilizer bills which they have to pay? For the purpose of arousing discussion on this point, The Constitution addressed the following questions to a number of farmers in different sections of the state:

**We would like very much to have your views, as being the expression of a representative farmer, on the significance of the table showing the steady increase from 48,000 tons in 1875 to 410,000 tons in 1897.**

**What, in your opinion, is the special significance of this marked increase? Is it a good, bad or indifferent sign? If good, why? And if bad, wherein? The table certainly offers material for reflection, and the views of representative farmers will be read with considerable interest.**

The answers to these questions will appear in the letters following, which, while urging diverse conclusions, will assist in the elucidation of an important issue.

**From Col. George W. Truitt, of Troup.**

LaGrange, Ga., September 29, 1897.—Editor Constitution: I am glad to say that I agree with both Colonel Nesbitt and Colonel Redding. The use of fertilizers is too great, and I think that one year without any would be of great interest to all, and the experience would, I have no doubt, prove very beneficial.

Sow grain, raise meat and corn and some cotton, and no fertilizer.

G. W. TRUITT.

**From A. W. Clay, of Monroe.**

Editor Constitution—I will say that the excessive use of fertilizers is detrimental to the farmers of Georgia by increasing the production, thereby reducing the price. It will take about one-fifth of the cotton made to pay for the guano used this year, and at present prices, where supplies were bought on time, many will fall behind and but few have a surplus.

From experience and observation I know that the farmer who makes home-made manure and uses his cotton seed, using fertilizers only to meet the deficiency in what is made at home, and rotates his crops, and raising his supplies, are the most prosperous and independent of the farmer class of citizen who can either sell or hold their cotton.

A. W. CLAY.

Walnut Grove, Ga., September 9, 1897.

**From W. J. Whitsett, of Catcosa.**

Editor Constitution—I attribute the increased uses of fertilizers to several causes.

In 1875 when 48,000 tons were used it was used only on cotton. The average of cotton has steadily increased, increasing its use. Now, in this section of Georgia truck farming has assumed considerable proportions, and fertilizers are used for wheat, oats, potatoes, strawberries and, in fact, everything in the vegetable line and from 160 pounds to the acre it has gone to 200 and even to 400 pounds to the acre, which increases its use several times over when the price has fallen from $75 per ton, payable in lint cotton at 15 cents per pound, to $12 cash for the same grade of goods, the decrease in price enabling the farmer to use more of it. All these circumstances combined, in my opinion, are the cause of its enormous increase. Respectfully,

W. J. WHITSETT.

Ringgold, Ga., September 28, 1897.

**From William L. Peek, of Rockdale.**

Editor Constitution—In answer to yours of 28th instant asking my views on the significance of the increase in use of commercial fertilizers in Georgia I beg to say the limitation to a few words will prevent a full expression of the facts in the case.

Our area is the same it was hundreds of years ago. Our population has increased at a rapid rate. Men today are cultivating lands worn out by our forefathers. There are five families to one then. The demand is for more food and clothing and on Georgia soil experience and science have not found a better available agent than commercial fertilizers to increase the yield of mother earth.

They do increase our crops and cause larger yields per acre with the same labor especially so of cotton, and cotton is the only crop grown in Georgia that will bring spot cash when debts and taxes are due.

The demonetization of one-half of our metal money and the funding of greenbacks into interest-bearing bonds, caught the south in debt and reduced the price of farm products two-thirds in value. Farmers are honest and up to date are opposed to repudiation and resort to every thing in reach of human effort to increase their debt-paying power.

It takes three bales of cotton to buy as much money today as one would buy a few years ago and we resort to the use of commercial fertilizers and an increase in acreage, lessening all other crops that we may be able to save house and home and meet increased taxes and accumulating interests. This, Mr. Editor, is only one reason for the rapid increase of the use of commercial fertilizers.

If the law of supply and demand was a governing power, as it was before the civil war, farmers might control the price of their products by reducing acreage, but supply and demand cut but little figure controlling prices in these dark days to producers.

Concentrated wealth in the hands of a few rules and governs the prices of farm products.

If, as Mr. Depew said, "Fifty men in New York can in twenty-four hours stop every wheel on all railroads, close every door of all manufacturies, lock every switch on every telegraph line and shut down every coal and iron mine in the United States because they control the money." And if they control the money they control the prices of all the products of the farm up or down as they please, and mostly down.

Under these conditions I am unable to say that it is wise or unwise to use commercial fertilizers or that the increased use is significant or insignificant to our prosperity.

At Home, September, 29, 1897.

**From W. P. Burke, of Brooks.**

Editor Constitution—Our farmers have found from years of experience that it does not pay to cultivate poor and worn-out lands without fertilizers, and that it is impossible to raise enough at home. In the last twenty-five years wiregrass Georgia has been changed from cattle and sheep ranches into prosperous farms, thereby increasing the use of fertilizers. I think it a good sign, because it shows that the Georgia farmers are doing their level best to make all they can on their farms. What other course could they pursue?

W. P. BURKE.

Quitman, Brooks County, Georgia, September 30, 1897.

**From J. Lindsay Johnson, of Floyd.**

Editor Constitution—If we admit as a fact, which we do not, that the indiscriminate use of commercial fertilizer, that it as used by ninety-nine out of a hundred farmers, simply by putting it under cotton on the same land year after year without any provision being made for the supply of humus—we say if there should be an increase in the number of pounds of cotton grown upon a given acre at a given price, under this system, sufficient to insure a profit from the use of such fertilizer, yet when very generally practiced the increased production decreases in a greater ratio the price received, so that in the end the average farmer sustains a loss rather than a gain. I do not believe, taken one year with another, that such use of the chemical fertilizers yields any profit whatever. To sum up in a word, at the end of a period when our agricultural people have practiced the most rigid economy, our surroundings to a close or even casual observer do not indicate that the increased use of chemical fertilizer has been a benefit to the farmers of Georgia. Yours truly,

J. LINDSAY JOHNSON.

Rome, Ga., September 29, 1897.

**From J. O. Waddell, of Polk.**

Editor Constitution—Replying to your favor of this date, asking my views on the statements made by Commissioner Nesbitt, ex-Station Director Redding and State Chemist Payne, in The Constitution of yesterday, relative to the great increase in the use of commercial fertilizers, it occurs to me that two reasons enter largely into the causes for the increase.

First, the cultivated acreage in Georgia has greatly increased in the past twenty years, due to the clearing of immense pine belts for lumber, coal and fuel, thus offering for cultivation cheap lands for the poorer people.

Second, the "stock law," which prevails over the greater part of Georgia, has put in cultivation many acres which had been turned out, and which it was thought was not worth the cost of fencing; and,

Third, "fertilizers are cheaper than labor," the farmer argues, and he is trying the intensive system.

Fourth, "Truck farming," which a few years ago was insignificant, has assumed large proportions, and, as is well known, this class of agriculture requires the highest fertilization. The increase in the cultivation of tobacco, melons and orchards, all requiring liberal quantities of fertilizers, must also be considered.

Therefore, the great increase in the use of commercial fertilizers is not to be considered so strange as at first blush it might seem. That a very great reduction in the acreage of all cultivated crops, especially in that of cotton, would vastly benefit the farmer, all of them will readily concede. But this and other needed reforms can only come through absolute and universal concert of action among farmers. This, while possible, is not very probable, and at last each individual farmer must work out the problem for himself. You will note that the acreage increased from 1869 to 1889 (twenty years) 2,751,040 acres. This must enter into the count.

JOHN O. WADDELL.

Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1897.

**From H. J. Lamar, of Bibb.**

Editor Consitution—I fully agree with Messrs. Nesbitt, Redding and Payne in their statements concerning fertilizers in your issue of 27th, and inasmuch as you have asked me to give you my views, I herewith send same, which have been hurriedly written. I am of the opinion that the judicious use of fertilizers does pay, but when they are used without any regard to the requirements of the soil and crops to be grown on same they not only do not yield a profit, but a loss. The first thing a farmer should consider is, not whether to use fertilizers or not, but what sort of fertilizer he shall use; what his soil is deficient in; does it require nitrogen and phosphoric acid or only one of these?

A farmer may have a field which has been "resting" which may not require any of these and will produce as good a crop without them as with them, while an adjoining field may require all these elements or only one or two of them. This then is the question he should first ask himself: What fertilizer shall I use? The answer will depend on the nature of the soil; what is that soil deficient in? what am I going to plant on the land if cotton, what element necessary for the production of cotton is wantinfg in that soil? Then let him supply to that field that necessary element whatever it may be and not waste other fertilizers not required for that particular field and crop, for this would be a dead loss to him, as he would be putting on the land something not needed for that particular crop and not supplying to another field or crop the something absolutely necessary. Suppose one should use a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid on a field rich in nitrogen already, but deficient in potash, would it not have been wiser to have used a fertilizer containing only potash and phosphoric acid?

Suppose that field the year previous had a crop of pea vines on it and they had been turned under during the winter, would it not be folly to use a fertilizer containing the same element of nitrogen in it on that field as you would use on a field that had not had a crop of peas or other nitrogen producing plant on it? Nor would it be necessary to use as much potash on new land as on old, as new lands are rarely deficient in potash, when old lands invariably are unless supplied artificially. The farmer must think and determine for himself what fertilizer is best for him to use. This he must do by ascertaining what his lands require and what he is going to plant, and what such crops require to produce the best results. Is it potash and nitrogen, or is it nitrogen and phosphoric acid? Is it phosphoric acid and potash or is it phosphoric acid alone? Is it potash alone or is it nitrogen alone? If he will do this from year to year he will not only produce better crops, but will enhance the value of his lands, as he will be supplying to them those elements which they were deficient in and restoring those elements which the preceding crops had exhausted. If he does not do this then it would be best for him to "rest" his land and allow nature to restore its fertility, or he should rotate his crops and not use any fertilizer at all. Injudicious use of fertilizers, in my opinion, does not pay, but where they are used systematically with due regard to their adaptability to certain soils and certain crops in the way I have suggested I am sure they do pay and pay well. I think all farmers should buy muriate potash or kainit if preferred, nitrate soda and acid phosphate separate and mix them at home, using such a quantity of each as they deem necessary for certain fields and crops.

The mixing is very simple, only requiring a sand screen such as brick masons use, and after the ingredients are partially mixed with a hoe they can be thrown through this screen and thoroughly mixed and with no lumps to interfere. One or two hands can mix in this way several tons a day, and rainy days can be taken for doing this work. The sacks can then be marked and set aside for use when needed. I have done this and found it paid me well.

In conclusion, I will say that no farmer should neglect to have his lands terraced, as they are a great saving to his land and help to presedve the soil which he has made fertile by judicious use of fertilizers. No breaks should be allowed to remain in the terraces, and if built right at first there will not be many breaks. The breaks make washes, the washes make gullies, the gullies make mortgages, the mortgages make discontent, discontent makes misery, misery makes lots of things, but nothing good.

H. J. LAMAR.

Macon, Ga., September 29, 1897.

**From J. F. Jones, of Troup.**

Editor Constitution—The startling statements of Messrs Redding, Payne and Nesbitt on the subject of fertilizers and the agricultural yield of Georgia farmers, prices received for products, is not only significant, but alarming—and would have been more so should they have covered a little more ground. No doubt Colonel Redding is the best informed man in Georgia on agriculture, having practiced an active lifetime at the business. But he and also the other two gentlemen must recollect what the most important factor in the product of cotton neither touched on. It is not guano alone, but territory that is making and has made the bulk of our extraordinary crop of recent years.

I do not question that guano has done its part, but not so near as much as territory. To prove this, let the best informed farmers of every community be witnesses. Now the argument, I think, stands potent for itself that before the war we made in the south 4,000,000 bales of cotton, with not over an average of ten acres of land in cotton to the plow.

A man of Colonel Redding's age can recollect this fact, for we raised bountiful crops of all other products—corn, wheat, oats, peas, etc. Fields of corn and small grain with only in comparison a patch of cotton. Twenty-five acres to the mule was then a full average crop. I heard such farmers as John Jones, of Baker; Dr. Wimbish, of Early; Bob Dunlap, of Early; Park Arnold, of Coweta; Nathan Boddie, of Troup—all wealthy farmers—say at White Sulphur Springs in, I think, 1854, at a fair held there, that twenty-five acres was fully if not over their average crops. Then I farmed some myself before any guano was used and in a neighborhood of as good farmers as that day produced and twenty-five acres of all crops, corn, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, was all that could be reasonably reckoned. Then the greatest estimate that could be alloted to cotton culture would be no more than ten acres to the plow. Then the question came up, how many acres to the plow do the farmers of Georgia now cultivate in cotton? Bear in mind our greatly improved system of cotton cultivation, and the visible acreage in cotton, connected with the visible acreage in corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc. Estimate, if you can, the cleared land in Georgia and then you can and will have a correct estimate of the territory planted in cotton now, and then compare it with ten acres to the plow before the war and see if you can form an additional idea of where so much cotton comes from, independent, in a great degree, of guano. We ought to be producing now at least five times as much as before using guano if the fertilizers are as meritorious as are claimed for them—40,000,000 of bales instead of 8,000,000.

Then one other very important item I anxiously looked for from these gentlemen was the actual commercial value of a ton of guano ready to be mixed at the factory. We want to know the margin of cost between the actual worth of material to the application to the furrows, so that we can tell what sort of a trade we are making and what we do gain by its use. Mr. Payne touches on it, but leaves us still in the dark, or, in other words, tell us where isolated cases are benefited by the information. But the general public should know the interest we pay on the real cost of one ton of guano.

I am favored with reports from the eastern states, in some of which this information has been given, to-wit. The average cost of material for a ton of guano is $10." Now that is the commercial value of the goods. Then we pay that to the manufacturer, also pay hands to mix it, wear and tear of machinery, sack factory for sacks, agents to sell, railroads to haul it, teams to deliver it on farms, hands and teams to apply it, and then the extra cotton that the $10 of real benefit to be placed and rained and wrapped in bagging and ties runs the cost of a ton of guano up to $30, when it is only really worth to the crop $10. Now, what business could stand to pay such interest? Is it any wonder that stacks of unpaid guano notes occupy the shelves of every planter's office in every county of the state, not to say how many acres of land that has had to be sold for guano debts? I know some men that would gladly take for their land the amounts paid for guano every three years. Can a Georgia farmer buy a new farm every three years? Farmers, as a general rule, are never able to pay $30 for guano worth $10, and many times when the guano bill is paid other debts are left unpaid.

I have this summer visited north and west of Hogansville for many miles and as far south as Macon, carefully sizing up every farm and field in reach, and when I say that there is at least five acres of cotton planted to every one of all other crops, I don't miss it far, and if any, in my favor. With five times as much territory and 400,000 tons of guano as meritorious as represented, we now should make more than twice our present crop. These gentlemen are right instructive and of untold benefit to our state government, but for them to still improve, go a little further.

J. F. JONES.

**From J. P. Reese, of Coweta.**

Newnan, Ga., September 30.—Editor Constitution. Dear Sir: We are hardly a common farmer, much less a representative farmer, and our opinion would be of but little value to a farming community. If the application of fertilizers was judiciously used on all crops alike conclusions would be more easily arrived at. While the free use of fertilizers increases the cotton crop, in my opinion it lessens the demand for cotton and consequently depreciates the value. Farmers realize more money from small crops than large ones, because the law of supply and demand govern the price and a half crop brings as much money as a full crop, with less labor and expense.

Farmers are creatures of hope and are very often led into delusions, and that is one cause of the increase in the use of fertilizers. We think another cause of the increase is brought about by the tenant system of farming and landlords turning their farms over to tenants and moving to the cities and towns and renting their farms out for so much cotton or so many bales. There are but few negroes who can be induced to raise corn or something to eat. The negro's element is the cotton field—the very scent of the negro is a stimulant to the growth of the cotton plant. Another cause of the great increase in the use of fertilizers the present year and the low price of cotton is because so many more colored republicans are using their guano under the promise of 10 cents in gold per pound for their cotton.

There seems to exist a rivalry among farmers to see who can raise the most cotton to the mule and this is another cause of the increase in the use of fertilizers. As to the effect. We think it means low price cotton and scarce money, high-priced provisions, want and distress in the land.

Another bad effect will be the increase of indebtedness of the country. Hundreds and thousands of tenants will not be able at the present price of cotton to pay their rents and store accounts, let alone their guano debts. Already they are returning mules and buggies bought on time. Liens and mortgages are being foreclosed against them. Since the introduction of fertilizers there has been a great neglect in economy in raising lot manures, etc.

J. P. REESE.

## HE WAS ON A WILD DRUNK

### JOE NORRIS WAS ON WARPATH AND WANTED TO KILL.

### He Appropriated a Pistol To Do the Job With—Three Warrants Were Sworn Out for Him.

Joe Norris, who is being held on three warrants charging him with as many serious offenses, is one genius who wanted to kill a man and took a pistol which did not belong to him to do it with.

Norris was on a spree and while drunk went into a saloon on Peters street, where he met John Humphries. He tried to pick a quarrel with Humphries, and failing, went off to get a pistol to kill him with. He went into another saloon and tried to borrow a weapon. It would not be given him and he took the gun while the owner was not watching. Slipping out of a back door, he returned to where Humphries was and might have killed him if Humphries had not been warned.

Patrolmen Ivey and Wilson were notified about what was going on and they were in time to arrest Norris before any damage was done.

Norris was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct, when all the facts in the case were brought out.

The affair occurred night before last and created considerable excitement at the time.

The recorder decided to bind Norris over on two charges, one for larceny of the pistol and the other for carrying a concealed weapon.

There is another warrant against Norris charging him with an assault with intent to murder, it being alleged that he knocked a white man down on Peters street a few nights ago and came near killing him.

Norris states that all the trouble was caused by whisky.


**Dr. J. Harvey Moore.**

The eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, will resume his practice in his offices, 308-309 Norcross building, Monday, October 1st.

sep 19—sun tues thur

**Cash for Study.**

One of the most remarkable offers we have ever seen is that of Mr. Plummer, publisher of Woman's World, who is to pay $200 in money for correct answers to thirty words from which certain letters are missing.

We take pleasure in stating that we know Mr. Plummer's offer to be thoroughly reliable, and every reader of this publication who sends a list of answers cannot only depend upon the cash prize portion of the announcement, but will also receive one of these beautiful and costly Egeria diamond scarf or waist pins which alone is worth many times the cost of entering the contest. Read the advertisement in this issue.

**TWO AUTUMN TOURS.**

**Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Watkins Glen.**

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will run two personally conducted excursions to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva and Watkins Glen on Monday, October 4th and 11th, at the low round trip rate of $11.50 from Norfolk, via Baltimore, and $13 via Washington. Tickets valid for eleven days from date of issue. For further information apply to Arthur G. Lewis, southern passenger agent Baltimore and Ohio railroad, under Atlantic hotel, Norfolk, Va.

sept 26 sun wed

**Investors and Speculators.**

Attend the auction sale of lots of the Ormond estate, to be sold to the highest bidder, Tuesday, October 5th, 12 o'clock noon, on the premises. Inquire for plats. S. B. Turman, administrator, 8 East Wall street, Kimball house.

oct 1 3t

**A Little Money**

Invested in the great lead and zinc mining region of Missouri and Kansas, Galena, Empire City, Joplin, Webb City, Carterville is very likely to make you a fortune. That is a common experience in this rich mining section. New mineral strikes are being made daily. Good mineral lands are yet cheap. No other mines of any character offer so sure a road to wealth.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad is the only line to all of these great mining camps. For map and time table folder, address J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

**CHARMING MADAME TULLY.**



Will remain in Atlanta for a limited time only, so ladies who desire to take advantage of her marvelous method of facial treatment for the removal of all blemishes and wrinkles of whatever character, should do so at an early date. The madame has several suites of apartments in the hotel connected with her personal parlors for the accommodation of ladies who do not wish to remain at home during the process of rejuvenation. Here they are under the personal supervision of this clever woman. About ten days is necessary for a complete rejuvenation of the most stubborn case. The patient may have a skin like parchment to begin with, but when the mask is removed, lo! a marvelous change has taken place, the erstwhile wrinkled and unsightly skin has disappeared, leaving in its stead a complexion as soft, clear and creamy as a child's. The improvement is so pronounced and rapid that it positively startles one at its most obstinate cases.

Remember that Madame Tully is the only individual in America who gives a scientific treatment with an absolute guarantee of complete success in the most obstinate cases.

Madame brings a supply of her Almondine (day skin food) Pascaline (night skin food), Witch Hazel Cream (cleaning cream), Massage Cups or wrinkle remover, and steamers (she uses no water), and many lovely toilet preparations.

"Dear Madame Tully:

"I must express to you, before leaving St. Paul, how I have enjoyed and benefited by your electric and oil treatment. On my arrival my face was full of tired lines and shadows from my emotional work on the stage, and railroad travel. The six treatments I received of you have removed many lines, and when I receive the six more treatment—I certainly intend to when you come east—I will be without any line of my youth returned. Yours sincerely, FANNY DAVENPORT.

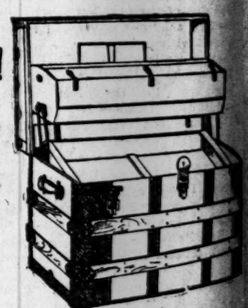
"May 8, 1897. St. Paul, Minn."

All mail promptly answered. Address Aragon Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

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**A Big Cut in Trunks! Prices Cut One-Half!**

THE AUTOMATIC TRAY ON TOP.



A $2.00 Trunk for.....$1.00
A $4.00 Trunk for.....$2.00
A $7.50 Trunk for.....$3.75
A $10.00 Trunk for.....$5.00
A $15.00 Trunk for.....$7.50
A $20.00 Trunk for.....$10.00

GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED

Don't be Misled by the Howling of Jealous Competition

Go to Headquarters

L. LIEBERMAN,

92 Whitehall Street

fri sun tues

JUST RECEIVED

....CHINESE SACRED LILY BULBS...

THE C. A. DAHL FLORAL CO.

'Phone 105. 10 Marietta St.

**THE LINEN STORE.**

Everything in the Retail Department of the Linen Store will be sold at cost within the next few weeks. I have a large and varied assortment of the Finest imported Linens, but as I am to vacate the store in order that a larger building may be erected, I am compelled to close the Retail Department out.

Now is the time for the Ladies to buy Fine Linen. Linens warranted to be genuine. Come and see me at once and get the pick of the stock.

WM. ERSKINE, Prop. Linen Store, 21 Whitehall Street.

The Tripod Paint Co. MANUFACTURERS OF Painters' and Artist Supplies

41 and 43 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

28 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART 2. 13-20.

VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS


# THAT ATLANTA WOMEN INVARIABLY BUY THE BEST FABRICS

Is a fact attested by the crowds attendant upon our Opening Fall Sales of DRESS GOODS, SILKS and TAILORINGS. The interest was accentuated by the Combination of Finest Goods at Popular Prices

PRICES and Qualities combined prove attractions that Smart Shoppers cannot resist nor buyers afford to pass

# KEELY COMPANY

Headquarters for Correct Styles at Lowest Prices

RICH and Reliable Fabrics in approved and proper Styles are associated with Reasonable Prices in this offer

## OUR MAMMOTH OCTOBER DRESS GOODS, SILK AND SUIT SALES

Beginning Tomorrow Morning

WILL INCLUDE A DISPLAY OF CHOICEST COLLECTIONS IN WOOL, WOOL AND MOHAIR, SILK AND WOOL, SILK AND MOHAIR AND ALL SILK FABRICS. FRESH AS TO STYLE, DEPENDABLE AS TO QUALITY, REASONABLE IN PRICE. THEY WILL ATTRACT ATTENTION

## THE CREAM OF THE FOREIGN LOOMS, THE CREATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARTIST

Are combined in this Aggregation of Dress Fabrics, and the FIRST REQUIREMENT, viz.: "Are They the CORRECT Things," is fully met. The Purchasing Public of this City and vicinity is convinced of the worthiness of the Superb Assortment of

TAILORINGS, DRESS GOODS, NOVELTY SUITS AND SILKS

AT

# KEELY COMPANY'S

### Fancy Dress Goods.

The attractive spot in this Great Store is the Dress Goods Department. Crowds attendant upon our opening display—purchasers from every quarter—sales in magnitude exceeding our anticipations—compliments from every hand, are irresistible proofs of our . . . . .

**Dress Goods Supremacy.**

### TOMORROW

We show one hundred and eighty pieces of assorted . . . . . .

FANCY SUITINGS,

Including—

MIXED FANCIES, JACQUARD SUITINGS,
ENGLISH LIZARDS, MELANGE POPLINS,
FANCY POPLINS, WOOL SUITINGS,
SUITING CHECKS, BOURETTE NOVELTIES.

FIFTY CENTS A YARD.

### Tailor Suitings.

This is pre-eminently the season for Tailorings. Our buyers, foreseeing the trend of things, have supplied us with an assortment of Tailoring Fabrics which, for variety, worth, value and style could only be undertaken by a firm having our

**DRESS GOODS OUTLET.**

Check Cheviot, French Granites, Poplin Cords,
Hard Serges, French Whipcords, Tailor Cloths,
Abucus Cheviot, Sponged Serge.

EIGHTY-NINE CENTS UPWARD.

The proper Linings are Silks.

### Broadcloths.

Keely Co., anticipating the great demand for Broadcloths for Tailor Suits, Coats, Capes and Street Gowns, gave import orders for their Fall supply to the best weaves and landed them in this country ahead of the Tariff. The best grades in

French Cloths, Twill Backs, Shrunk Cloths,
West of England Cloths, German Cloths, Billiard Cloths;

—IN—

Black, Hussar, Chasseur, Cream, Prune, Heliotrope, Hunter, Navy, Seal.

ONE DOLLAR TO THREE SEVENTY-FIVE.

### Black Goods.

Keely Co.'s Black Dress Goods Department, long noted for its merit, keeps up the interest of our friends by showing the latest effects, brought over on import order, in.....

Diagonal Francaise, Drap d'Etes, Paris Crystal,
French Cloths, Granite Cloths, Basket Cloths,
Momie Cloths, Wool Armures, Matelasses,
French Corals, Curl Fancies, Crepon Mohair.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS TO TWO DOLLARS.

### Seasonable Underwear.

Not too light, not too heavy—but just right. Selected by an expert for early Fall wear. Including

Children's Unions, Women's Unions,
Misses' Combinations, Women's Vests,
Boys' Vests, Boys' Pants,
Child's Drawers, Ladies' Pants.

In light weight Wool and in Cotton and Wool for immediate wear.

### Novelty Suits . .

The products of the wittiest weavers of the French School are shown here in a profusion never before attempted by us. They were selected with care, bought right, and landed before the Tariff . . . .

**They Cannot Be Matched Either in Style or Price**

INCLUDING—

Ambre Armures, Matelasse Velours, Soutache Novelties,
Overshot Poplins, Velourine Cords, Bayadere Poplins,
Fancy Granites, Novelty Checks, Melange Cords.

The best dressers—the people of taste—the experienced shoppers, all place this exhibition at the top, and in elegance and comprehensiveness it has no equal. Exclusiveness, style, worth and value are the characteristics of this unequaled display of RARE FABRICS which cannot be duplicated otherwheres . . . . . .

**Ten Fifty to Sixty Dollars a Suit**

### High-Art Suitings.

A charming assortment of the Newest Fabrics, beautiful in design and novel in texture, is ready for inspection. They were bought under best conditions at right time and price. Foreign make.

**Correct Exponents of This Season's Style and Art**

Pointelle Epingle, Damasse Rep, Brocade Poplin,
Armure Jacquards, Roman Bayadere, Poplin Quadrille,
French Granites, Epingle Matelasse, Armure Reps.

The swell trader—the best modiste—the connoisseurs of style, are delighted with this collection, and the sales made, the customers pleased, the approbation expressed are decisive demonstrations of the Unequaled Worth of our collection of Fine Dress Fabrics . . . . . .

**Ninety-Eight Cents to Three Dollars**

### Fine Silks. .

A cordial invitation is extended to those who wish to see an unequaled stock of the choicest creations in High Grade Silk Fabrics. Assortment and prices will not find a parallel here, and they compel . . . . . .

**The Attention of Every Silk Shopper in the City**

Satin Poplins, Brocade Antique, Taffeta Faconne,
Velour Moire, Natte Broche, Riche Damask,
Bayadere Fancies, Rhadzimir Royal, Popeline Bayadere.

This is a surpassing show of extreme Novelties, many of them only one Dress or one Waist length. They will appeal to the aesthetic, the critical and appreciative. They go into our OCTOBER SALES as the Leading Feature of this Great Exhibit . . . . . .

**One Dollar Up to Three Dollars**

### Black Silks . .

In the qualities that appeal to one—to the taste—to the eye—to the touch. The rich and lustrous black, the delightful rustle that is peculiar to the best grades only, will be found in these . . . .

**We Have Just Collected a Grand Assemblage Of**

Duchesse Satin, Bonnet Taffeta, Brocade Gros Grain,
Fancy Bayadere, Taffeta Brocade, Bengaline Crystal,
Luxor Satin, Satin Brocatelle, Faconne de Paris.

All extremely high grade, in the most popular weaves and fashionable effects. The most effective things of both Foreign and Domestic production will be found represented in this Marvelous Array of Popular Black Dress Silk Stuffs . . . . . .

**Seventy-Five Cents to Three Dollars**

### Taffeta Lining Silks.

This is a peculiar season in that Fashion "says" that all good gowns should be Silk lined. We are peculiarly fortunate in our selection of Taffetas for linings. The best styles . . . . . .

**Of Most Wanted Silks.**

### TOMORROW

We show one hundred and twelve pieces of assorted . . . . . .

WAIST TAFFETAS.

Including—

ROMAN PLAIDS, POPLIN PLAIDS,
BROCHE CHECKS, TIBER STRIPES,
ROMAN STRIPES, NATTE BROCHE,
OVERPLAIN CHECKS, GRADUATED STRIPES,

FIFTY-NINE CENTS UPWARD.

### Fancy Taffetas.

In the largest assortment we have ever shown. Novel in pattern, new in their color treatment and charming in their peculiar frou frou. They are worthily placed in the front rank. We show in our.....

GREAT SILK STORE

Evening Brocade, Popeline Taffeta, Ribbon Stripes,
Romanesque Stripes, Plaid Royal, Plaid Francaise,
Faconne Taffeta, Royal Broche.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS UPWARD.

Fashion approves Silks for Linings.

### Black Taffeta.

Keely Co., in anticipation of the great favor of Black Taffeta as the ultra swell fabrics for fall gowns, have prepared themselves by accumulating at anti-tariff figures a collection of the best known brands of sublime Taffetas in best grades.

Bonnet Taffeta, Regatta Taffeta,
Lyons Taffeta, Italian Taffeta

—IN—

Extra Bright, Best Black, Rustle Finish, Fast Color.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS TO TWO DOLLARS.

### Fur Fixings.

Keely Co. will show tomorrow many novelties in advance styles of Fur Neck Scarfs and Collarettes for early fall wear. Long admitted to be at the head of the Fur business here. We are showing:

Marten Clusters, Mink Scarfs, Seal Collars,
Krimer Collars, Astrakan Scarfs, Fancy Muffs,
Cluster Scarfs, Fox Collarettes, Fur Capes.

TWO FIFTY TO THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

### Wrap Department.

Is getting ready to show you at the right time (October 10th) the best collection of.. ..... .....

Wraps Suits Capes
Furs Jackets Wrappers
Suits Cloaks Visites

In correct styles and shapes at prices which will be popular.

SPECIAL SALES ARE GOING ON IN OUR MAMMOTH CARPET DEPARTMENT DAILY

# KEELY COMPANY.



"GET EM AT EITHER STORE."

JACOBS PHARMACY.

658 MARIETTA ST. and 23 WHITEHALL Cor. ALABAMA.

You know it's the little things that count—the minutes you are behind at train time—the little you save on each purchase that makes the contented mind and full healthy pocketbook. You are practicing economy every time you make a purchase at our stores. The largest stores, the largest stock, a combination that makes it possible for us to make the lowest prices.

## THAT CANDY DEP'T.

We intend doing Candy Business on same basis as the Drug Business—The Best for the money, or your money back.

Knowers of delicious Candies are all of one opinion—Maillard's and Allegretti's are the best made. We receive them fresh twice a week.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maillard's Chocolate Creams | ½ lb box | 50c | |
| " " " | 1 lb box | 85c | |
| Allegrette's " " | ½ lb box | 35c | |
| " " " | 1 lb box | 65c | |
| Maillard's Chocolate Bon Bons | ½ lb box | 50c | |
| " " " | 1 lb box | 85c | |
| " Jordan Burnt Almonds | ½ lb box | 50c | |
| " Assorted Caramels | ½ lb box | 40c | |

### Toilet Articles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Piver's Lait d'Iris | 55c |
| Pray's Ongoline | 38c |
| Peroxide Hydrogen (Oakland) ¼ pound | 18c |
| HAND MIRRORS— | |
| Bevel glass, oak frame | 35 |
| Bevel glass, round or square shape, ebony frame 50 and | 75c |
| Celluloid frame, bevel glass 50 and | 75c |
| Pomade Vaseline | 12c |
| Pazzoni Medicated Complexion Powder | 35c |
| Lavender Smelling Salts in leather purses | 25c |
| Williams Shaving Sticks | 20c |
| Colgate's Shaving Sticks | 8c |
| Eastman's Violet Soap, regular price 25c, 3 cakes for | 25c |
| Roger & Gallet's Violet Soap | 25c |
| Ayer's Recamier Balm | 99c |
| Fehr's Talcum Powder | 18c |
| Bay Rum, 8-ounce bottles, imported | 20c |
| Girard's Brilliantine, imported, all odors | 25c |
| Rubber Complexion Brushes | 40c |
| Camel's Hair Complexion Bruses 65c and | 75c |
| Brown's Camphorated Dentifrice | 18c |
| Sheffield's Creme Dentifrice | 18c |
| Emery Boards per dozen | 18c |
| Mme. Robinnaire's Nail Enamel | 18c |
| Soule's Eradicator | 38c |
| Legrand's Oriza Violet | $1.25 |
| Pear's Fuller's Earth | 18c |
| Pear's Unscented Soap | 9c |
| Swan Down Powder | 5c |
| Mme. Robinnaire's Face Powder, used by the most prominent ladies of the city—white, flesh and brunette | 35c |
| Robinnaire's Hair Dye | 20c |
| Hall's Hair Renewer | 65c |
| Dr. Palmer's Hair Restorer, never fails to give renewed growth, large bottles | 35c |
| Barker's Hirsutus | 68c |

### Bath Robe Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkish Wash Rags | 5c |
| Knit Bath Gloves, per pair | 25c |
| Turkish Bath Gloves per pair | 25c |

TURKISH TOWELS—

We stock these goods very largely and know we can sell you a better Towel for less money than any dry goods house in the city. An endless variety of patterns ranging in price from 15c to.....$1.5.

### Rubber Goods.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rubber Teething Rings | 10c |

We have just imported a large line of Baby Rattlers, Comforters and Teething Rings. All new in design, ranging in prices from 15c to ..... 50c

| | |
|---|---|
| The Leader Combination Fountain Syringe and Hot Water Bottle, 1 quart | 85c |
| 2 quarts | $1.00 |
| 3 quarts | $1.25 |
| 4 quarts | $1.50 |
| Seamless rapid-flow Fountain Syringe, 1 quart | $1.25 |
| 2 quarts | $1.50 |
| 3 quarts | $1.75 |
| 4 quarts | $2.00 |

### Household Medicines.

| | |
|---|---|
| Antikamnia Tablets, 5 gr., per dozen | 15c |
| All combinations of Antikamnia same price. | |
| Arrow Root, per pound | 40c |
| Benzine, pints | 10c |
| Bottle Cleaners, large | 7c |
| Phillips' Cocoa | 33c |
| Electro Silicon | 10c |
| Sapolio | 8c |
| American Brand Extract Beef, 2 ounce jars | 30c |
| Paysons' Indelible Ink | 20c |
| Papier Fayard Corn Plasters | 25c |

### Leather Goods Department.

Ladie's Pocketbooks and Card Cases, square and oblong shapes, all the newest leathers and shapes. This collection of Leather Goods represents the greatest bargains we have ever advertised. Pocketbooks ..... 50c to $5.00

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Leather Belts, usually sold for 50c, now | 25c |
| Belts usually sold for 75c, now | 38c |
| Belts, usually sold for $1; now | 50c |
| Belts, usually sold for $1.50; now | 87c |

**Razor Strops.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Razor Strops—Canvas and horse hide | 35c |
| Razor Strops—Extra heavy and good, horse hide and canvas | 50c |

### Proprietary Medicines.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tichnor's Antiseptic | 38c |
| Apoline Chapoteauts | 83c |
| Ely's Cream Balm | 34c |
| Liquid Peptonoids | 85c |
| Kauffman's Sulphur Bitters | 75c |
| Bromidia | 75c |
| Bromo Chloralum | 38c |
| Pitts' Carminative | 18c |
| McGill's Orange Blossom | 67c |
| Himlaya Asthma Cure | $1.66 |
| Kendalls's Spavin Cure | 75c |
| Pond's Extract | 34c |
| Sage's Catarrh Cure | 34c |
| Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure | 60-85c |
| Peruna | 68c |
| Mellin's Food | 37-59c |
| M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine | 15c |
| Mexican Mustang Liniment | 18c |
| Gray's Ointment | 18c |
| Guide's Pepto Mangans | 85c |
| Tutts Pills | 13c |
| Compound Cathartic Pills per box of 1 dozen | 10c |
| Palmer's Electric Plasters | 10c |
| Alcock's Porus Plaster | 10c |

### Stationery Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Red Lion Mills Note Paper, octavo and commercial sizes, satin or antique finish, rule or plain | 20c |
| Real Irish Linen 1 quire paper with Envelopes, ruled or plain | 18c |
| Royal Court Perfection Note Paper, ruled or plain, 1 quire paper with Envelopes | 18c |
| Dresden Plate Note Paper, 1 quire paper with Envelopes in 4 sizes and 4 tints | 25c, 30c, 35c and 38c |
| Egyptian Antique Note Paper, 4 sizes paper, 1 quire with Envelopes 4 tents | 25c, 30c, 35c and 38c |
| Haviland Extra Quality, 3 sizes paper and Envelopes in each box, 1 quire each size, in handsome box, regular | $1.25 |

### Liquor Department.

| | |
|---|---|
| Old Oscar Pepper Whisky, the genuine bottling, with guaranteed stamp on neck of bottle, full quarts | 75c |
| Overholt Rye Whisky, a pure and wholesome Whisky, guaranteed 5 years old, full quarts | $1.00 |
| Rabbit Foot Corn Whisky, full quarts | 50c |
| Per gallon | $1.00 |
| California Sherry wine, per quart | 35c |
| Per gallon | $1.00 |
| Royal Amber Beer, pints, the best beer sold in Atlanta, per doz | $1.50 |
| Quarts, per doz | $2.50 |
| Moerlein Beer, pints, per doz | $1.00 |
| Liebig's Beer, pints, per doz | $1.00 |
| Imported Ginger Ale, per doz | $1.65 |

### Miscellaneous Articles.

| | |
|---|---|
| House Thermometers on Wood, China, Glass and Paper frames, all new and beautiful designs; prices from 20c to | $1.50 |

**Shoulder Braces.**

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear.

Nothing reminds one more forcibly of the old and time-worn adage that "as the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined" than to see a lady, otherwise beautiful, with stooping shoulders and contracted chest, which could be so easily overcome.....50c to $1.50

"GET EM AT EITHER STORE."

JACOBS PHARMACY.

658 MARIETTA ST. and 23 WHITEHALL Cor. ALABAMA.

# COAL SUPPLY RATHER LOW

## Atlanta's Yards Have Almost Run Out of Domestic Fuel.

## DEALERS CAN'T DELIVER MUCH

## They Send Out a Little at a Time To Keep Families Going.

## MINERS ARE STILL OUT AT JELLICO

**Advices Received Yesterday Indicated That There Would Be Resumption of Work Soon—There Is Plenty of Steam Coal.**



COAL yards in Atlanta are very bare of stock and none of the dealers can say when their orders will be filled. The price of good domestic coal has advanced from 50 to 75 cents a ton and while it may not go any higher no one can say exactly what the situation will be thirty or sixty days hence.

If winter were to come on suddenly and severely, a great many people would have to burn wood or shiver. Grate coal is scarce because the Tennessee mines are closed down and have been closed ever since April. The miners said that they could not live on the wages which they were getting and they struck. Many of them have left the south for good.

A letter received by one of the prominent dealers yesterday from the Jellico district, stated that the prospects were that the operators would either yield soon or the miners would go back to work. During the summer the miners were able to live on what they could raise, but now their gardens have about stopped producing. The operators will have to start up the mines very soon or lose heavily. If the miners do not surrender, the operators probably will. It is a case of which can hold out the longest.

Some coal is being brought into Atlanta from Coal Creek, Middlesborough and one or two other fields, but the great coal mines at Jellico are not shipping and Atlanta depends on that district very largely for her supply of domestic coal.

There is plenty of steam coal. The railroads and the factories have no trouble in getting all they want of that but the screened coal supply is very short. The Corona mine in Alabama has sold almost its entire output to the Illinois Central railroad company. There is some good coal in Alabama, such as the Montevallo, but the bulk of coal from the state is low grade for domestic purposes. There is a custom for it, but it does not bring the prices which the Jellico or Montevallo sell for.

**Jellico Can't Fill Orders.**

One of the prominent dealers stated yesterday that he had a letter a few days ago from Jellico saying that it was impossible to tell when orders could be filled. "I do not know any more about the future than if I were 1,000 miles away," he wrote. Against this is the other information given above to the effect that the crisis is approaching and that one side or the other will yield before long.

It is estimated that Atlanta consumes 300,000 tons of coal a year, domestic and steam. The railroads, of course, are heavy consumers. Then the factories and hotels use thousands of tons. Their coal is cheap, but the coal bill is very large.

The average family uses from six to ten tons of coal per year. One Atlantian uses in his home sixty tons of coal a year. Anthracite is coming into use here more each winter. This coal is shipped from the Pennsylvania mines to the seaboard; comes in vessels to Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah or Brunswick and thence comes to Atlanta by rail. Atlantians are, however, strongly wedded to the soft coal and the open grate, partly because it is more cheerful and again because it suffices during the greater part of the winter for the necessary heat. Base burners are the things in times of extremely cold weather, but during a mild winter they give too much heat for comfort.

**Operators Made No Summer Contracts.**

Dealers say that the operators would not make contracts during the summer and the local dealers who have had to go to new operators had to pay an advance of from 25 to 35 cents a ton over the usual contract price. Most of the Atlanta dealers make contracts with customers during the summer for fall delivery at a stipulated price. This coal is usually delivered in August or September. It was impossible to make the delivery last month and the month before, and the dealers have just been sending it out a little at a time. They could only get a carload or two at a time and they had to make it go around as far as possible.

All the dealers say that the miners do not get enough pay for their labor. The operators compete so sharply for trade that they cut the selling price down almost to the cost of production. The mine owners make their profits from their company stores, where the miners have to buy and are charged 50 and 100 per cent profit on the goods. A gentleman who was manager of a coal mine for years said yesterday:

"The poor miners are badly treated. I have charged them outrageous prices for their sugar, flour, clothing and everything, but I had to do it to keep my mine running. Every operator does it. The miners deserve more pay than they get or lower prices on what they buy. The consumers would not object to paying a little more for their coal if they felt that the miners were getting the benefit of it.

**Competition Is Swift.**

"Coal mining is a cut throat business. Half a dozen mines compete for a large contract and they do not leave any margin of profit for the mine that does get it. Some mines give short weight and the dealers do the same thing to get even. I have heard of dealers selling 1,700 pounds for a ton, and it has not been long since there was considerable talk here in Atlanta about short weight being given to the city. Some years ago both the city and the state were getting short weight, very short weight, I do not think it ever got in the papers, but it was known in the trade."

**What Railroad Men Say.**

Superintendent McCollum, of the Western and Atlantic, said that his road was getting all the coal it needed from north Georgia and Tennessee mines. "We have not had any trouble and will not have any," he said.

Mr. Thompson, the Southern's assistant general superintendent, stated that the Southern has all the coal it needs and there is not the slightest prospect of a famine. "We are offered far more coal than we can use," he remarked.

President Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point, said that he got his coal from the Birmingham district delivered in Montgomery and Atlanta. He has contracts for all that his roads need.

Superintendent Berkeley, of the Seaboard, stated that his road gets coal from Virginia and Tennessee and has an abundance of fuel on hand and under contract.


**ONE IN EVERY FOUR.**

**One Person in Every Four Suffers from Piles.**

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from any cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.**

If you will call at our salesroom, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta, we will gladly furnish you, free of charge, with sets of types and directions for testing the eyes of your pupils for the common defects of vision. What often seems inattention on part of pupil is really defective vision. He cannot see your illustrations on the blackboard. Test his eyes, and, if defective, send him to a competent specialist and save both yourself and pupil an immense amount of discomfort. Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians.


# HIS LADY FRIENDS PROVED AN ALIBI

## The Narrow Escape of a Young Man Wrongfully Arrested.

## CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

**Mr. H. L. Keller Arrested on a Very Sericus Charge.**

## WEST END LADIES RESCUE HIM

**The Recorder Gives the Witnesses a Private Hearing in the Chief of Police Office—Exonerated.**

For two or three days past Mr. H. L. Kellar, a young gentleman of most excellent reputation, was in the deepest trouble. He was arrested and charged with a most serious offense, and all the while he was as innocent as the typical babe. It was a case of mistaken identity and Mr. Kellar came very near being made to suffer unjustly; but as good fortune would have it, on the very night that it was alleged he committed the offense for which he was arrested, he visited two young ladies at West End and this fact saved his good name and character.

On last Wednesday night three young men came out of the Big Bonanza saloon on Decatur street and got into a hack. They drove to Madison avenue and went into one of the "gilded palaces of sin." There they became engaged in a fight with a butcher and the meat cutter was put to flight.

The blood of the three was up and when they saw a countryman coming down the street they attacked him and, so three or four witnesses testified, pushed a pistol into his face and then robbed him.

After the robebry they entered a house and kicked the landlady's pet dog. This called for the police. Highway robberies and pistols were not to be compared to the grave offense of kicking a woman's pet poodle.

While the policemen were supposed to be coming the three men jumped into the hack and began to beat the horse unmercifully. In their haste to escape they broke down the vehicle.

The next day the driver of the hack pointed out Mr. Kellar as one of the men who rode in his hack. Kellar was indignant, but being placed under arrest he had to appear for trial in the police court. The case was first called Friday and the women and the negro hackman swore that Kellar was among the party who created the disorder. Kellar stated emphatically that he was not there.

"Where were you," asked the recorder.

"I was at West End visiting two young ladies with two other gentlemen," was the reply.

Judge Calhoun agreed to continue the case until Saturday afternoon to give Mr. Kellar an opportunity to prove his statement. Mr. Kellar disliked to appeal to the young ladies to come to his rescue, but it meant more than a payment of a fine in the police court, for it meant the saving of his good name and reputation.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies whom Mr. Kellar had visited on last Wednesday night were at the police barracks and were given seats in Chief Manly's office.

The recorder agreed to hear the lady witnesses in the chief's office after his court adjourned.

The young ladies were asked to hold up their hands, which they did and they were sworn.

"Do you know Mr. Kellar?" asked Judge Calhoun.

"Oh yes, we know him well," was the reply of the witnesses.

"Did you see him last Wednesday night?"

"We certainly did," was the emphatic reply.

The three men who were charged with acting so disorderly on Madison avenue were said to have been there at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. The young ladies from West End said Mr. Kellar was at their house from 8:30 to half-past 11 o'clock on that evening. They remembered the hour he and his friends left because they caught the last car for the city.

This satisfied Judge Calhoun beyond any doubt that Mr. Kellar was entirely innocent and that it was a clear case of mistaken identity, and he very promptly dismissed the case.

Mr. Kellar said he was never in such trouble in his life before.

"Trouble is bad enough," he said, "when a fellow is guilty, but when he is innocent, as I was, it is enough to run a man crazy."

Mr. Kellar's friends are congratulating him on his complete vindication. His visit to the young ladies at West End Wednesday night saved him, or else he may have been very unjustly punished.

**SOME OF THE PEELERS' PULLS**

George Brown, colored, sent two little negroes into Captain Miller's stables on Houston street yesterday morning and while the boys were stealing sacks he stood on the outside where he could watch them through a crack and at the same time run if it became a necessity. He was nabbed in the act and the recorder sent him to the city chaingang for thirty days.

A negro workman found his watch in a yard where little Dick Bennett, a mite of a negro boy, had been playing. He had Dick arrested for stealing the watch, but the recorder said the boy was too small to be fined and turned him over to his mother.

Ell Robinson, alias the "Snake," and Sol McCoy, two youthful vagrants, were arraigned in the police court for rocking another boy whom they envied because he had a mother who gave him plenty to eat and good clothes. They were sent to the stockade for three days.

Oscar Peacock, a large and very black negro with an "off eye," got mad because his supper was cold night before last and hit his "cook" over she head with a piece of iron. Oscar admitted that he had been drinking, but had no recollection of hitting anybody. He will work in the city chaingang for the next thirty days.

Charles Zachary, a homeless and friendless negro lad, was found with two chickens in his possession, and failing to give a satisfactory account of where he got them, he was arrested. Charley will work for the city for a month and will not get fried chicken to eat.

Robert White, William Davis and Joe Davis, three negro boys, were arrested for taking hickory nuts in Grant park. Mr. George E. Sciple kindly appeared in Bob White's behalf before the recorder and stated that he knew the boy and he was honest and meant no harm. The recorder dismissed the cases, the mothers of the boys promising to "whip them all soundly."

Mrs. Lou Lawless, a white woman, was the last case before the recorder yesterday afternoon. She was charged with being drunk on the street. She stated that she was just out of the stockade and was engaged in moving to another house. The recorder listened to her piteous appeal and turned her loose.

**Investors and Speculators.**

Attend the auction sale of lots of the Ormond estate, to be sold to the highest bidder, Tuesday, October 5th, 12 o'clock noon, on the premises. Inquire for plats. S. B. Turman, administrator, 8 East Wall street, Kimball house. oct 1 3t


**ALL GERM DISEASES**

Such as consumption, Bright's disease, diphtheria, dyspepsia, catarrh and blood disorders generally, acute or chronic, are almost immediately arrested, and, in time, completely and permanently cured by

**RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER**

The only universal remedy founded on the germ theory of disease. Ten years' experience and thousands of certificates attest its incomparable value. Pamphlet free to sufferers.

Invaluable also as a household remedy for sores, cuts, burns and bruises.

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO., 121 Prince Street, New York, or

JACOBS' PHARMACY CO., Atlanta.

**For Sale at Auction**

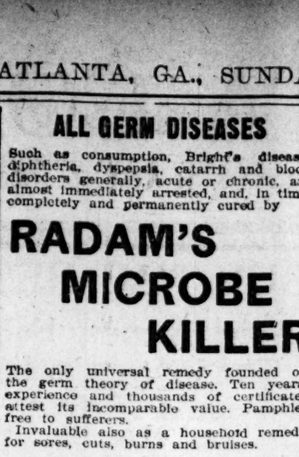
ON WEDNESDAY,

**Oct. 6, at 2 P. M.**

We will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises at East Point, three nice business lots on the main street, only 250 feet from the depot, and only a few feet from the postoffice. At the same time we will sell 5 fine residence lots adjoining the above, on which is one 4-room and two 3-room houses. This property is situated right in the heart of town, lying as it does just between the depot and public school building. Next, we will sell one of the finest residence lots in East Point; this lot is about 600 feet from depot on the main street, which is now being laid with chert. This lot is 147x210 feet. This property will be sold at what it will bring. Remember the date—October 6th, 2 p. m.

GREEN & MATTHEWS, Auctioneers, 27 North Broad St.

**WHAT IS IT?**



**WHY A RUSSIAN CAFATIER**

The best Coffee Brewer known, made of polished brass, ornamental and a credit to your table. Sizes vary from 2 to 8 cups of coffee. We have a beautiful line of Chafing Dishes, finished in nickel and copper, with brass and black iron stands. Our prices are low.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,

33 Peachtree St.

**Fluted Pudding Moulds!**



In all the new shapes. Our House Furnishing Goods Department is complete with the new novelties. Marion Harland Coffee Pots, Raisin Seeders, Rogers' and Russell's Table and Carving Knives, Silverplated Ware, etc. We are to make a specialty of the above line of goods and can interest you not only in price, but in quality and design.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,

33 Peachtree St.

SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of useless counterfeits.

You Press the Button. I Do the Rest.

Photographic developing, printing and enlarging for the amateur.

J. B. McCLEERY, 314 Norcross Building.

sep 11 1yr


**VICTIM OF A THIEVING COOK.**

**A Citizen Who Was Robbed by a Negro Woman—Bound Over.**

Mr. C. H. Smith, who lives at No. 98 Spring street, had his cook arrested yesterday morning for taking everything from his house that wasn't nailed down.

The negro woman was Edna Cain and she admitted that she had been stealing. At her house were found clothes, dishes, silverware, groceries and bric-a-brac, all of which lawfully belonged to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith explained to the court how the woman had systematically robbed him. She had taken everything except what was too heavy for her to tote away or was nailed down.

Edna told the court she had no excuse to offer.

She was bound over to the city court in $100 bond, which she failed to give, and was sent to jail.

**Deserving Man in Need.**

A very deserving Christian man, who has a wife and five little children, has been out of employment for some time, although he has diligently sought work. He is a good bookkeeper and is a Christian man. Any one needing the services of such a man will be helping one who is in need and will at the same time secure a competent bookkeeper. The address of the party can be had by calling on J. F. Barclay, 24 West Alabama street.


Our Double Guarantee.....

1. Money back when you are not satisfied.
2. All Clothing purchased of us will be pressed and kept in repair

FREE For One Year. The Globe

**IF THE LAW**

Prohibited the wasteful extravagance of money, we would have a monopoly of the Clothing Trade. Almost got it now.

Our Fall and Winter Suits Are Here

. . . . . Fresh from our Factory. No Tariff Prices Here. . .

Our Double Guarantee.....

1. Money back when you are not satisfied.
2. All Clothing purchased of us will be pressed and kept in repair

FREE For One Year. The Globe

**Men's Suits.**

Better Suits for Fall and Winter were never made at **$5.00**

Youths' Suits, 14 to 18..... **$4.50**

Better material for good Fall and Winter wear were never found equal to ours at..... **$7.50**

Youths' Suits, 14 to 18..... **$5.00**

Better Suits can't be bought for Fall and Winter wear than our Suits at..... **$8.50**



**Men's Suits.**

Better $10.00 Suits for Fall and Winter never came to Atlanta until we show them at..... **$10**

Youths' Suits, 14 to 18..$7.50

Better Tailor-made Fall and Winter fabrics, were never weaved in cloth and sold like ours at..... **$12.50**

Youths' Suits, 14 to 18..$8.50

Better Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, foreign or domestic weave, were never sold at such a price as our nobby Fall and Winter Suits at..... **$15**

Youths' Suits, 14 to 18..$10

**Men's Furnishings.**

UNDERWEAR.

Shirts or Drawers--25c, 35c, 48c, 75c, 89c, $1.25.

MEN'S OR BOYS' COLORED BOSOM SHIRTS.

With Cuffs, 48c, 75c, 98c.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Bows, all kinds, 25c, 35c, 50c.

MEN'S OR BOYS' DERBY AND ALPINE HATS.

Boys' 98c, Men's 98c, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.

Sox
Handkerchiefs
Suspenders
Braces
Gloves
Collars
Cufls
Shirts
Canes
Sweaters
Negligee Shirts
Night Robes



Our Fall and Winter Catalogue is ready. Write for it.

**See Our Extra Values in Shoes.**

Men's Hand-Welt Shoes, vici, kid or calf, all the new styles and shapes, price..... $3.00
Men's Congress or Lace Calf Shoe, five styles to select from and perfect fitters, price..... $2.00
Men's All Solid Leather Shoes, any shape, either Congress or Lace, "The Globe Leader," price..... $1.50
Boys' Calf Bals, sizes 2½ to 5½, narrow or medium toes, very dressy, price..... $1.50
Boys' Satin Bal, sizes regular, coin shape, a splendid school Shoe, price..... $1.25
Boys' Good Buff Shoe, medium toe, regular sizes, for a value, price..... $1.00
Ladies' Sewed Boots, lace or button, heel or spring heel, any style of toe, price..... $2.00
Ladies' Dongola Boot, coin or common sense toe, same in spring heel, price..... $1.50
Ladies' "Solid Leather" Boot, heel or spring heel, sixes regular, price..... $1.25
Misses' Boot, lace or button, sizes 11½ to 2, all styles, price..... $1.25
Misses' All Solid Leather Shoes, regular sizes, patent tips, medium toe, price..... $1.00
A sample lot of Misses' Shoes, regular sizes, good School Shoes, price, .75

CHILDREN'S SHOES IN PROPORTION. ASK TO SEE THEM!

FALL and WINTER SAMPLES NOW READY.

**THE GLOBE**

89 Whitehall St., 74-76 S. Broad St., ATLANTA.

FALL and WINTER SAMPLES NOW READY.

**Have We Caught Your Eye?**



TOMORROW, at Brown & Allen's, will be a busy day. A special sale of Toilet Goods, Perfumes, Bristle Goods and Leather Novelties will be on. These Popular Druggists are making a big hit with Popular Prices, selling RELIABLE GOODS ONLY!

MONDAY SPECIALS:

25c Box Buttermilk Soap..... 12c
25c Cashmere Bouquet Soap..... 19c
5 c Wood Violet Toilet Water..... 32c
$1 00 Roger & Gallet's Violette de Parme..... 75c
$1 00 Guillaume's Marquise Violette..... 50c
50c Half Pints Imported Bay Rum..... 25c
50c Lundberg's Extracts, all odors..... 38c
50c Quadruple Extracts, all odors..... 21c
(Bring your bottle.)
$1 00 Ladies' Fine Pocketbooks, Monkey skin, Silver mountings..... 68c
$2 50 Ladies' Russia, all shades, handsomely mounted..... $1 49
$1 25 Russia Leather Pocketbooks, Silver mounted, all shades..... 75c
50c Russia Books, all shades..... 25c
50c Fine Bristle Nail Brushes..... 24c
$1 00 Fine Bristle Bath Brushes..... 50c
50c Fine Bristle Tooth Brushes..... 24c
(If the Bristles come out we'll give a new Brush.)
$1 00 Genuine Bristle Hair Brushes..... 68c

1,000 Other Articles in Like Proportion.

Orders From Out of Town Filled Promptly!

**BROWN & ALLEN,**

RELIABLE DRUGGISTS. 24 Whitehall, Cor. Alabama.

COOK REMEDY CO

**SYPHILIS** Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Syphilis has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

COOK REMEDY CO

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

**Big G** is a sure preventive remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

**NISBET WINGFIELD,**

CONSULTING ENGINEER, WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

441 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Local Druggists. Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

**We Believe**

That, after taking a look at our New Styles

**Fall Shoe**

**For Ladies, Men, Boys and Childr**

That any person would agree that our Sty are Prettier and Prices Lower, quality consi ered, than other dealers in Atlanta offer. . .

**Do Us the Favor . . .**

To call and see our Goods, even though you are not ready to buy. Competent and obligi Salespeople to wait upon you. . . . .

We Give Credit to Those Who Are Worthy of It

**Bloodworth & Co**

14 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our Customers' Shoes Polished Free.

Our Double Guarantee ....
1. Money back when you are not satisfied.
2. All Clothing purchased of us will be pressed and kept in repair
FREE For One Year.
The Globe
...s Suits.
...0 Suits for Fall ... never came to ...il we ...t ..... $10
...s, 14 to 18 . $7.50
...r-made Fall and ...ics, were never ... cloth and sold $12.50
...s, 14 to 18 . $8.50
...steds, Cheviots, foreign or domes... ...ere never sold at ...e as our nobby ...inter $15
...s, 14 to 18 .. $10
Sox
Handkerchiefs
Suspenders
Braces
Gloves
Collars
Cuffs
Shirts
Canes
Sweaters
Negligee Shirts
Night Robes
...n Shoes.
...ew styles and ... $3.00
...from and per... $2.00
...gress or Lace, $1.48
...very dressy, $1.50
... school Shoe, $1.25
...value, price $1.00
... any style of $2.00
...n spring heel, $1.50
...xes regular, $1.25
... price $1.25
...ips, medium $1.00
...l Shoes, price, .75
...EM!
FALL and WINTER SAMPLES NOW READY.
...E ...St.,
... New Styles ... Shoes ... and Children ...
...hat our Styles ... quality consi... ...ta offer. ...
...en though y... ...t and oblig...
...Worthy of It
& Co ...REET. ... Free.



# WEYLER RECALLED; DE LOME TO RESIGN

## Sagasta Will Be the Supreme Power in Spain.

## LIBERALS TO CARRY THE DAY

### Butcher-General Will Leave Cuba in Quick Time.

## MARSHAL BLANCO WILL SUCCEED HIM

### Dupuy de Lome Will Take a Trip Back to Madrid and Stay There, It Is Said.

London, October 2.—A special dispatch received here from Madrid says that Captain General Weyler has been recalled from Cuba.

Marshal Blanco, it is stated, will in all probability accept the post of captain general of Cuba in succession to Captain General Weyler.

**Sagasta Will Form a Cabinet.**

Madrid, October 2.—Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has been entrusted by the queen regent with the task of forming a new cabinet, in succession to the Azcarraga ministry, which resigned Wednesday last.

Senor Sagasta, after leaving the queen regent, had a long conference with the Marquis Vega de Armijo, who accepts the residency of the chamber.

Admiral Bermejo becomes minister of marine, in succession to Admiral Berango.

The financial question is demanding the greatest attention and the liberals will at the outset of the coming session of parliament frankly expose the position of the Spanish treasury.

**The Talk in Washington.**

Washington, October 2.—The news from Madrid to the effect that the queen regent had invited Sagasta to form a cabinet to succeed the Azcarraga cabinet was hailed with a feeling of relief in official circles here.

In the view of the administration the United States and Cuba have all to gain and nothing to lose in the liberal accession to power. Even if the party is not willing to go as far as the extreme Cuban sympathizers in the United States wish, it is felt that there certainly will be a most liberal offering of concessions to secure peace in Cuba.

Sagasta is said to have stood from the first in opposition to the policy pursued by Spain for the last year. Those familiar with affairs in Spain say that the Sagasta view has become very popular in Spain, mainly because the war policy has served to draft most of the young men from the interior and expose them to disease and death. As a result of this sentiment it is said that an election would give Sagasta a liberal majority in the cortes and thus permit him to carry on the government without being hampered by the conservative majority of over 100 which now exists in the cortes.

The retirement of Senor Dupuy de Lome is probable as a result of the formation of a liberal ministry, and it is believed the minister will tender his resignation as soon as he is officially advised of the advent of the Sagasta cabinet.

## SHERMAN IN THE BLUEBOOK.

### Salisbury Excludes Russia and Japan in His Reply.

Washington, October 2.—The British bluebook on the Behring sea was received here today. The cable reports from London that Secretary Sherman's letter to Ambassador Hay had been printed only in part, the alleged discourteous portions being omitted, proves to be incorrect, as the letter is given in the bluebook in full.

There appears to be no answer to this letter from the Marquis Salisbury, except a brief note to Colonel Hay, much in the nature of an acknowledgment and briefly stating the terms on which a conference would be held at Washington.

Lord Salisbury's last letter mentions only experts nominated by Great Britain, the United States and Canada in referring to a conference this October in Washington, of "the powers interested" in the north Pacific seal fisheries, and by this there is apparently an implied exclusion of Russia and Japan.

Prominence is given to dispatches between this government and the British foreign office as to the regulations under which British and Canadian sealing vessels shall pursue their vocation.

## NEW GREEK CABINET FORMED.

### Zaimis, President of the Council, Heads The List.

Athens, October 2.—It is officially announced that the Greek cabinet has been constituted as follows:

M. Zaimis, the president of the council, will assume the portfolio of the foreign office.

M. Toman will accept the post of minister of justice, and minister of marine ad interim.

M. Colkerpas, minister of the interior.

M. Panagitopoulo, minister of public instruction.

## WANTS TO JOIN THE UNION.

### Central America Expresses a Desire To Be Annexed.

City of Mexico, October 2.—A gentleman from Guatemala says recent people throughout Central America are tired of the rule of military robbers, who have for so many years been plundering the public.

The best people in these countries have refrained from participating in political affairs, knowing they would become the object of hostility on the part of the opposition party. They have patiently submitted to forced loans and exorbitant taxes, and have seen a succession of bandits enrich themselves in office and are now witnessing a general political upheaval, with no prospect except that of a change of masters.

For these reasons there is a growing feeling in Central America such as has long existed in Guatemala, for annexation to the United States, thus to find enjoyment of the benefit of some respectable government under the protection of the United States. The gentleman says:

"It is impossible to resist the conviction that it is now the duty of the United States to give our people protection from robber rule. We have been exploited until patience has ceased to be a virtue. There are millions of dollars of American capital invested in Central America, but it is jeopardized by the recurring revolutions, if not in actual peril of confiscation. The profits of the enterprises are reduced to nothing. If we could enjoy good government, as Mexico does, we should be satisfied. Annexation by Mexico, with the co-operation of the United States would perhaps satisfy our people, but this continued ring rule by most unscrupulous and bloodthirsty tyrants has become unendurable."

## NOT SO MUCH RECONCILIATION.

### Emperor William and Prince Bismarck Still Disagree.

Berlin, October 2.—The reports of a reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, founded upon messages which have passed with reference to the naming of the new cruiser, have received a wet blanket.

The kaiser in telegraphing the grand duchess of Badenu on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of the Empress Augusta, speaks of the nation's admiration, gratitude and love for the ex-empress and adds:

"History will accord her a memorial which none will avail to destroy."

This expression is interpreted as a rebuke to Prince Bismarck for his reminiscences regarding Empress Augusta told in the course of a recent interview.

## BETROTHAL IS ANNOUNCED.

### Princess Feodora Will Wed Prince Henry of Reuss.

Berlin, October 2—The betrothal is announced of Princess Feodoro, of Saxe-Meiningen, and Prince Henry of Reuss.

## TWO LADIES SEVERELY BURNED.

### Miss Maggie Pomeroy May Die of the Burns Received.

Columbus, aG., October 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. F. A. Pomeroy and her daughter, Miss Maggie Pomeroy, were severely burned here tonight through the explosion of an oil lamp. Miss Pomeroy is son badly burned that the physicians announce that she cannot live.

Mrs. Pomeroy started down stairs tonight at 10 o'clock and carried in her hand a small oil lamp. When she was two steps from the bottom she missed her footing and stumbled, falling to the floor. The lamp struck the stairs and exploded, the oil thrown over her clothes became ignited. Her daughter, Miss Maggie, ran to her rescue and she also became enveloped in the flames.

Hearing the screams of the two women, the neighbors came to their assistance, but did not succeed inextinguishing the flames until both were severely burned.

Mrs. Pomeroy has a son in Atlanta connected with the J. K. Orr Shoe Company.

## FRANK POTTS'S HOUSE DAMAGED

### Fire Was Discovered in It at an Early Hour This Morning.

The residence of Mr. Frank Potts, at the corner of East Fair and Crew streets, was badly damaged by fire this morning shortly before 1 o'clock. The fire department received an alarm from box No. 81, and when they arrived on the scene the flames had gained considerable headway. The fire started in the rear of the house and supposedly from the range in the kitchen.

The damage to the building and to the furniture will amount to something like $5,000. Mr. Potts could not state the amount of insurance last night. The residence of Mrs. Isham, next door, was slightly damaged by the fire.

## TALBOTTON STORES BURNED.

### The Stores Around the Public Square Fall a Prey to the Flames.

Talbotton, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of the town occurred in Talbotton this morning, commencing in the second story of the storehouse occupied by Nelms & O'Bryan on the block near the public square involving a loss of $10,000. It rapidly gained such headway as to defeat all efforts to extinguish it. On the block were six storehouses, one storage house, two offices, one of these being the postoffice, a large livery stable and carriage house. In two hours the stock was reduced to ashes.

Four of the houses were owned by Louise Kennedy and insured as follows: In the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; the Commercial Union, of London; the New York Home, of New York—total for these $11,000. On the same houses there was other insurance as follows: Hartford, $250; Continental of New York, $350; Phoenix of Hartford, $500; Greenwich of New York, $400.

Nelms & O'Bryan, merchandise, lost about $800; insurance in the Commercial Union for $500.

The storehouse of Mrs. Mary Robbins lost $500, insurance in the Continental of New York.

The office of L. W. Smith, insurance $225 in the Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. Y.

L. A. Baldwin, stock of merchandise, about $1,000. insurance $500 in the North America.

Livery stable and carriage house, $500 in the Western of Toronto, Canada.

G. G. Townsley, loss on merchandise, $150 insurance.

On the postoffice building, insurance $300. Postmaster DeLoach lost about $20 worth of stamps.

The stores of Spivey Bros. and L. P. Freeman, on opposite corners, were damaged.

**Loss in Cochran $15,000.**

Cochran, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The worst fire Cochran ever had occurred this morning at 3 o'clock, sweeping one of Cochran's business blocks into utter ruin, damaging and burning up $15,000 worth of property and goods. The fire originated in Thompson's warehouse. The sufferers are A. J. Thompson, warehouse with 400 bales of cotton burned; A. J. Thompson, storehouse and portion of stock burned; J. A. Mullis & Co., barroom damaged by removal: W. W. Poole, dry goods badly damaged by removal; P. L. Peacock, hardware, damaged; Nichols & Buchan, bar damaged; E. P. Collins, buildings badly damaged. The exact amount of insurance is unknown. Every one will soon open business again.

## LOFTIN MAY CHANGE PLACES.

### Hogansville Postmaster Liable To Be Given Another Position.

Washington, October 2—Suggestions have been made to the postoffice department that Postmaster Loftin, of Hogansville, Ga., be given another position.

Loftin is expected in Washington soon.

His transfer to another government place in a small capacity in Washington or elsewhere is a suggestion coming from his friends.

# STUDENTS MOB ICONOCLAST BRANN

## The Texas Editor Taken from His Office and Severely Dealt With.

## ARTICLE DISPLEASED STUDENT

### It Reflected on Baylor University and They Took Revenge.

## MAKE BRANN PROMISE TO LEAVE TOWN

### He Declares They Cannot Drive Him Out and Says He Will Remain and Publish The Inconoclast.

Waco, Tex., October 2.—W. C. Brann, editor of Brann's Iconoclast, was the victim of a mob of 200 students of Baylor university, a Baptist institution, this afternoon.

Brann was seated in the office of his publishing house when four young men, students of the university, called him to the door, where they seized him and thrust him into a hack, which was rapidly driven to the college campus.

His captors were armed with revolvers. At the campus a mob of 200 students were gathered, a majority of whom were armed. They seized Brann, pulled him here and there, and theratened to shoot him. A rope was produced and cries of "Hang him!" arose on all sides. Brann, under threats of death, was compelled to sign a statement declaring that an article appearing in the October number of The Iconoclast, and reflecting on Baylor university, was untrue and further that he would leave town.

This article was the cause of the action of the students.

Great excitement was caused by the incident and crowds are discussing it on the streets tonight. The action of the mob of students is generally condemned.

By the expressions heard tonight it is thought that the matter is not at an end. Brann declares he can't be driven from the city and will continue his publication here.

## HUSBAND WILL PARDON HER.

### Atkinson, of West Virginia, Appears in Court with His Wife.

Glenville, W. Va., October 2.—In the trial of the wife of Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, begun here yesterday, Judge Blizzard has overruled a demurrer to the indictment.

The charge is forging the name of her late husband, Judge D. C. Camden, to certain receipts. The prosecution is pushed by heirs of Judge Camden, the indictment being found shortly before her marriage to Governor Atkinson.

The governor appeared in court with his wife and it is said that conviction and sentence do not alarm the defendant, as she will rely on her husband for a full pardon.

## OMAHA BRIDGE IS INCLUDED.

### Government Lien on Union Pacific Has Been Interpreted.

Washington, October 2.—Ex-Governor Hoadley, counsel for the United States in the matter of the Union Pacific foreclosure, spent several hours today in close conference with Attorney General McKenna arranging the details of the sale on November 1st and the subsequent transfer of the government's interest in the property to the highest bidder.

It is understood from perfectly trustworthy sources that the committee has aceded to the government's contention that its lien on the Union Pacific road includes the Omaha bridge and that it has increased its cash bid so as to make their guarantee offer for the property, including the sinking fund now in the treasury, about $50,000,000.

So far as can be learned the reorganization committee will be the only bidder at the sale and in all probability the transfer will be consummated by the payment of the purchase price by December 1st, or even soon thereafter.

## WISHED TO BUY DEPUTY'S PLACE

### Marshal Bryan Receives a Message from Ozark.

Montgomery, Ala., October 2.—(Special.)—A remarkable telegram was received today by United States Marshal Bryan purporting to come from H. M. Sessions, cashier of a bank at Ozark, Ala.

The message proposed that if one Parker was appointed as one of the deputy marshals Bryan might draw on him (Sessions) for $100. The marshal immediately swore out an indictment charging Sessions with an offer to bribe and an officer went to Ozark on the evening train to arrest the cashier.

Some doubt is expressed that Sessions signed or authorized the message.

Bryan announced today the appointment of the following deputy marshals:

E. H. E. Warren, of Montgomery; S. C. Samuels, of Morgan; D. O. Clement, of Montgomery; Joseph O. Thompson, of Macon; N. R. Sims, of Dale; W. C. S. Robinson, of Randolph; L. Hoyle Bryan, of Montgomery; Leopold Sholein, of Montgomery.

There are four others to be appointed. All of the appointees are ardent republicans.

## SESSIONS EXPLAINS POSITION.

### Bank Cashier Says He Wrote at One Garser's Dictation.

Montgomery, Ala., October 2.—(Special.)—Sessions, the Ozark bank cashier who signed the telegram proposing to bribe United States Marshal Bryan, came here tonight from Ozark with his attorney, Hon. A. T. Borders. He hoped to get a trial tonight, but the district attorney was sick at home.

Sessions explains his position in the matter as follows:

"One Garner, Parker's brother-in-law, deposited $100 in Session's bank on Thursday and asked him to wire the marshal that it was subject to his order. Sessions wrote and signed the telegram at Garner's dictation and delivered to Parker, who filed it for transmission."

Session insists that he was in no way interested in Parker's candidacy.

**This Burglar Broke Out.**

Late last night some one, supposedly a burglar, broke one of the plate glass windows in the Hunter street side of Chamberlin & Johnson's basement. It is the theory of the police that a burglar had been locked up in the store and the man was not caught.

# LYNCHING CAME OFF AS MOB ADVERTISED

## Louisiana Crowd Announces a Hanging and Has It.

## SWUNG IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE

### Lynchers Found in Jail Door While the Sun Is Shining.

## THE NEGRO SHOWED GREAT FEAR

### Avengers Openly Proclaimed That They Would Hang Wash Ferren, and Large Crowd Gathered.

Vicksburg, Miss., October 2.—A special to The Herald from Monroe, La., says:

"There was a lynching here today which breaks the record of Ouchita parish.

"Never before was it heralded forth that at a certain hour there would be a man lynched in the courthouse square. Wash Ferren, the negro who had assaulted the two Ladrum children near Cadeville, was taken from the jail at 6 o'clock and hanged to the limb of a tree in front of the courthouse.

"From 4 o'clock until the time for the hanging the street in front of the jail was filled with people. It was generally understood that Ferren was to pay the penalty of his crime. There was no concealment about it. Fears were expressed that Pat Paine, the wife murderer, who is to hang next Friday, would also be taken out, but the men who had charge of the lynching of Ferren said they would not bother Paine.

"It was just about 6 o'clock when a gang of men armed with winchesters came into town from West Monroe. They went to the jail. The jail yard was closed. It was easily forced with a crowbar. There was no way to get into the jail except by main force. A sledge hammer was quickly produced and the outer door was battered down. At this point Deputy Sheriff Strong, who had the keys of the jail, was found. He handed over the keys to the cell which Ferren occupied. There was a wait of some time in opening the cell. As soon as the door was open several men grabbed Ferren and a rope was quickly thrown about his neck. The negro made no protest. As he was led out of the jail the crowd gave a great yell. The man was badly frightened, but made no resistance as he was taken to the courthouse square. No shots were fired into the body and the crowd shortly afterwards dispersed.

"The body is hanging in the courthouse yard tonight."

## TAMMANY MEMBERS DIVIDED.

### Movement on Foot To Nominate Henry George on Chicago Platform.

New York, October 2.—Henry George is attracting more attention from politicians than any other factor in the municipal campaign.

It was learned today that a movement is on foot among the rank and file of Tammany Hall to overthrow the regular nomination and in a monster mass meeting nominate Henry George on the Chicago platform, with such additional planks as the local situation may call for.

The movement has developed to the extent of a meeting of its promoters informally, and tomorrow they will meet and formally organize. A platform has been prepared and tomorrow's meeting will be formally adopted.

## JEKYL OBJECTS TO THE CONVICTS

### Use of Little Cumberland for a Penal Site Would Ruin Club's Property.

Brunswick, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The Constitution's exclusive story of the Jekyl island's protest against the purchase of Little Cumberland for a penal colony was a great surprise to the majority of readers. A few on the inside know of such protest, but such secrecy had prevailed that it was not believed the story would get to the press.

Tonight Superintendent Grob, of Jekyl, responded to a call over the long distance telephone. He had read The Constitution, but forebore comment, except to express surprise at the publicity given it, and say that the club members would probably take action. Tomorrow he will enter into communication with New York headquarters and fully advise them of the situation. It is safe to say that the multimillionaires' dollars will be pitted against the state's bonds in efforts to secure Little Cumberland.

The mere suggestion that Georgia's convicts will be located within sight of Jekyl's palatial cottages is objectionable to the club members. Albert Fendig, of the real estate firm which has the property for sale, says that sentiment does not enter into the question. If Georgia wants Little Cumberland she can have it at the price offered, as they have instructions to sell without restriction as to purchaser.

## CLOTHES MYSTERIOUSLY LOST.

### Strange Experience of Passengers in a Sleeping Car.

A story of the interesting experience of several passengers on the Nashville sleeper which left Atlanta last Thursday night has just leaked out and is of a peculiar nature.

It seems that last Thursday night the sleeper on the Western and Atlantic was not overcrowded and when the passengers retired some of them placed their clothing in the empty berths above them. Nothing happened to break the usual quietness of the night and just before Nashville was reached in the morning the faithful porter aroused the travelers.

One by one they began to dress. Suddenly one gentleman asked the porter in no gentle tone what he had done with his coat and vest. A search was instituted but the coat and vest were not forthcoming. Only a few seconds had elapsed when another man wanted to know where his trousers had gone to. Then the matter became general and it was found that only one or two of the passengers had all of their clothing.

The matter being investigated it was discovered that some unknown person had gone through the car and made a selection of the articles he desired. The story comes from one of the passengers who was lucky enough to place his clothes where they could not be found by the midnight intruder. The laugh, it is said, was entirely on those who felt the effects of the visit.

**Well-Known Writer Dead.**

Berlin, October 2.—Max Horwitz, the well-known writer, is dead.

# BOTH LEADERS LOSE THEIR LAST GAMES

## Brooklyn Defeats Boston and Washington Beats Baltimore.

## NO INTEREST IN THE CONTESTS

### Champions Line Up with Only One Man in Proper Place.

## TROLLY DODGERS PLAY GOOD BALL

### Season of 1897 Is Now Over So Far as Orioles and Bean Eaters Go.

**Standing of National League Clubs.**

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 123 | 93 | 39 | .704 |
| Baltimore | 130 | 90 | 40 | .692 |
| New York | 131 | 83 | 48 | .634 |
| Cincinnati | 130 | 75 | 55 | .577 |
| Cleveland | 128 | 66 | 62 | .516 |
| Washington | 132 | 61 | 71 | .462 |
| Brooklyn | 131 | 60 | 71 | .458 |
| Pittsburg | 131 | 60 | 71 | .458 |
| Chicago | 130 | 58 | 72 | .446 |
| Louisville | 127 | 53 | 74 | .417 |
| Philadelphia | 129 | 53 | 76 | .411 |
| St. Louis | 129 | 28 | 101 | .216 |

Brooklyn, October 2.—The Bostons, the league champions, and the Brooklyns brought the season of 1897 to a close at Eastern Park this afternoon.

The weather was quite chilly but in spite of this more than 2,000 persons assembled.

When the Bostons lined up today they were hardly recognizable as a team. Hamilton was the onily player in his proper position. Brooklyn was not much better off. They had to bring Hanivan from Newark to cover left field. Still Brooklyn had the better team, which accounted for their easy victory.

Lewis, who is slated to go against Baltimore in one of the Temple cup series, did not exert himself to any great extent, which accounts for the number of hits. Fisher had all of the Bostons excepting Stahl and Stivetts guessing. The latter made himself solid with the crowd by cracking out a single, triple and home run. His fourth crack would have resulted in a three-bagger but for a wonderful one-handed catch by Hanivan. Griffin led at the stick for Brooklyn. Sheckard earned a berth for next season when he hit for two home runs. He also fielded brilliantly. Brooklyn closed the season on even terms with Washington for sixth place. Attendance 2,077.

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 2 2 3 2 6 0 0 * | 15 | 15 | 2 |
| Boston | 3 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 | 6 | 10 | 7 |

Batteries—Fisher and Burrell; Lewis and Lake. Umpires, Lynch and Emslie. Time, 1:50.

## ORIOLES ARE EASY VICTIMS.

### Senators Take the Last Game from the Ex-Champions.

Baltimore, October 2.—The baseball season closed here today with a dull and uninteresting game between the ex-champions and the Senators, in which the latter were victorious, mainly because their antagonists apparently made no effort to win. Less than two hundred people saw the contest, which was waged under lowering skies and in the teeth of a dreary east wind.

Bresnahan started in to pitch for the Senators but was replaced by Swaim. The visitors' run in the first was a clean case of steal upon Selbach's part, that energetic young man having run in from third while Amole and Clark were musing over their agility in having put McGuire out at first. When they aroused themselves Selbach was safe. The home team then took the lead and held it until the fourth inning, when the visitors found Amole's pitching to their liking and three doubles and two singles brought in four runs. After that no one seemed to take the slightest interest in the game, and Umpire Hurst called it at the end of the eighth inning, without any apparent reason other than he was tired of it. All others concerned felt the same way about it, and the season of 1897 closed with a defeat for the three time winners.

| | | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Washington | 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 | 6 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Amole and Bowerman; Swaim, Bresnahan and McGuire. Umpire, Hurst. Time, 1:30.

**CHICAGO 8, ST. LOUIS 2.**

St. Louis, Mo., October 2.—Thornton had the Browns at his mercy today and they narrowly escaped a shutout. Their only runs came in the eighth inning on a base on balls to Cross, Hartman's triple and Houseman's fly out to Decker. McCormick and Lange excelled in fielding. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 3 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 | 8 | 12 | 3 |

Batteries—Donahue and Douglass; Thornton and Donahue. Umpire, Pears. Time, 1:55.

**PHILADELPHIA 18, NEW YORK 5.**

New York, October 2.—The baseball season was ended here today with a final drubbing of the Giants by the Phillies. Attendance, 500. Score:

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 2 12 0 0 2 2 0 | 18 | 20 | 1 |

Batteries—Meekin and Warner; Taylor and Boyle. Umpire, Carpenter. Time, 1:40.

**CINCINNATI 9, LOUISVILLE 8.**

Louisville, Ky., October 2.—Dwyer was hit hard for four innings today. He then settled down and the Colonels could not touch him. Hill's wildness was responsible for the Red's five runs in the first and second innings, and Magee was substituted in the third. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 1 4 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 | 9 | 12 | 3 |
| Louisville | 5 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 | 8 | 12 | 1 |

Batteries—Dwyer and Schriver; Magee, Hill and Dexter. Umpire, McDonald. Time, 2:14.

**PITTSBURG 7, CLEVELAND 4.**

Pittsburg, October 2.—Pittsburg ended its season today by winning the third straight game from Cleveland. Not much interest was taken in the contest and nothing brilliant was achieved. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 * | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Powell and Criger. Umpire, O'Day. Time, 1:25.

## PLAYERS WILL CROSS CONTINENT

### Baltimores and All Americans Will Go on a Long Trip.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2.—Managers Barnie, of Brooklyn, and Selee, of Boston, today completed all arrangements for the trans-continental tour of the ex-Champion Baltimores and the All-Americans.

The players making up the latter team have been ordered to report at New York Thursday afternoon. The All-Americans will play the first game with the Brooklyns at Eastern park next Satuday, none of the Boston members of the team appearing in this game.

The teams will play a game in Hoboken Sunday, October 10th, after which the All-Americans will rest until after the Temple cup series is finished.

## WAS THE JOCKEY'S GOOD WORK.

### Sloan Made Dr. Sheppard Beat a Better Horse.

Chicago, October 2.—Dr. Shepherd, solely through Charles Sloan's superior riding, won the Harlem stakes before a huge crowd at Harlem today. Meadowthorpe, the favorite, was far the best, but Murphy was careless and outridden at the end. Charm and Karl were the only favorites to win.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: W C T, 105, Everett, 7 to 2, won; Damocles, 109, C. Sloan, 4 to 5, second; Inspector Hunt, 105, Nostrand, 75 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾.

SECOND RACE—One mile: Lieber Karl, 98, Kitley, 3 to 5, won; Dave Tenny, 107, Connolly, 6 to 1, second; Tranby, 114, Knapp, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:40¼.

THIRD RACE—Five-eighths of a mile: Charm, 109, C. Sloan, even, won; Algol, 107, T. Murphy, 5 to 2, second; May W, 104, R. Navaez, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¾.

FOURTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs: Judge Wardell, 90, Slack, 12 to 1, won; Presbyterian, 108, T. Murphy, 7 to 2, second; Official E, 105, Gray, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼.

FIFTH RACE—Mile and a half. Harlem stakes, $1200; Dr. Sheppard, 112, C. Sloan, 7 to 2, won; Meadowthorne, 117, T. Murphy, 3 to 5, second; Fervor, 107, Caywood, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:54¼.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and seventy yards: Serena, 105, J. Woods, 2 to 1, won; Tradition, 103, Connolly, 30 to 1, second; Bridgeton, 103, Everett, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:45⅛.

## LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB OPENS.

### Extreme Outsiders Won Two Finish Races on the Card.

Cincinnati, October 2.—A great crowd turned out to witness the opening day's racing of the Latonia Jockey Club today. The two first races on the card went to extreme outsiders.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: Mick Carter, 30 to 1, won; Byron McClelland, 9 to 10, second; O'Connell, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾.

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs: Gaddie C, 50 to 1, won; Lillian Bell, 9 to 5, second; Wingshot, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾.

THIRD RACE—Seven and a half furlongs: Cecil, 6 to 1, won; Kallitan, 13 to 5, second; Dominica, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾.

FOURTH RACE—The tobacco stakes, one mile: Simon W, 1 to 2, won; Panchitam, 8 to 1, second; Eugenia Wickes, 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:41¼.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs: Dan Rice, 4 to 1, won; Our Chance, 8 to 1, second; Pontus, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:02½.

SIXTH RACE—Six and a half furlongs: Brighton, 8 to 1, won; Carrie Lyle, 2 to 1,

**Entries at Latonia.**

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Bonnie Belle, Henrica, Olly Gamin, Peggy, Bombardon, The Navy, Harry Thoburn, 102; Derby Maid, Dago, Serf, 105.

Second race, one mile—Linstock, 77; Mill Stream, 85; Adalaid, 97; Don Quixote, Iva, 85; Cecil, 109.

Third race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Dutchess of York, Wingshot, Naoma, Sue Sue, 102; Taffeta Silk, Spanish Princess, 106.

Fourth race, selling, mile and fifty yards—Dominica, 96; Nannie D, 100; Oscuro, A B C, 105; Barton, 99; Tonto, 102; Banquo, Performance, 108; Tremona, Harry Gaines, Rossendyle, 103.

Fifth race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—McAlbert, 97; Incidental, Farrell, 105; Creedmore, 110; Renfrew, Prevolo, Conan Doyle, Tension, Surray, McCleary, 100.

Sixth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Ross, Carlotta C, Lady Juliet, 102; Santa Maria, Old Center, 113; Kallitan, Parson, 105; Shield Bearer, 107.

## A COLD AND CHEERLESS DAY.

### Rubicon, the Favorite, Nipped at the Wire at Gravesend.

New York, October 2.—It was cold and cheerless on the closing day at Gravesend, but there was a good attendance. Rubicon was the favorite in the first race, but was nipped at the wire by Taral on J. A. Gray.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs: J. A. Gray, 7 to 2, won; Rubicon, 3 to 1, second; Klepper, 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs: Rey Salasear, 11 to 5, won; Blarney Stone, 9 to 2, second; San Antonio, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾.

THIRD RACE—Ocean View, one mile and a sixteenth: Tillo, 9 to 10, won; Imperator, 20 to 1, second; Rensselaer, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49½.

FOURTH RACE—Five furlongs: Napamax, 12 to 1, won; Gibraltar, 9 to 2, second; Bliss Ricker, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.

FIFTH RACE—One mile and a eighth: Dutch Sakter, 10 to 1, won; Estaca, 11 to 5, second; Partridge, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:56.

SIXTH RACE—Steeplechase, about two miles: Flushing, 4 to 1, won; Lion Heart, 6 to 5, second; Royal Scarlet, 5 to 1, third. Time, 4:01½.

**Entries at Aqueduct.**

First race, two-year-old maidens, five furlongs—Long Acre, Boy Orator, Wasteful, Hindoonet, First Fruit, Rappahannock, Julius Caesar, Harry Crawford, General Maceo, Inspection, 112; Elan Charmeuse, 109.

Second race, three-year-olds, selling, one mile—Eastern Ray, 116; Hi Daddy, 109; Passover, Azure, 106; Rossifer, Knight of the Garter, 104; Belle of Killarney, Minnie Alphonse, Partridge, Fireside, 103; Talisman, 111.

Third race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Orion, 109; Yankee Doodle, 108; Bon Ami, 106; Astral, 105; Kaiser Ludwig, Arabian, Tanis, La Sagasse, 103; Endeavor, Vinita, Charantus, Old Saugus, 105.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Bastion, Slow Poke, Anson L, Salvado, 110; Tray Line, Kenmore, Red Spider, Chic, Alarium, Hi Daddy, Waterman, 107; Nanki Pooh, 105.

Fifth race, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Kilt, 109; Allie Belle, 105; Oxnard, 106; Attainment, Festa, 103; Philip, 101; Checkers, Juda, 99; Prince Auckland, 98; Jilted, Ortoland, 95; Juliana, 91.

## COOPER AND BALD ARE HURT.

### Racing Stars Get Tangled Up and Fall on the Track.

Detroit, Mich., October 2.—Today's national circuit bicycling races wound up with half a dozen of the fastest of the racing stars badly spilled along the track.

Just after the last eighth mile of the final event of the day, in the two-mile open professional was reached, Tom Cooper's wheel struck that of Butler, who was just ahead. Butler and Cooper were badly thrown, and Bald, Mertens and Kiser tumbled in a bad mix up.

Cooper's hand was painfully injured by a heavy fall upon Cooper's handle bar. The St. Paul man lay upon the ground for some time before he was able to be assisted to training quarters. However, his injury is not expected to prove permanent.

Bald received a hard blow on the side, and all had a severe shaking up.

Aside from this, the day was free from accidents. The weather was fine and the crowd numbered over 2,000.

Wood and Carlson, amateurs, went a mile on a tandem in 1:54, beating the world's amateur reocrd and equaling the professional tandem record.

One mile, 2:05 class, professional, final heat—Dr. A. F. Brown, of Cleveland, won; Nat Butler, second; Watson Coleman, Boston, third. Time, 2:08 1-5.

Two-mile open, professional, final heat—F. J. Loughead, won; Own Kemble, Louisville, second; J. F. Esperon, Detroit, third. Time, 4:17.

## SMASHES THE WORLD'S RECORD.

### Bernard J. Wefers Runs 150 Yards in 14 3-4 Seconds.

New York, October 2.—For a second time this year a dual meet was arranged between The Mercury foot experts and the Chicago athletes, and for a second time the western men had to put up with a clean defeat.

The score at the finish stood 8½ points to 3½ points, figured on the basis of one for each score.

Bernard J. Wefers won three events, in one of which, the 150-yard run, he smashed the world's record and established a new one. The record for this distance, hitherto 14 4-5 seconds, was held by Wood, but Wefers established a new world's record of 14 3-5 seconds.

This may not be allowed to stand as a record, as he had a favorable wind at his back.

**Crushed Beneath the Cars.**

Rome, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—While attempting to make a coupling in the yards of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railroad here today, a young white man by the name of Robert Moore fell beneath the moving cars, and was ground into a shapeless mass before the train could be stopped. When removed from track, life was still not extinct and his pleadings for death to come were most piteous.

# STARBUCK BEATS THE WELSH WONDER

## Jimmie Michael Loses a Twenty-Five Mile Race.

## QUAKER PROVED A GOOD MAN

### Six Yards Marked the Distance Between Riders at the Finish.

## WAS A BATTLE ROYAL FROM THE START

### Both Men Wheeled in Magnificent Form Before Eight Thousand People.

Philadelphia, October 2.—Frank Starbuck, of Philadelphia, this afternoon defeated Jimmy Michael, the Welsh wonder, in a twenty-five-mile paced race on the one-third mile broad board track at Willow Grove by the narrow margin of six yards.

It was one of the most exciting middle distance races ever seen here. Starbuck's time for the twenty-five miles was 47 minutes 2 1-5 seconds, and Michael's 47:02 2-5. Each man was in the lead three times during the race, but neither led by more than forty yards at any time and the race was in doubt to the finish.

Michael led during the first ten miles. Starbuck was in front during the eleventh and twelfth miles, and Michael led on the thirteenth.

On the next mile Starbuck again assumed the lead and held it until the twenty-first mile, when Michael took command. From the twenty-first mile to the finish it was a battle royal.

On the twenty-fourth mile Starbuck forged ahead and maintained the lead to the end, winning by about six yards.

Both men rode in magnificent form and caught their pacing teams in beautiful style. Each man suffered somewhat in the pacing, chains breaking frequently on the big sextuplets. When these accidents happened the rear contestant would follow his opponent, and use him for a pacemaker until he could catch one of his own teams.

The day was raw, and a stiff, chilling east wind blew acros the track. Notwithstanding this, however, over 8,000 persons traveled to Willow Grove to see the great race.

# FOOTBALL IS NOW IN SEASON

## University of Georgia Team at the Top Notch.

## TWO GAMES TO BE PLAYED HERE

### Virginia and Auburn Will Be the Crackers on the Gridiron and the Controversy Will Proceed.

Manager Frank Mitchell, of the University of Georgia football team, was in the city yesterday and spoke very encouragingly of the prospects for one of the best teams the university has ever sent out.

He said that although it would be lighter than last year it would be the fastest team in the south. The line was very rapid in its movements and the interference would be superb. Coach McCarty is giving the best satisfaction possible and is teaching the boys many new things.

They expect to win the unqualified championship of the south, and from the present indications they will not lose a game. They will play Virginia and their old time enemies, Auburn. They will not have games with either the University of North Carolina nor Vanderbilt, their dates having been all arranged.

It will not be necessary for them to play these institutions, as Virginia plays them, and if she wins from each of them and the University of Georgia wins from Virginia it will give her the practical superiority over the three teams. The correct schedule is as follows:

October 9th, Clemson college, Athens, Ga.; October 23d, Techs, Athens, Ga.; October 30th, University of Virginia, Atlanta, Ga.; November 6th, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.; November 8th, University of Sewanee, Sewanee, Tenn.; November 13th, vacant; November 25th, Auburn, Atlanta, Ga.

It was a matter of doubt whether any games would be played in this city or not a few days ago, as much annoyance was had by the inability to secure grounds upon which to play.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Mitchell made complete arrangements for two games here, which will be played on the gridiron at Brisbine park.

These will be the two pick games of the series of the year—one with Virginia on the 30th, and the other with Auburn on Thanksgiving Day. These games will be the best games in the south this season and the interest in them is already manifesting itself.

There are thirty-five applicants for the team at Athens, says Manager Mitchell, and it is a hard question to tell who will make up the 'varsity team.

## GRIDIRON IS THE CARD NOW.

### College Football Teams Began Playing Yesterday.

Princeton, N. J., October 2.—(Special.)—Princeton defeated Lehigh in the first football game of the season this afternoon. The score was 43 to 0.

Princeton's line is probably the heaviest in the country, and with proper coaching ought to beat nearly every team it meets this season.

The feature of the game was a goal from the field kicked by Wheeler, of Princeton. Lehigh was never given the semblance of an opportunity to score.

**Other Games.**

CAMBRIDGE—Harvard, 20; Williams, 0.

PHILADELPHIA—University of Pennsylvania, 33; Buckwell, 0.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Cadets, 38; Trinity, 0.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Yale, 30; Wesleyan, 0.

CHAPPEL HILL, N. C.—University of North Carolina, 40; A. and M. college, 0.

CARLISLE, PA.—Indians, 36; Dickinson, 0.

RICHMOND, VA.—University of Richmond, 38; Franklin and Marshall, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell, 16; Syracuse, 0.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—University of Michigan, 24; Ypsilanti, 0.

## PINGREE WENT TO VENEZUELA.

### Michigan's Governor Visited South America for Recreation.

Detroit, October 2.—The Evening News says:

"Governor Pingree went to Venezuela on a pleasure trip.

"The governor carried a letter from President McKinley to General Crespo, president of Venezuela, and one from Jose Andrade, Venezuelan minister at Washington, to his brother, the president-elect of the republic.

"Both stated that Governor Pingree was visiting South America for recreation."

# CALL FOR THE LAWS TO BE MODIFIED

## Atlanta Authorities Discuss the Situation Regarding Quarantine Regulations.

## TRADE IS NOW STAGNATED

### Surgeon Sawtelle Sends in Orders for Goods.

## REPLY EXPECTED FROM AUTHORITIES TODAY

### Governor Johnston Has Been Appealed To and It Is Thought He Will Act as Soon as Possible.

The inconvenience and business injury that is being experienced by both Atlanta and Alabama by the useless quarantine regulations which are now enforced by that state have aroused the business men and the board of health of this city.

What is the matter with the state board of health of Alabama?

This is the question which the Atlanta authorities are asking and the great delay in traffic, the consternation in business circles and the general shake-up resultant to the fever scare have brought about a condition of affairs which is interesting to the business men.

"We have a consignment of shoes from an eastern market to go into Alabama," said the representative of one of the largest wholesale houses in Atlanta to Surgeon Sawtelle, the government representative, yesterday. "We are barred out. It is imperative that we get the order there immediately. Can you help us?"

The doctor gave them to understand that he would wire to Montgomery and forthwith sent a telegram to the president of the state board of health asking if the goods could come in.

No reply has been yet received and if the attitude of the authorities in this matter is consistent with their former behavior no answer will come.

This instance serves to show the condition of affairs here. Just what will be done there is no saying, but the state authorities of Alabama have been appealed to and asked to send representatives here to look over the situation and see for themselves whether Atlanta is in danger.

The business houses of Atlanta receive many complaints of a similar nature.

It is the idea of all the physicians here, the specialists and city and health officers that the position of the Alabama board is farsical. They do not say this, for it is not their desire to offend their hysterical neighbors.

"There is absolutely no reason in the world," said Dr. Sawtelle yesterday, "why Alabama should not bear the same relation to Atlanta as the cities right here in Georgia. There is no danger in Atlanta. Only one case has been reported, and that is nearly well. No other person has in any way contracted yellow fever. The general health and sanitary condition of Atlanta is very good. There is no reason why Alabama should not modify her quarantine."

### What Dr. Stone Says.

Dr. Stone, the Savannah representative in this city, was seen.

"My position," he said, "is just this. I sent it down yesterday in a communication to The Savannah News.

"The merchants here are getting a little restive under the humanitarian act of the authorities. Business has fallen off, no goods going to many towns that Atlanta considered her territory. When she opened her doors she did not mean it that way.

"I received a telegram from Lithia Springs which read: 'Dear Doc: Dads got 'em again. He sees a man with wooden teeth. Come quick.' I went and found that some joker had put on the menu 'Blue Point Oysters, a la Mobile,' which drove the old gouty man wild with hysteria. So frightened are people that no one dares to have anything yellow about them, even bananas are looked upon with suspicion in some localities. Whenever we see any one from Mobile, who has passed the quarantine of Montgomery, we say if he is in a box we know the quarantine has rendered him harmless, but if he is alive, we know he is in for a long life, for he has stood the test.

"Everything connected with my duties is moving off with dispatch and we feel positive that we will keep the germ out of Savannah. I think the present regulations are as perfect as can be, outside of absolute quarantine. Each day reduces the chances of danger from refugees. The freight has ceased to come, and the passenger traffic is down to eight from New Orleans and five from Mobile, and very few of them remain in Atlanta, but scatter all over the north. Dr. Sawtelle, of the marine hospital service, will take charge of the fumigation of the mails and the mail blockades will cease.

"After this epidemic I think every one will be pleased to see the general government take charge of epidemics so that a more uniform quarantine can take the place of the present plan. May the Lord hasten the date of the meeting of the two Jacks."

### What Dr. Alexander Says.

"There has been great loss, both to Alabama and Atlanta, in business," said Dr. J. P. Alexander, president of the board of health, yesterday.

"I am of the opinion that the Alabama quarantine should be lifted at once. There is no reason why they should have enforced it this long. The situation here justifies no such radical action.

President Neal, of the chamber of commerce, is also interested in the situation and realized the injury which has come, both to Atlanta and to Alabama. He has already communicated with Governor Johnston and believes that the address sent in by the committee from the chamber of commerce will have good effect.

"I am satisfied that if the Albama authorities knew the situation here they will modify their laws," said President Neal. "I hope that the resolution we passed yesterday will have some effect, and I know that Governor Johnston will take a reasonable view of the situation."

From every class is coming the call for a modification of the Alabama quarantine regulation. It is thought that some reply will be received today from Governor Johnston and that the state board will take action. The following has been received by Agent Robinson, of the Central:

"Savannah, Ga., October 1, 1897.—To All Agents: Quarantine regulations, state of Alabama. The quarantine regulations of state of Alabama forbid our carrying passengers on freight trains.

"Under the circumstances we have instructed our conductors to decline to handle passengers on freight trains within the state of Alabama. Passengers holding thousand-mile books should be advised of the above requirement. J. C. HAILE,
"General Passenger Agent.
"E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager."

### The Situation Improves.

The quarantine situation from an Atlanta standpoint, is looking better. Private advices received yesterday from Montgomery were to the effect that the authorities over there are coming to the conclusion that every precaution is being exercised in Atlanta and that not a single germ could get away from here if it should chance to stray in.

The Alabamians say that all they have been afraid of was that Atlanta might get a little careless about fever germs. But their representative, who came over on Friday, saw that the utmost precautions are taken to protect Alabama and he was very much relieved to find that this city is not permitting fever bacilli to get beyond East Point on pain of death.

As The Constitution has repeatedly said, there is good reason to believe that before October 10th, the quarantine will be lifted against freight at least going into Alabama from Atlanta.

The authorities over there will wait a few days more and then if no new cases appear here, will raise the quarantine," said a business man yesterday who has important connections in Montgomery. He had just received advices from there and based his prediction on them.

### Fumigates in All Styles.

"We are prepared to do fumigating in any style while you wait," says Mr. George C. Smith, president of the Atlanta and West Point railroad. "We have two methods for fumigating with formaldehyde. We can give the germs instantaneous or a lingering death. We use the formaldehyde for the passenger coaches, baggage, express matter and Pullman sleepers.

Then we have two styles of sulphur fumigation. There is an attachment to an engine by which steam passes through the sulphur fumes and forces them into a car or house or box or anything presented for fumigation. This is a traveling fumigator and we send it up and down the road to do job lots of disinfecting which cannot be brought to Atlanta.

"We have the old style of pan fumigation which some prefer. This process consists in burning sulphur in a pan which can be placed in or under a car.

"Our fifth method is disinfection by bichloride of mercury. It is the shower bath process and is prompt and effectual. It gets every microbe in reach.

"I am thinking of trying chloride of lime, but have not had any call for it. We are up to date when it comes to disinfecting and are prepared to handle equipment in fifty car lots at short notice. Patrons can select whatever style they prefer, pay their money and take their choice."

## HEROD'S GALLANT SERVICE

### The Gun Passes to His Son, Who Lived a Century.

Fairburn, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Mr. N. D. Herod, a citizen of this county, living near the railroad between Red Oak and College Park, is the owner and possessor of an old flint and steel British army musket, which was captured by Jacob Herod, grandfather of the present owner, from the British at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and used by him in shooting at his majesty's subjects during the remainder of the war of the revolution, of which Jacob Herod was a gallant soldier in the cause of American liberty.

Jacob Herod lived to be more than 100 years old, and dide and was buried in Jefferson county, Ga. He bequeathed the treasured gun to his son, Eldred Herod, father of the present owner, who was born in 1774, being ten years old at the close of the revolution, and who died in this county in 1875, at the advanced age of 101 years. He, in turn, bequeathed the old gun to his son, the present owner, who is sixty-four years old, and bids fair to reach his one hundredth, like his ancestors.

Mr. Eldred Herod, son of the revolution soldier, was a very old man, being about ninety years of age, at the close of the late war between the states, and lived where the present owner of the gun now resides. A detachment of Sherman's army was foraging in this county and swooped down upon the old man and finding the old gun, a soldier was about to break it into pieces when the old man, whose father had served his country in her early struggle for liberty with that old gun as his weapon, pleaded for the relic and related the story of its history. Sherman's men now regarded the old gun as a sacred treasure, and not one of them would harm it after hearing its history. They treated the old man with great kindness and advised him to hide the gun until the war ended, lest some ruthless hand might destroy it. He therefore detached the barrel from the stock, and taking up the large hearth stones from his humble fireplace, concealed the gun there where it remained till all danger was past.

Mr. N. D. Herod, the present owner, prizes the gun almost above any of his earthly possessions, and money could not buy it. It is about six feet in length, and although the flint is old and battered, and the lock is rusty, Mr. Herod says he can yet bring down game with it at a distance of a hundred yards, and she never misses fire. Mr. Herod says the first time he ever fired the old gun he was a small boy, and killed two deer at one shot, one fine Sunday morning, right at what is now known as Mims' crossing, on the railroad near where he now lives, and where his father lived and died.

## ENGINEERS WRITE A CARD.

### They Deny Certain Reports Circulated About Mr. John H. Welch.

A committee from the Atlanta divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers called at The Constitution office last night and requested that the card below be published for the information of the voters and citizens of Atlanta. As will be observed, it seems that certain parties have asserted that the engineers are not supporting Mr. John Welch, of the engineers' brotherhood, in his race for council from the fifth ward. The engineers held a rousing meeting last night and directed the chairman and secretary, whose names are signed to the card, to cause the same to be published.

The card of the engineers follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1897.—Editor Constitution: In view of the fact that two or three expelled members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are circulating reports that the engineers of Atlanta age against Brother John H. Welch in his race for council from the fifth ward, after the meeting adjourned Saturday night, a meeting was called in his interest and the members were polled, and all the 259 members, citizens of Atlanta, were found to be for Brother Welch and each one agreed to make himself a committee of one to work for him from now til election day and to vote for the candidates that are friends of his. We defy any one to prove anything to the contrary.
"J. T. SULLIVAN, Chairman.
"W. L. SIMMONS, Secretary."

## "MALT TRUST" ELECTS OFFICERS.

### President, Vice President and Board of Directors Elected.

New York, October 2.—The incorporators of the American Malting Company, the so-called "Malt Trust," today elected these officers:

President—A. M. Curtiss.
First vice president and general manager—C. A. Purcell.
Second vice president and treasurer—Elverton Chapman.
General superintendent—Seymour Scott.
Secretary—John L. Tracey, and a board of directors.

# NATIONAL LAW FOR QUARANTINE

## Congressman Livingston Is Asked To Work for a Law.

## PRESENT RULES IRREGULAR

### Chaotic Quarantines Have Struck a Death Blow at Business.

## DR. JOE JACOBS WRITES A LETTER

### He Urges Mr. Livingston To Secure Congressional Legislation To Effect Better Quarantine System.

The exceedingly strict and severe quarantine regulations now in force throughout the south have aroused the people to the necessity of having quarantine regulations that, while effective, will not prove a death blow to the business of the country.

National legislation is regarded by many as being the only effective way of securing proper quarantine. Dr. Joseph Jacobs, of this city, has written a letter to Congressman Leonidas F. Livingston urging upon him the necessity of having proper quarantine laws passed. The letter, which was sent yesterday, is as follows:

"Hon. Leonidas Livingston, M. C., Fifth Congressional District of Georgia.—Dear Sir: The occasional recurrence of epidemics in our country at points and over territories and districts that are exposed to infections from diseases brings into prominence, from time to time, the question of quarantine. And the effects of the operation of quarantine regulations, vital in interest as relating to the health of our people, so touch upon and enter into all our varied trade affairs that the question is full of interest around every hearthstone and at every turn in business life.

"Fortunately, these visitations to be guarded against are of rare occurrence. But, none the less, on this account, can we relax vigilance or afford to underestimate the possible dangers from their dread threatenings.

"Proper laws, therefore, established in wisdom and effectually operated, are of the highest import; and no subject of legislation could be of more inviting aspect to the patriotic law maker than that of the institution of a better system, in all its phases, for health security and prevention of epidemics.

"The problem is, under our system of government, while preserving all the powers of states and municipalities incident to enforcing the harsh requirements and penalties of quarantine, when necessary, still to effectively prevent the ingress and spread of epidemic plagues with the minimum disturbance to the usual courses and currents of commerce and the ordinary intercourse and travel of our population. I do not in the remotest degree doubt the absolute right of the state to enforce quarantine promptly and effectively whenever the health of her people is threatened by the insidious fever germs. It is not only her right, but her highest duty to guard against such invisible foes, as much so as to promptly suppress insurrection or meet at once and put a stop to armed invasion. Nor can reasonable regulations of this character, enforced by cities and towns, be condemned when the occasion for them is clear. These rights and duties rest upon the great principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law, and they will never cease to be exercised or be omitted without offense to the best feelings and interests of mankind.

"The evil which I here inveigh against, however, is the widespread and costly demoralization to trade and travel, which periodically has heretofore occurred and which will continue to prevail in the present state of our laws, state and federal, upon the health question, attributable to the unwise institution of quarantines by states and municipalities upon insufficient provocation, or at times and over districts of the country, when the facts, if fully known, would not warrant any quarantine action. It is not to be believed that the executives of our states and municipal system would, except in rare cases of monstrosity, descend to the use of the quarantine to promote the ends of local trade jealousies; but what we want is a plan that will put to rest even the remote fear of such shameful practice and locate responsibilities within narrower and better defined limits.

"Is it not therefore opportune that our congress at its next session should devise and enact a statute providing for a complete system of health supervision under a central board of public health, designed to collect and publish all the facts of the health situation in reference to epidemics and in as public and complete manner as we now have the weather reports, so that the president, the governors and the mayors and intendants could have authentic and uniform official information on which to base their action in putting into execution the varied local laws on the subject of the public health, where quarantine is resorted to?

"It is the opinion of many of our active business men that the welfare of interstate commerce and the general happiness of our people can be greatly promoted by wise federal legislation on this subject.
"JOSEPH JACOBS."

## NEGRO PRISONER COMES CLEAR.

### Will Brown He May Have Been, but He Had Grown Out of Memory.

Cedartown, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Polk superior court has been engaged all the entire week in the trial of the case of the state against Will Brown, charged with the murder of James Herring. The only issue in the case was as to the identity of the prisoner.

In November, 1891, two negroes of this place, Will Brown and Jim Herring, got into a little dispute about a pistol belonging to Brown, and Herring remarked in a jesting manner, "My heart is aching for a 48," whereupon Bill Brown shot him through the heart and immediately disappeared. After nearly six years, a negro who had been arrested in Birmingham, Ala., was brought here, supposed to be the fugitive, Bill Brown, the murderer of Jim Herring.

The negro claimed that his name was Charley Mack; that he had never been to Cedartown and that his home was in Meridian, Miss., but he had lived a number of years at Chattanooga. Considerable interest was manifested in the case and a great many people who had known Bill Brown visited the prisoner in jail to see if they would recognize him. Judge James appoints Messrs. Sanders & Davis and Fielder & Mundy to represent the defendant, and told them they could bring any witnesses from the defendant's home or elsewhere at the expense of the county, in order to establish the prisoner's identity.

The state, represented by Solicitor General Roberts, made out a strong case, introducing a number of witneses who testified that they recognized the prisoner as Bill Brown. The proof seemed almost conclusive when evidence was introduced showing that Bill Brown had several scars which corresponded to certain scars on the prisoner's person. On the other hand, defendant's counsel introduced a great many witnesses, among them some of the most prominent citizens of this place, who testified they did not believe the prisoner to be Bill Brown. One witness, who claimed to be the prisoner's brother-in-law, came from Chattanooga, but his testimony was not very conclusive, as the prisoner's reputation had been very unsavory and there were several years of his checkered career unaccounted for. The evidence as to his identity, however, was so conflicting that the jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and this morning returned a verdict in his favor.

### Amateur Record Broken.

Denver, Col., October 2.—C. V. Dasey today broke the amateur record for five miles, paced. Time, 9:54 1-5.; old record 10:17

# "MUST KILL GERMS," THEY SAY

## Carolina Town Demands That Atlanta Mail Be Fumigated.

## POSTAL AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED

### Charleston Board of Health Quarantines Against Atlanta Letters. Mail Will Be Fumigated.

Charleston has quarantined against the mails of Atlanta.

Superintendent Terrell, of the railway mail service, received notice yesterday to the effect that the Charleston board of health demanded that all mails sent out from Atlanta be fumigated. The board positively refuses to receive any mail from this city unless it has been thoroughly soaked in the fumes of formaldehyde gas.

This notice was sudden and surprising to the postal authorities, who, although they have expected almost anything from Charleston, did not believe that the authorities there would take any action, which they consider to be so absurd and foolish.

Superintendent Terrell immediately notified the newspapers here that they would have to get out their editions in time to have a thorough fumigation before leaving for Charleston. Beginning with today all mail that goes to or through Charleston will be fumigated. Superintendent Terrell laughs at the ridiculous position taken by the Charleston board of health, but he says that he is compelled under his orders to observe all action taken by the health authorities of any municipality, no matter how much the action may interfere with the mail service.

The Charleston board does not explain why it is thought necessary to shut out Atlanta's mail. The members must have imagined that we have yellow fever in this town, for their action was an ultimatum and was to the effect that the mails must be fumigated or that they would not be allowed in Charleston. The postal authorities will hereafter cheerfully jab holes in all the letters sent to "skeery" Charleston. Superintendent Terrell is contemplating adding more nails to the fumigating paddles used in perforating the Charleston mail. He wants the paddles thickly studded with the sharp nails so that all wandering germs may be impaled thereon, and none escape to Charleston.

A newspaper fumigating car is the latest addition to the postal service made necessary by the fever scare. The Constitution has such a large outside circulation that the papers each day make up an enormous bulk. These were much in the way at the fumigating room at the health office and Superintendent Terrell has had a freight car fitted up for the purpose of fumigating the papers. The car has been made air tight, and the newspapers will now be piled in it and the fumes of the gas turned on the interior of the car.

Mr. Cunningham, the new government fumigating official, is now looking after the work of fumigating the mails. He did his first work yesterday and took a great deal off the arduous task heretofore imposed on Dr. Drake.

## THEY WON'T RAISE QUARANTINE

### Birmingham People Are Beginning To Feel the Effects of Isolation.

Birmingham, Ala., October 2.—(Special.) There is no denying the fact that the strict quarantine now being enforced in Alabama, and especially against Atlanta, is doing no little damage, and to this immediate district in particular. Every coal company in the Birmingham district, every iron furnace company and all classes of industry kindred with the iron trade are clamoring for cars which are being delayed at the infected points or in Atlanta. The railroads are suffering and the furnacemen and coal dealers will suffer later on by not being able to move their coal and iron.

The coal and iron men have succeeded in getting some modifications in the rules of the quarantine, but those modifications are limited

The business men of Birmingham are determined, however, that it is better to have a strict quarantine against Atlanta as long as the case of yellow fever exists there. Just as soon as the report comes that the one case has run its course in Atlanta it is believed the merchants of Birmingham will be among the first to request the governor of the state to lift the quarantine.

The people of Birmingham are easily thrown into hysterics. They are now more frightened at what they are not hearing than what are really the facts. One case of yellow fever in Atlanta is not taken as the truth and there are many who believe that more than one case exists in Atlanta. There are some who believe at least a half dozen cases exist in Atlanta.

Many theatrical companies have cancelled dates on account of the quarantine against Atlanta. All mail from Atlanta is fumigated the same as that coming from Edwards, Miss. Atlanta papers are being sold on the streets, but the people have been assured that the papers are well fumigated.

It is not believed the quarantine against Atlanta will be raised within three or four days at least. Captain H. M. Amerine, the state quarantine officer, is for quarantine against Atlanta just as long as the case of yellow fever is being treated, no matter how much isolation is being given to or how much disinfecting is going on around the premises occupied by Miss Fleming, the refugee.

## MAILS WILL BE DISINFECTED.

### Postmaster General and the President Discuss the Situation.

Washington, October 2.—Yesterday afternoon just after the cabinet session Postmaster General Gary and Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger had a long conference with the president concerning mails of the infected districts.

The president is taking a keen interest in the developments in the infected districts and inquired carefully about the plans already in operation and means for relieving the distress in the commercial circles compatible with public safety.

General Superintendent White, of the railway mail service, had a conference with Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, today. Dr. Wyman decided that if necessary he would establish camps on the borders of the state of Louisiana so that not only the mails from New Orleans, but also all mails from the state going into Texas, will be properly disinfected.

This will give Texas a quarantine against the whole state and so far as New Orleans mails are concerned, give them a double disinfecting process.

Advices indicate that the situation in Texas is greatly relieved through prompt and efficient disinfecting service. Postal authorities believe that no further apprehension should be felt as to disease germs finding their way out of Louisiana through the mails.

### Schools Are Thriving.

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Superintendent Abbott received this morning reports from all the public schools, which show the opening attendance to be 5,588, an increase of 294 over last year. The Bibb public school system is more flourishing this year than at any time in its history. There are 2,678 children in the city schools alone, while the city and suburban schools together show up 4,613, as against 4,319 last year.

### Colonel Lyon May Go as He Pleases.

Cartersville, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The case of Mrs. Lula F. Lyon against her husband, Captain Thomas J. Lyon, asking that he be restrained from going on her place or interfering with her tenants, was heard before Judge Fite today and an order from the court was given dismissing the restraining order, and he can now go on the premises if he desires.

# FOUR DEATHS AND TWENTY-NINE SICK

## New Orleans Shows a Decided Increase in Both Ways.

## WEATHER SUITS THE DISEASE

### Points of Infection Have Increased Within the Past Few Days.

## FEVER IS NOT SO MALIGNANT, HOWEVER

### Governors of Three States Correspond Over the Wires About Quarantine.

| CITIES. | NEW CASES. | DEATHS. |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans | 29 | 4 |
| Edwards | 19 | 1 |
| Biloxi | 16 | 0 |
| Scranton, Miss | 5 | 0 |
| Mobile | 1 | 1 |
| St. Elmo, Ala | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 61 | 6 |

New Orleans, October 2.—Numerous cases of fever appeared here today, as was expected. The weather is warm and the foci of infection having increased. The malignity of the disease, however, has not been emphasized.

There have been four deaths today, but the majority of cases are of the innocuous type and there are many discharges of patients who have for some days been under the care of the doctors.

Among the discharges was R. F. Reynolds, one of the best known of southern railroad men, who is connected with the Illinois Central. Mr. Reynolds was down for several days. Mr. Roddy, of the same road, is doing well and his case is not considered serious.

The new cases are widely scattered. No section of the city escapes the infection, for the thousand people who came to New Orleans with a rush after the fever had appeared in Ocean Springs and Biloxi spread all over town.

This is the record today:

DEAD.

**Miss Mary Bowers**, 6313 Phillips.
**Henry Bourique.**
**Mrs. Paul Engle**, 335 Tchoupitoulas.
**A. M. Hickey**, Beauregard hospital.

NEW CASES.

Sylvan Laporte, Philip near Chippewa.
G. N. Peyton, 196 Magazine, between St. Andrew and St. Mary.
Major E. J. Hamilton, 1302 Eighth, corner Chestnut.
A. J. Tamoir, 532 Marais.
Mrs. George Goetzeman, 236 La Peyerouse.
Samuel Young, Hotel Dieu.
Beula Genin, 2122 Bayou road.
Mamie Huff, Poydras asylum.
Gertrude M. Mallet, 6306 Hurst.
Hattie A. Mallet, 6306 Hurst.
Walter Weber, 755 Hamson street.
Ida Auze, 1326 Seventh.
Mrs. Mamie Huff, Poydras asylum.
Sister in Poydras, asylum.
W. H. Wood, 159 Exposition boulevard.
Dan Sullivan, 619 Bourey street, Algiers.
E. B. McKinney, 1550 Constance
Mrs. L. J. Follette, 1810 St. Charles.
Elma Follette, 1810 St. Charles.
Evelyn Keegan, 3607 Magazine.
J. Arthur Ledrut, 2311 St. Philip.
Charles Hudnall, 1610 Gasquet.
—— Clifford, 1104 South Franklin.
Mrs. C. F. Langhop, 1420 Sixth.
Miss Carrie Frick, 323 Lowerline.
J. Bordeaux, 1908 Felicity.
Louis Lea, 1010 Dublin.
Vincent Graffino, 830 Chartres.
George Hubener, 1330 Sixth.

One of the four deaths today, that of the man Bourique, was included in last night's unofficial record to the Associated Press. Another patient died this morning at Beauregard hospital. He was A. M. Hickey and he was one of the men taken to the hospital from the Home for Homeless Men.

Mrs. Engle had complications with her case and there was very little hope of her recovery.

### Burial Provoked Almost Trouble.

Miss Bowers's death is attributed to the fact that the family neglected to call a physician until the case was about hopeless. There are five cases in the block in which she died. Shortly after her death a large crowd gathered about the cottage in which she had lived. There were arms in the party and the report became current that neighbors were going to assist the relatives of the girl in their determination not to permit the authorities to carry the body from the house in a rough pine box and furniture van.

The board of health finally agreed to permit the body to be carried in a hearse. There was one attendant at the funeral, a brother of the deceased, who had not been in the house since his sister had been stricken down.

Among the new cases today is that of Major E. J. Hamilton, a well-known insurance man, who is slated as the successor of Chief of Police Gaster. Major Hamilton's case is not considered a serious one.

Another case developed in the Poydras asylum, where there are now at least a dozen sick people. The newest case is that of a sister. The other case is that of a child. The board of health up to this time has given its consent to the nonremoval of the people stricken within the asylum. If, however, it becomes apparent that such concession is resulting in a spread of the infection, the board will send all the sick in the asylum to the isolation hospital.

A case developed today at the Hotel Dieu, a private hospital.

### Governors Send Messages.

Governor Foster today sent the following telegram to Governor Culberson, of Texas, and Governor McLaurin, of Mississippi:

"Baton Rouge, La., October 2.—The presence of yellow fever at New Orleans, and at other points has resulted in the adoption of such quarantine regulations in many localities in the state of Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, as to completely paralyze business and interrupt communication between our people, and, deploring the unexpected and ill-advised conduct of the citizens of the city in preventing the proposed conference between health officers and the authorities of Texas, Louisiana and the general government, I have the honor to request you to join me in securing a conference of the officers of our states and the general government to discuss and if possible agree upon such a uniform and effective system of quarantine as will insure the safety and health of the people in on-infected locations, and at the same time relieve business and the United States mails of useless restrictions, the time and place of holding this conference to be fixed by agreement. I believe that such a conference, aside from such important matters above indicated, will result in great good by placing before the public the exact situation in these states and by removing gross misapprehensions which now exist. Please wire reply.
"MURPHY J. FOSTER, Governor."

Governor Culberson tonight wired the following response to Governor Foster:

"In view of the spread of the yellow fever there, it is not believed safe to admit freight, express or passengers to Texas from New Orleans or other infected points. But on the subject of conference State Health Officer Swearingen will confer with the authorities named at such time and place as you may appoint."

### Appeal Made to McKinley.

The board of trade this afternoon received a long telegram in repsonse to its appeal, from President McKinley, that the government take steps to keep the mails moving. Mr. Gary says that the federal authorities are in constant communication with the boards of health and superintendents of state railway mail services and every possible effort is being made to disinfect the mails and every regulation is being observed.

The department, by active work, succeeded yesterday in raising the quarantine against Houston and the postmaster general announeces that the disinfection camps will be established outside of New Orleans for the thorough disinfection of mails, and that they will be handled.

The public health, however, transcends even the greatest commercial interests, he says, and the department, desiring to conserve both, will, if it is necessary, take measures to allay public fear of the spread of contagious or infections diseases by use of the mails.

The board of health tonight decided to refuse admission to the three hundred Italian immigrants expected to arrive Tuesday by the steamship Chateau Yquem from Marseilles, via Italian ports, upon the advice of their attorney, that they had the legal right to reject them under the circumstances. The board of health's sanitation bill is now $1,000 per day.

### Board of Health Statement.

The board of health of the state of Louisiana officially announces the status of affairs in New Orleans as regards yellow fever to be as follows:

"During the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock p. m. Saturday, October 2, 1897, there were:

"Cases of yellow fever today, 28.
"Deaths today, 4.
"Recapitulation:
"Total cases of yellow fever to date, 286; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 34; total cases absolutely recovered, 89. Total cases under treatment, 163.
"S. R. OLLIPHANT, M.D.,
"President of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana.
"WALTER C. FLOWER,
"Mayor of New Orleans."

## FEVER WORSE AT EDWARDS.

### One Death and Nineteen New Cases Were Reported Yesterday.

Edwards, Miss., October 2.—Dr. Dunn, of the state board of health, tonight gave the Associated Press the following:

DEAD.

**Laura McKay**, colored.

NEW CASES.

Whites—
Mrs. Noblin,
Julia Butler,
Carrie Butler,
Mrs. Anne Allerton,
John Bell De Marcho,
Miss Olivia Lewis,
Father Prendergast,
Mrs. W. R. Ward,
A. H. Havenkott, Jr.,
McFadden Keisler.

Colored—
Bord Page,
Jessie Smith,
Mansfield Smith,
Isom Holland,
Lizzie Curry,
Maggie Prosser,
Henry Davis,
Bessie Linch,
Isabella Bowman.

Total new cases today, 19; total deaths to date, 10; cases to date in town and country, 303; number discharged and convalescent, 178; number now under treatment, 115; number seriously ill, 8. No new cases of black vomit are reported.

There are several reported so seriously ill as to cause their friends and relatives great anxiety.

Mrs. W. C. Redfield, Sr., and her youngest daughter, Lillian, are so ill that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The mail, if it could be received daily, would be a great blessing. To be shut up here with scarcely a paper to read is a hard pill to swallow. A Vicksburg paper was in circulation the other day that had been passed around so much that the printing was scarcely readable.

Father Prendergast is doing well and is recovering from the effects of the chill.

## ONE NEW CASE AND ONE DEATH.

### Mobile People Cheered Greatly Over the Present Situation.

Mobile, Ala., October 2.—The people were cheered greatly today when the noon report was published showing but one case of yellow fever in the previous twenty-four hours and but one death.

DEAD.

**Alexander Sellers**, on Bayou street.

NEW CASE:

Frank Pierre, a mulatto, on Conception street, in the far southeastern edge of the city.

Two patients were discharged—T. B. Miller and Lizzie Tell.

Total cases to date, 82. Total deaths, 13. Total discharged, 42. Now under treatment, 42

The occurrence of one case only is taken as evidence that the disinfection and isolation work of the board of health is having its desired effect. There is no other explanation of the steady falling off in the number of new cases.

The weather remains very sultry during the day and cool at night. The material for the disease to work upon is far from exhausted, and the infection is in three localities instead of one, as at the beginning of the week. There can hardly be any doubt that under the old-time methods, with neither disinfection nor isolation scientifically practiced, the fever would within three weeks of the hot weather, such as this, have got a firm hold on the city.

There was a largely attended meeting of members of the commercial club. A large sum was voted for supplies, the Can't-Get-Away Club being appointed to distribute the same to those in need. No general appeal to the public will be made so long as the home people can meet the demand. There are many of the industries working on short time and a number have been forced to shut down, owing to the quarantine, and there is much destitution among the working classes.

The subscription to the relief fund was started this evening and gained rapidly in amount, so that the Can't-Get-Away Club will begin tomorrow supplying the needy from this source. The club, by its constitution, is limited to taking care of the sick and families of the sick, furnishing medicines, nurses and food By this new arrangement, it becomes the disbursing agent for the relief of the destitute generally, and its members having large experience in this kind of work, their efforts will be of the greatest possible utility.

City Health Officer Goode and County Health Officer Acker report that they visited St. Elmo, Ala., and found George Cassibry, Jr., sick of yellow fever. He left Mobile sixteen days ago and was taken sick September 27th. Guards were placed around the house of Cassibry.

At Frankland, two and a half miles south of St. Elmo, they found two persons sick—Mrs. Mary Deckle and Mrs. Deckle, but developments are not sufficient to make a diagnosis certain.

From Scranton, Miss., forty miles south of here, there is reported today five new cases and three suspicious cases.


### Could Not Stand Up.

John A. Evensen, 117 Loyd street, says: "I had rheumatism in both legs for three months; could not stand up and had to be carried up and down stairs; was reduced to skin and bones; in fact I thought I was at death's door. To-Ka, the Mexican Blood Tonic, made a complete cure. In one month I gained twenty-five pounds." Large $1 bottle 25 cents. Samples free. No. 2 Whitehall street.


# END OF SIXTH W[illegible] OF LUETGERT[illegible]

## Trial of Alleged Murderer of [illegible] Far from Completed.

## HIS STORY NOT HEARD

### Big Sausage Maker Will Be [illegible] the Stand the Coming W[illegible]

## STATE SEEMS TO HAVE THE [illegible]

### Experts of the Defense Have [illegible] dicted Each Other and Made [illegible] Blunders.

Chicago, October 2.—The close [illegible] sixth week of the celebrated [illegible] Adolph Luetgert for the alleged [illegible] his wife showed the case far [illegible] pleted.

Luetgert's story has not been [illegible]

The big sausagemaker may be [illegible] stand a week. It is predicted [illegible] anxiety of the accused man to [illegible] fully satisfied before his cross-[illegible] is closed if he goes on the witness [illegible] and ex-Judge Vincent, chief [illegible] the defense, has promised that [illegible] will be heard. The greater part [illegible] week was devoted to thrashing [illegible] straw.

The consensus of opinion at the [illegible] the week this afternoon by close [illegible] of the trial since the opinion was [illegible] prosecution had the better of the [illegible] ment. Experts of the defense have [illegible] dicted each other on cross-exam[illegible] They have also made blunders [illegible] identification of bones, which [illegible] jurors and apparently weakened [illegible] timony. Both of the hands of [illegible] Boss, a stenographer in the state's [illegible] ney's office, are swollen badly [illegible] inflamed.

Boss has been reporting the [illegible] trial and has handled the bones [illegible] evidence quite freely. A physician [illegible] today examined the stenographer [illegible] said they showed evidence of [illegible] germs. The result may be serious [illegible]

The trial will last at least three [illegible] longer.

For a few minutes today it looked [illegible] there would be another interruption [illegible] Luetgert trial. Juror John F[illegible] feeling decidedly ill. He, however, [illegible] ed a desire that the case proceed [illegible] court opened at the usual hour.

The first witness called to the [illegible] was Dr. V. A. Merrillat, a veterinary [illegible] was called upon to identify various [illegible] placed in evidence by the prosecution [illegible] declared by the defense to be the [illegible] the lower order of animals.

Dr. Merrillat was less confident [illegible] identification than the other [illegible] perts who have been heard [illegible] the trial. The witness [illegible] cleverly laid technical points [illegible] were arranged by Professor [illegible] of the Field Columbian museum, [illegible] to by the questioning of Assistant [illegible] Attorney McEwen. He refused [illegible] the gorilla femur, which yesterday [illegible] a stumbling block to Dr. Allport, [illegible] it was the femur of a strong [illegible] in life was probably five feet [illegible] [illegible] the gorilla, which [illegible] now rest in the Field Columbian [illegible] was six feet six inches tall when [illegible] ed the jungles.

The witness also refused to [illegible] self as to a temporal bone [illegible] He said that he wanted some[illegible] than an isolated bone in order [illegible] ly state its probable nature [illegible] tion. While the witness felt [illegible] own mind as to the identity of [illegible] he did not propose, he said, [illegible] volving so much and while he [illegible] oath to positively state that [illegible] were absolutely what he thought [illegible] He thought any expert should [illegible] time to make a thorough investi[illegible]

On cross-examination by State's [illegible] McEwen, Dr. Merrillat was led [illegible] contradiction of Dr. Allport as to [illegible] fication of the hog femur. Yesterday [illegible] Allport positively identified the [illegible] the upper part of the femur of a [illegible] morning Dr. Merrillat just as [illegible] stated that the bone was the lower [illegible] the femur.

Dr. Willis, of the Chicago [illegible] college, was next called to the [illegible] stand and told what he knew about [illegible] His evidence did not differ material[illegible] that of the other experts.

Professor Eckley, of the Chicago [illegible] of Physicians and Surgeons, [illegible] and questioned at length regarding [illegible] moids, femurs, emporals and other [illegible]

Luetgert was apparently in [illegible] spirits and good humor and [illegible] quently over the tilts between [illegible]

A phonograph expert brought [illegible] courtroom today a score of rec[illegible] inders and vast bugle-shaped [illegible] was trained upon the witness [illegible] by request of counsel witnesses [illegible] to speak loudly and clearly in [illegible] Within a short time a phonograph [illegible] duction of some of the evidence [illegible] famous Luetgert trial may be [illegible] over the country.

An effort will be made to get [illegible] testimony into the phonograph.

## SITUATION NOT ENCOURA[illegible]

### Week's Report at Biloxi Shows [illegible] crease in Malignanty of Fe[illegible]

Biloxi, Miss., October 2.—A study [illegible] week's reports does not offer [illegible] an encouraging nature as to any [illegible] measures having been put in practice [illegible] check the fever.

The disease has probably invaded [illegible] quarter of the city and there [illegible] but few families that do not [illegible] of fever. From two to three new [illegible] the list has gradually increased [illegible] or twenty-five cases a day, and [illegible] [illegible] more malignant and serious and [illegible] feared the results of the next few [illegible] will materially swell the death [illegible] attacks among the children are [illegible] more severe and several are reported [illegible] in a critical condition.

Board of health report:

"Yellow fever cases under [illegible] [illegible] yellow fever cases to [illegible] total deaths to date, 7; new [illegible] day, 16."

## CAPTAIN J. T. MOORE [illegible]

### He Is To Lead the University [illegible] ball Team the Coming Year.

Athens, Ga., October 2.—(Special.) [illegible] choosing J. T. Moore as captain [illegible] baseball team of the university [illegible] bers of the '97 baseball team [illegible] appreciation of a good ball [illegible] athlete, as well as showed a [illegible] that will not prove wrong, for [illegible] a man possessing the right kind [illegible] thusiasm and spirit that it takes [illegible] a team to victory. Coupled with [illegible] thusiasm is capability. He is also a [illegible] ball player and will be a member [illegible] year's varsity. He is an orator [illegible] dent as well as athlete. He is [illegible] honored possessor of two medals [illegible] silver cup, given him since he [illegible] university for his oratorical ex[illegible]

Connected closely with Captain [illegible] "Tic" Tichenor, who has been [illegible] manager for the '98 baseball [illegible] university.


**Mrs. J. F. Brannon, M. D.**

Has removed her office and [illegible] 102 Capitol avenue. Practice [illegible] women and children. Hours [illegible] p. m.


QUICK[illegible]

COMMIT[illegible]

SPLIT[illegible]

Hall Bill Kille[illegible] Bac[illegible]

OPPOSITION[illegible]

Then Senator [illegible] and [illegible]

GOES AS A[illegible]

But the Major[illegible] ity and the [illegible] Be Made [illegible] The B[illegible] ence[illegible]

# QUICK AND DECISIVE ACTION IS DEMANDED IN THE CONVICT LEGISLATION

## COMMITTEE IS SPLIT WIDE OPEN

### Hall Bill Killed and Then Brought Back To Life.

### OPPOSITION WINS ON 1ST VOTE

### Then Senator Atkinson Changes Heart and Reconsiders.

### GOES AS A MAJORITY REPORT

**But the Majority Is Really the Minority and the Minority Report Will Be Made by the Majority. The Bill's Hard Experience in Committee**

When the joint penitentiary committee of the senate and house meets at the capitol on October 25th the Hall bill will be presented with a favorable recommendation as a majority utterance of the sub-committee by a minority vote of that body. The bill had the remarkable experience yesterday of being born, killed and resurrected on the same day. After long consideration and debate its separate sections were approved by the committee, and it came up for final consideration strengthened in every detail and improved in every feature. All the members had contributed to this improvement, and Representative Hall was an expectant and complaisant spectator awaiting the final triumph of his measure.

But it didn't triumph. When the vote came on the adoption of the bill as a whole, with Representative Felder, of Fulton, the only absentee, and returns showed this result:

**Ayes—Hall, Boynton, Dunwody.**

**Nays—Shropshire, Dodson, Atkinson, Thomas.**

Chairman Cook could not vote except in the event of a tie, but he openly declared his objections to the bill in its present form, and plainly intimated what his ballot would be if he were permitted to cast it. Immediately following the announcement of the vote Representative Hall, in the heat of disappointment, moved to adjourn sine die, but his motion was lost. Senator Dunwody embraced the opportunity offered by the confusion of the moment to go into executive session with Senator Atkinson, and, during a very brief conference, learned that Senator Atkinson's reasons for voting against the bill were of a nature easy to be overcome. They concerned simply the limitation fixed as to the amount of land to be purchased by the state as a penal colony, and Senator Dunwody succeeded in convincing the gentleman from Butts that this correction could be made in the measure at the meeting of the joint committee.

**Second Vote Changed It.**

This led to a call for a reconsideration of the vote on a motion to give a favorable report to the Hall bill and the second count resulted this way:

**Ayes—Hall, Dunwody, Boynton, Atkinson.**

**Nays—Shropshire, Thomas, Dodson.**

Again Chairman Cook was unable to vote, and again Representative Felder was absent. Both have expressed their opposition to the bill because of the almost limitless powers which it gives to the proposed prison commission, but with one out of earshot and the other in the chair of the presiding officer their votes could not be counted, and the second ballot made the Hall bill the majority report of the sub-committee. Its right to be known as a majority report is not to be questioned, and it would be unfair to say that it did not deserve such a title, but it is doubtful if any official document was ever presented under the same uncertain circumstances that surround this one.

**All Calm at First.**

The whole story of the day's doings are told in the vote. When the sub-committee met at 9 o'clock in the morning the consideration of the bill by sections was resumed. Every member present showed a disposition to co-operate with every other member in the matter of perfecting the bill, and for three or four hours the committee droned along in earnest discussion of the minor provisions. As a result of their efforts the measure was altered in nearly every paragraph, and the intelligent debate provoked by the work in hand went a long ways toward making the measure one of the most comprehensive of the sort ever submitted to the Georgia legislature.

By long odds the most important work done by the committee was the preparation and adoption of a section in the bill which provides for the supervision and inspection of misdemeanor convicts by the state. In the original bill Mr. Hall provided that the present commission should take absolute charge of such convicts, prescribe rules for their government and appoint guards to manage them. Senator Shropshire opposed the robbing of the county authorities of all control over their own convicts, and the section was so amended as to provide for the placing of the convicts under state supervision, but permitting the counties to employ them upon public works so long as they complied with the law regulating such employment.

**Signs of Trouble.**

On the question of leasing state convicts to the county for work upon the public roads, the section which furnished them free of cost was amended so as to fix the hire at $36 per year. The Hall bill did not protect the state in the matter of collecting payment for the hire of its convicts in such manner as the committee deemed safest and an entirely new section—numbered 13 in the printed bill—was inserted. Wherever the question of an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out any or all of the provisions of the bill bobbed up the committee inserted blank lines in order to leave the matter of dollars and cents entirely to the consideration of the legislature.

In the utmost harmony the members completed their work of adopting the bill section by section, and it was not until the very last paragraph had been approved that the opposition became manifest. On motion of Senator Dunwody the bill as a whole came up for adoption and Chairman Cook was about to call for a vote when Senator Shropshire took the floor. The senator said that he was in favor of the general plan and policy of the bill, but that in its present shape it meant simply that the legislature was to delegate its entire authority to a commission of three men, whose identity was unknown and whose ability and integrity had never before been demonstrated.

**To Limit the Commission.**

In a very earnest speech the senator urged that before the bill was finally adopted the sections which gave the commission limitless latitude in the matter of purchasing land, leasing convicts, erecting prison buildings and so forth, be reconsidered, and that the subcommittee indorse a positive plan directing the commission to purchase a farm centrally located for the juvenile, female, aged and disabled convicts and to lease the others for terms not exceeding five years, under the conditions named in Judge Turner's preliminary report. He said that unless the subcommittee adopted some definite course of this sort their work would amount to nothing, and the next legislature would meet with the entire convict question in just as bad shape as it was when the last legislature adjourned.

The speaker was followed by Representatives Dodson and Thomas, who took practically the same view, and by Senator Atkinson, who objected to the bill because the maximum acres of land which the committee was authorized under the bill to purchase for convict purposes was 12,000. The senator thought that this was an extravagance of authority, and he drifted into a speech in which he practically joined the opposition in declaring that the measure was of too indefinite a character in prescribing the duties of the commissioners to be appointed. Representative Boynton made an address on the same line, but said that until some better bill was offered it was his intention to vote for Mr. Hall's.

**How the Members Stand.**

This left the situation with a clear majority against the bill—or rather against that portion of the bill which gave the prison commission and not the legislature the authority to map out the state's new convict system. During the prolonged and somewhat irrelevant debate which followed, these facts were clearly brought out:

1. Every member of the sub-committee is opposed to the present lease system.

2. Every member is in favor of dividing the convicts into two classes—the first to consist of the boys, women, aged and diseased persons.

3. Every member is in favor of buying a farm or farms on which to locate and work the second-class convicts under circumstances which will make them self-sustaining.

4. Every member is in favor of leasing the labor of the first-class convicts under circumstances that will give the largest profit to the state.

5. Seven of the nine members are in favor of creating a prison commission of three members to be paid a salary of $2,000 a year, and to take entire charge, not only of the felony convicts under the penitentiary system, but to supervise and inspect the management of misdemeanor convicts in the various counties of the state.

6. Every member is in favor of appropriating sufficient money to purchase land on which to locate a modern and improved penitentiary as soon as sufficient funds for the erection thereof accrues from the hire of the labor of the convicts.

7. Four of the nine members are in favor of leaving all this to the three commissioners.

8. Five of the nine members are in favor of the legislature's adopting a definite plan locating definite property and leaving to the commissioners only the execution of the work thereafter entrusted to them.

**The Test of Strength.**

This was the condition of affairs when the vote was taken. It became clearly apparent that those who favored definite action had voted for the adoption of the various sections of the Hall bill, including the two which had been laid upon the table the day before, in order to test their strength upon final consideration. All of them expressed their approval of the general scope of the measure, but were emphatic in denouncing the proposition to do what Representative Thomas described as "appropriating blank dollars to a blank commission for the purpose of doing blank." Representative Hall defended his bill on the grounds that the capitol had been built by just such a commission, and that the railroad commission was appointed under the same circumstances. When he concluded, Chairman Cook put the question to a vote with the result already recorded.

Immediately following the first ballot the opposition had the victory clearly in their hands, because the time for adjournment had arrived, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for them to have left the committee room. Senator Shorpshire, however, showed no desire to take advantage of his victory, and when Senator Dunwody had induced Senator Atkinson to reconsider his vote, the leader of the opposition seconded the proposition to reconvene the committee. He said that he had no desire to end the work of the committee by leaving them with absolutely nothing to report back to the joint committee, and that he was willing to resume operations now that the sentiment of the body had been shown with so much emphasis.

**And Now the Result.**

The friends of the Hall bill were quick to grasp the opportunity, and the second ballot gave them the doubtful victory for which they fought. Chairman Cook credited them with three and a half votes out of nine, and Senator Atkinson was bantered a good deal about his change of heart. There was nothing left for the committee to do except to write its formal report, and this work Chairman Cook assigned to Senators Shropshire and Dunwody and Representative Hall. They will meet tomorrow at the capitol and schedule the properties offered the state as a site for the penal colony, which is about all there is to their report in addition to the Hall bill. The committee adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock next Friday.

Immediately after adjournment there was a conference of the members of the opposition, and it speedily became apparent that if a minority report were to be presented it would be signed by a majority of the members. This majority does not agree as to the exact nature of the bill to be offered in opposition to Hall's, but it is anxious to go on record as favoring a specific and not an indefinite policy. To The Constitution representative who called on them last night each one of the five expressed different ideas as to what should be done, and in this division the question of which is a majority and which a minority may yet be decided in favor of Mr. Hall.

The situation just now, however, is a certain indication that when the joint committees meet the remarkable spectacle will be presented of a minority presenting a majority report and being opposed by a majority posing as a minority.

## THE HALL BILL STANDS AS THE COMMITTEE'S MAJORITY REPORT

### It Has Been Radically Changed, but Still Contains the Indefinite Provisions Which Constitute the Only Basis of Argument Against It.

The Hall bill emerged from the conflict with somewhat doubtful honors, as a majority report, but even its author admits that it is a better bill today than it was when he first presented it. The control of the state over misdemeanor convicts has been made absolute without robbing the counties of their proper authority, and a system of penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the ordinance has been incorporated which gives it much more backbone than it had in the beginning. Nearly every paragraph was amended in one way or another, and the revised measure is the result of more than a week of hard work upon the part of a dozen hard-working men.

The bill, as it will be presented to the joint penitentiary committee of the house and senate, is as follows:

**The Completed Bill.**

AN ACT to create a prison commission for the state of Georgia, to define their duties, powers and compensation; to provide for the purchase of certain land, and for the erection thereon of a penitentiary and appurtenances upon improved modern plans, in which to keep and maintain state convicts; to provide for the utilization of convict labor thereon; to purchase property necessary to carry out said purposes; to place the misdemeanor convicts under the control of the commission; to privide for the working of certain convicts under contracts or for the hiring of same, and for other purposes.

Whereas, In the opinion of the general assembly of Georgia, it has become necessary and proper for the state to prepare gradually for the complete abolishment of the lease system of working and caring for the convicts, and to establish a permanent system, whereby the convicts will be adequately punished, humanely treated, reformed if possible, made self-sustaining and brought to the least extent in competition with free labor;

Be it, therefore, enacted by the general assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of same—

1. That within thirty days from the passage of this act the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three intelligent, upright business men from different sections of the state, who shall be known as the penitentiary commission of the state of Georgia.

2. The time of office of the commissioners so appointed shall be two, three and four years, respectively, the governor indicating in his order of appointment which of said commissioners shall serve for each of said terms. Each subsequent appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a term shall be for four years. Should any vacancies occur by reason of death, resignation or removal, the appointment shall be for the unexpired term. The commissioners shall elect one of their number chairman, whose duty shall be to preside and when desirable issue calls for special meetings and such other duties as may devolve upon him.

**The Duties of Commissioners.**

3. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office each commissioner so appointed shall take the oath required by all public officers and shall execute a joint and several bond in the sum of $10,000 (ten thousand), payable to the governor of Georgia and his successors in office, conditional for the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon him, which bond shall be approved by the governor and filed and recorded as other bonds as required by law.

4. The commissioners so appointed shall receive as salaries for the years 1898 and 1899 the sum of $2,000 each, and in addition thereto actual traveling expenses while in the discharge of their duties, which salaries shall be paid as other statehouse officers are now paid, and their traveling expenses by warrant upon itemized bills, certified by the board and approved by the comptroller general. After the years 1898 and 1899 the commissioners shall receive such salaries as may be fixed by the general assembly.

5. The commissioners shall have an office in the capitol, and such books, stationery, stamps and other office supplies as may be needed shall be provided as such supplies are now furnished to the other statehouse officers. They shall select a clerk, whose duties shall be determined by the board, whose compensation shall be $1,000 per annum and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the board.

6. The commission shall have complete management and control of the state convicts, shall regulate the hours of their labor, the manner and extent of their punishment, the variety and quantity of their food, the kind and character of their clothing, and shall make such other rules and regulations as will insure their safe keeping and proper care, and to employ such guards, officers and physicians as may be necessary.

It shall be the duty of one of the commissioners or an officer designated by them to visit from time to time, at least quarterly, the various camps where misdemeanor convicts are at work, and shall advise with the county and municipal authorities working them in making and altering rules for their government, control and management of said convicts. In case the said county or municipal authorities and the said commissioners shall disagree as to the management, government and control of such convicts, the governor shall prescribe such rules, and, if the county or municipal authorities fail to comply with such rules, then the governor, with the commissioners, shall take such convicts from the said county or municipal authorities and deliver them to other county or municipal authorities complying with the rules and regulations prescribed by the governor, and in the event that no other county or municipal authorities shall desire them, then they shall be worked upon such public works as the commission may designate.

**Wide Latitude Allowed.**

7. As soon as practicable after the appointment of the commissioners they may advertise in three daily papers of the state, and if they deem it necessary in several weekly papers, once a week for twelve consecutive weeks for the purchase of not less than two and not more than twelve thousand acres of land, in one body or in several bodies, located in different parts of the state, the aggregate not to exceed twelve thousand acres, which shall be accessible by railroad. At the time specified by them in said advertisement they shall receive written offers of sale for such a tract or tracts of land, which offers shall be accompanied by a perfect abstract of title, together with a topographical map of the land, the kind and quantity of the clay, the stone, the water power, the water supply and the railroad facilities. The commission is hereby authorized to reject any and all offers made or to accept the one which, after a careful inspection and examination, can be purchased the most cheaply, all other requirements being equal. But no purchase shall be made until the abstract of title has been examined and approved by the attorney general. They may purchase one or more tracts, and if they think best, lease other tracts of land, if the same can be had upon reasonable terms. Before any purchase is made the commission is empowered to make such contracts with any railroads in the state for the purpose of procuring proper railroad facilities in transporting freight and convicts to such point on said tract or tracts of land as may be deemed necessary, but no contract shall be made incurring a greater cost to the state than reasonable tariff rates in transporting freight and passengers to and from said point.

8. The commissioners may if, after a thorough examination and careful study, they think best negotiate and purchase or lease for a term of years an island or some part of an island, off the coast of the state for the purpose of establishing a penal colony. The island must be healthful and with a soil well adapted to farming, and must not if purchased cost exceeding $——, and if leased it shall be for a reasonable amount. Upon said island they shall have authority to erect such buildings and appurtenances and furnish such equipments as may be necessary. The purchase or lease of the island as aforesaid may be in conjunction with the purchase or lease of lands as provided in section 7. The products of the labor of the convicts shall be applied first to their own support and sustenance, the balance, if any, shall go to the support of such of the public institutions of the state as the commissioners may direct.

9. With the advice and assistance, should the same be considered necessary, of a competent architect, the commission shall have erected on said land, so purchased, suitable buildings, stockades and appurtenances for the safe keeping and care of the following classes of convicts: Females, boys under seventeen years of age, aged, infirm and diseased convicts who by reason of their age, infirmity or disease are unable to perform such hard manual labor as able-bodied convicts, and such others as in the opinion of the commissioners may be needed or utilized to the best interests of the state. If the land purchased or leased is an island as aforesaid, then such convicts as the commission think best may be placed thereon as early as provision can be made for them, if the commission think best. Said commission shall provide:

**Some Definite Provisions.**

(a) For the keeping of male and female convicts separate and apart, so that they may not come in contact with each other.

(b) For the keeping separate and apart from the other inmates of the prison minors under the age of seventeen years.

(c) For the keeping separate and apart of white and colored convicts when not at work, and when actually at work to be kept separate and apart as far as practicable.

(d) To provide a separate cell for sleeping purposes for each convict, so that no communication can be had one with another after the hours of retiring.

The commissioners are also authorized to contract for and purchase such furniture, machinery, utensils, implements, live stock and other equipments as may be found necessary to carry out the intention of this act, and to contract for and construct such water supply and heating arrangements as may be necessary.

10. If by reason of the forfeiture of any lease contract now in existence any portion of the convicts should be retaken by the state from the present lessees, before the lease contract expires, the commissioners may place said convicts, so retaken, upon said land, making suitable arrangements for their care and maintenance, and utilize their labor in erecting the buildings, stockade and appurtenances heretofore provided for, or such other labor as the commissioners deem profitable. Or if equitable arrangements can be made with any of said lessees, whereby the state may resume control of such portion of the convicts as may be needed for this purpose, the commissioners are authorized to make such arrangements and use said convicts in the manner and for the purpose specified, but no such arrangement shall be made unless it will be cheaper to the state than free labor.

11. Should the authorities of any county or any municipal corporation in this state desire to utilize any number of state or felony convicts on the public roads in their respective counties or townships, said authorities may file with said commission a requisition stating the number wanted, the kind of work to be done, and the term for which they will be wanted, which requisition must be filed with said board by the 10th day of August, 1898, and said commissioners are hereby authorized to furnish said county authorities the number so required. After the year 1898 the said requisitions shall be filled by the commission in the order in which same are received and the convicts furnished thereon as the commission may be able; but the convicts so furnished shall be short term (not over two years) men, and physically able to do the work required of them. In no event shall any county be furnished with felony convicts whose authorities fail to work its own misdemeanor convicts on the public roads or public works. Should such requisition be made and the convicts furnished, the county authorities shall provide, without cost to the state, all transportation, maintenance, guards and other necessaries and shall pay to the state not less than $36 for each convict, to be collected and applied as the hire of convicts as heretofore provided. And the said convicts shall be governed and controlled by the rules and regulations provided by the commission.

**A Temporary Penetentiary.**

12. At the same time that advertisements are published for the purchase of land as provided by section 7 of this act, said commission may, if they think best, run a similar advertisement offering for hire, for a term not longer than five years, all the convicts not embraced in section 9 of this act, and not furnished to county authorities as provided by section 11, to be employed in coal and iron mining, burning coke, iron foundries, building railroads, quarrying stone, sawmills, turpentine farms and agricultural pursuits, the offer to be submitted in writing by September 1, 1898, the state furnishing all transportation, maintenance and clothing, guarding and hospital treatment, the hirer furnishing only such buildings as may be required (which shall be stated in the advertisement) and paying for the daily labor at an agreed price per capita.

At the time fixed in said advertisement the commission shall award said convicts or any of them to the bidder or bidders who offers the highest and best price for the labor, but may reject any and all of said bids, and may make any other contract of hiring on the plan specified, which, in their judgment, will carry out the intention of this act and subserve the best interests of the state.

In contracting for the hiring of the convicts, it is thought best that but one party or company should be dealt with, all the convicts hired to the same person or corporation, but if it should be found to be to the best interest of the state they may be hired to different parties or companies. All contracts made shall provide for suitable bond, to be approved by the commissioners, to be made by the hirer, payable to the governor and his successors in office, in an amount to be fixed by the commission, conditional for the faithful payment of the hire and observance of the contract and of such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, and that, whenever any bond executed by the hirer of said convicts, as contemplated, the property of said principal and security or securities, on said bond shall be bound from the time of the execution thereof for the payment of any and all liability arising from any breach of said bond, and the hire shall be paid into the treasury of the state at the end of each three months from the date of the hiring, upon a certified statement submitted by the commissioners to the comptroller general, ten days being allowed said hirer to pay the hire after such statement has been so filed.

If the commission should purchase or lease an island, or any part thereof, as heretofore provided, then the hiring of any part of the convicts as provided in this section shall be optional with them.

**State Secured Against Loss.**

13. Upon default in the payment of the hire of the convicts as heretofore provided, the comptroller general shall issue instanter an execution for the amount of hire due, together with all interest and costs. In the event the said contracts of hire are, for any cause, forfeited, the comptroller general shall, upon notification by the commission that said forfeiture had occurred, collect, in addition to the hire aforesaid, 25 per cent on the said bond as liquidated damages, with all costs; which said execution shall be collected as executions against tax collectors are now collected by law.

14. The commissioners may also advertise for plans and specifications for penitentiary buildings, walls, machine shops, manufacturing buildings and appurtenances for a permanent prison or prisons on the property so bought, looking to the erection and building of a permanent state prison, of the most approved and modern plans, of brick or stone and steel, capable of caring for all the state convicts, with a view to separating them as heretofore provided, and shall adopt that plan which, in their judgment, is best suited to the wants of the state, paying for said plans and specifications not more than the sum of $1,000.

15. Upon the expiration of the present lease contract, the commissioners shall place upon the property purchased, the females who shall be put at such labor as is best suited to their sex and strength and shall employ a matron who shall have supervision of all the females and their quarters, and who shall discharge such duties as may be fixed by the commissioners. They shall also place upon said farm all boys under seventeen years of age, who shall be put at such work as is best suited to their strength and age, making provision for such moral and manual training as may be conducive to their reformation and restoration to good citizenship. The aged, infirm and diseased convicts, and such others as may be needed or reserved by said commission, shall be put at labor on farm work or making brick or quarrying stone, as deemed best by the commission.

The convicts required by the county or municipal authorities for road work therein shall be delivered to said counties or municipal authorities, and the residue shall be put at labor on the contracts of hiring made as herein provided.

**Commissioners To Investigate.**

16. On the assembling of the general assembly of ——, said commissioners shall lay before that body a detailed report, showing what property has been purchased or leased by them; what contracts have been made for the hire of convicts; the plans adopted for a permanent prison; the estimated cost of same, and their plans for building same at the least cost to the state, and an itemized report of all expenditures made by them.

They shall also formulate such rules and regulations as may be deemed best for the government of the penitentiary, and recommend such legislation as may be needed to carry out their plans.

17. To carry out the provisions of this act the sum of $——, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for the same.

18. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

## SENATOR SHROPSHIRE OUTLINES THE REPORT OF THE MINORITY

### Believes in the Convict System Suggested by the Hall Bill, but Says It Is the Duty of the Legislature and Not of a Commission to Frame the State's Policy.

As soon as the sub-committee adjourned Senator Shropshire, who led the opposition to the Hall bill, held a brief conference with the other members. No peace negotiations were signed and immediately afterwards he wrote the following statement as an expression of sentiment on the part of those who do not yet know whether they are a majority or a minority. It was later read to Chairman Phil Cook at the Kimball house, and he indorsed it. It is known to meet the views of at least two other members of the sub-committee:

"Editor Constitution—I desire to say that Mr. Hall has shown in the preparation of his bill careful study and thorough knowledge of the convict question. It is a splendid bill to operate on as a basis for legislation. I moved in committee to make it the special order, passing upon it section by section, hoping that when we had concluded our labors the bill would reflect at least the sentiment of a majority of the sub-committee, formed from as full investigation of the subject as time and opportunity would permit.

"I am frank to say the bill reflects my opinion. My objection to it is that it reflects everybody else's opinion, and, in the end, the opinion of nobody. Should the bill pass in its present shape it would but suggest to the commissioners all the plans seriously advocated and leave then to adopt any one of them. I believe with the able chairman of the senate committee, that the legislature should take the responsibility of enacting into law at least a definite plan, leaving to a commission only such authority as the legislature cannot possibly assume.

**The State's Responsibility.**

"I am of the opinion (and my opinion, like others on this question, necessarily cannot be original,) that under the present financial and social conditions in Georgia there is but one solution, in the main of the question, to-wit: the hiring per day of able-bodied, long-termed convicts for a period not exceeding five years, the state retaining complete control, care and keeping, passing all needful regulations consistent with the proper punishment of the violators of her laws. By this method I mean to say the state should be responsible for the proper punishment of convicts, and this done, it necessarily follows that it will be done humanely.

"I have no agreement with those who entertain sickly sentiment for the poor convict. I am of the class who believe that if the state executes punishment it will be in accordance with her dignity. That the state loses her dignity and brings disgrace to herself by leaving all to the greed of private individuals I have no doubt. This manner of hiring will dispose of profitably about 1,800 convicts.

**The Question of Profit.**

"The other class of convicts, that is to say, the women, the boys and the aged and infirm, should be kept on a farm, all separate and apart, and, if possible, made self-sustaining. They should have moral and manual training and, by this method, all reasonable means used to reform them, keeping at all times in view a proper punishment for their crimes. This farm, of course, should be centrally located so as to cheapen transportation and be of easy access to the public.

"It should be of sufficient acreage and adaptability not only to accommodate the class mentioned, but to build thereon, if it becomes necessary, a central prison for all the convicts. I believe, however, it is a distant day when a central prison for all the convicts can be built and managed without great loss.

"These ideas, rudely expressed, may seem to many harsh and inhumane. My sympathy first is with the honest taxpayers of my state—those who have the interest of our state at heart, supporting her state institutions, her churches, schools and society, rather than with the criminal.

**Power Under the Hall Bill.**

"I shall not go further into detail. It is sufficient to say that the able bill offered by Mr. Hall does not express the judgment of a very large element of the sub-committee, on account of the fact that they believe that under it the commission has power to buy a farm or farms, lease a farm or farms, buy Sapelo, or Osabaw, or any other sea island, or the Dade coal mines, or any portion of the coast or island, place anywhere a state penitentiary, farm with all her convicts, manufacture with all her convicts, refuse to hire them, refuse to locate a central prison, or do or refuse to do almost anything which has or has not been suggested.

"If I misconstrue the bill I know I could not misconstrue it if it directed the hiring of the convicts per diem as suggested by the purchasing of one centrally located farm, and the placing thereon the class of convicts as suggested and the powers of the commission confined to these things alone.

"If the commission is confined to a certain policy the question is at an end and eternally out of politics.

"While I hardly think my views on this question will change, yet as a representative of the people, I have the right on information which I have not and opinions of the various able representatives from whom I have heard no expression to change my views.

WESLEY SHROPSHIRE.

"Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1897."

## MAJ. LEWIS GINTER BREATHES HIS LAST

### Multi-Millionaire of Virginia Passes Away at His Home.

### LEAVES A GREAT FORTUNE

**Was at the Head of One of the Largest Cigarette Factories in the World.**

### HIS ILLNESS LASTED SEVERAL WEEKS

**He Was a Member of the American Tobacco Company and a Most Successful Business Man.**

Richmond, Va., October 2.—(Special.)—Major Lewis Ginter, the cigarette king, a pioneer in the business, out of which he has made a fortune of $10,000,000, died at 11:20 o'clock tonight at West Brook, his palatial home, near this city.

Mr. Ginter was the largest individual owner of American Tobacco stock, and the richest man in the south.

Major Ginter was a native of New York, but went to Richmond, Va., when quite a young man and engaged in the mercantile business. At the breaking out of the war he entered the confederate service and rose to the position of major in the quartermaster's department, being always in the front, and proving his gallantry on a number of occasions. After the war he returned to New York, and engaged in the brokerage business until the celebrated black Friday, when he met with disaster. He then went back to Richmond, and in association with the late John T. Allen, commenced the manufacture of cigarettes, the concern finally going into the American Tobacco Company. Major Ginter accumulated a large fortune, was the chief promoter of the Jefferson hotel in Richmond and had spent large sums in suburban improvements.

His private charities were very extensive. Major Ginter never married, but he has several relatives living in New York. His death resulted from consumption, complicated with kidney trouble.

### GENERAL NEAL DOW IS DEAD.

**Great Prohibition Leader Passes Away at His Home.**

Portland, Me., October 2.—General Neal Dow died at his residence in this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The end was peaceful and he retained consciousness until an hour before he died, recognizing his children, who were gathered at his bedside.

General Dow's death was due to the infirmities of old age.

His vigorous body was worn out and his strength had been gradually failing for a year or more, but until recently he has been able to take his accustomed drives. A week ago Saturday he was obliged to take to his bed. His mind was still clear, however, and only a few days ago he called for the daily paper and read a portion of it.

No definite arrangements have been made for the funeral. A large number of messages of condolence from various points of the country have been received.

**Hon. T. N. Pool, Warrenton.**

Warrenton, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Hon. T. N. Pool, a former representative of Warren county in the Georgia legislature and the pioneer prohibitionist of the state, died at his home here last evening at 11 o'clock. He had lived to see the work he started a quarter of a century ago grow to immense proportions.

**Miss Rose Blue, Macon, Ga.**

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The funeral of Miss Rosa Blue took place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the residence of Henry Yonge, on High street. The interment was made in Rose Hill cemetery.

### FLEMING CHILD IS RECOVERING.

**Doctors Announce That She Is Mending Very Rapidly.**

The little Fleming girl, who is sick with yellow fever at 119 Auburn avenue, continues to improve, and unless she has a relapse it seems certain that she will recover. She is rapidly on the mend and it will not be long before she is able to be out if she improves at the present rate.

The official bulletin announces that Miss Fleming is better and that there are no new cases in the city and no new suspicious cases. No suspicious cases were reported by the inspectors on the trains yesterday and no new cases were reported to the board of health from the city.

H. R. Lucas, the man at the detention camp, has shown no symptoms of yellow fever and is apparently in good health. He is now allowed to walk around and is able to enjoy life. He seems to be contented.


## SUFFERING WOMEN.

**How Many of Them Have Quietly Obtained Advice That Made Them Well.**

**My sister, if you find that in spite of following faithfully your family doctor's advice, you are not getting well, why do you not try another course? Many and many a woman has quietly written to Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., stating her symptoms plainly and clearly, and taken her advice, which was promptly received. The following letter is a pretty strong confirmation of our claims:**



"I had been sick for six months; one doctor told me I would have to go to a hospital before I would get well. I had female troubles in their worst form, suffered untold agonies every month; my womb tipped back to my backbone, had headache, hysteria, fainting spells, itching, leucorrhœa.

"My feet and hands were cold all the time, my limbs were so weak that I could hardly walk around the house; was troubled with numb spells. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one bottle of her Blood Purifier, one package of her Sanative Wash, and am entirely cured. I have not had one of those numb spells since. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?"—Mrs. Louisa Place, 650 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.

# QUICK AND DECISIVE ACTION IS DEMANDED IN THE CONVICT LEGISLATION

## COMMITTEE IS SPLIT WIDE OPEN

### Hall Bill Killed and Then Brought Back To Life.

### OPPOSITION WINS ON 1ST VOTE

### Then Senator Atkinson Changes Heart and Reconsiders.

### GOES AS A MAJORITY REPORT

**But the Majority Is Really the Minority and the Minority Report Will Be Made by the Majority. The Bill's Hard Experience in Committee**

When the joint penitentiary committee of the senate and house meets at the capitol on October 25th the Hall bill will be presented with a favorable recommendation as a majority utterance of the sub-committee by a minority vote of that body. The bill had the remarkable experience yesterday of being born, killed and resurrected on the same day. After long consideration and debate its separate sections were approved by the committee, and it came up for final consideration strengthened in every detail and improved in every feature. All the members had contributed to this improvement, and Representative Hall was an expectant and complaisant spectator awaiting the final triumph of his measure.

But it didn't triumph. When the vote came on the adoption of the bill as a whole, with Representative Felder, of Fulton, the only absentee, and returns showed this result:

**Ayes—Hall, Boynton, Dunwody.**

**Nays—Shropshire, Dodson, Atkinson, Thomas.**

Chairman Cook could not vote except in the event of a tie, but he openly declared his objections to the bill in its present form, and plainly intimated what his ballot would be if he were permitted to cast it. Immediately following the announcement of the vote Representative Hall, in the heat of disappointment, moved to adjourn sine die, but his motion was lost. Senator Dunwody embraced the opportunity offered by the confusion of the moment to go into executive session with Senator Atkinson, and, during a very brief conference, learned that Senator Atkinson's reasons for voting against the bill were of a nature easy to be overcome. They concerned simply the limitation fixed as to the amount of land to be purchased by the state as a penal colony, and Senator Dunwody succeeded in convincing the gentleman from Butts that this correction could be made in the measure at the meeting of the joint committee.

**Second Vote Changed It.**

This led to a call for a reconsideration of the vote on a motion to give a favorable report to the Hall bill and the second count resulted this way:

**Ayes—Hall, Dunwody, Boynton, Atkinson.**

**Nays—Shropshire, Thomas, Dodson.**

Again Chairman Cook was unable to vote, and again Representative Felder was absent. Both have expressed their opposition to the bill because of the almost limitless powers which it gives to the proposed prison commission, but with one out of earshot and the other in the chair of the presiding officer their votes could not be counted, and the second ballot made the Hall bill the majority report of the sub-committee. Its right to be known as a majority report is not to be questioned, and it would be unfair to say that it did not deserve such a title, but it is doubtful if any official document was ever presented under the same uncertain circumstances that surround this one.

**All Calm at First.**

The whole story of the day's doings are told in the vote. When the sub-committee met at 9 o'clock in the morning the consideration of the bill by sections was resumed. Every member present showed a disposition to co-operate with every other member in the matter of perfecting the bill, and for three or four hours the committee droned along in earnest discussion of the minor provisions. As a result of their efforts the measure was altered in nearly every paragraph, and the intelligent debate provoked by the work in hand went a long ways toward making the measure one of the most comprehensive of the sort ever submitted to the Georgia legislature.

By long odds the most important work done by the committee was the preparation and adoption of a section in the bill which provides for the supervision and inspection of misdemeanor convicts by the state. In the original bill Mr. Hall provided that the present commission should take absolute charge of such convicts, prescribe rules for their government and appoint guards to manage them. Senator Shropshire opposed the robbing of the county authorities of all control over their own convicts, and the section was so amended as to provide for the placing of the convicts under state supervision, but permitting the counties to employ them upon public works so long as they complied with the law regulating such employment.

**Signs of Trouble.**

On the question of leasing state convicts to the county for work upon the public roads, the section which furnished them free of cost was amended so as to fix the hire at $36 per year. The Hall bill did not protect the state in the matter of collecting payment for the hire of its convicts in such manner as the committee deemed safest and an entirely new section—numbered 15 in the printed bill—was inserted. Wherever the question of an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out any or all of the provisions of the bill bobbed up the committee inserted blank lines in order to leave the matter of dollars and cents entirely to the consideration of the legislature.

In the utmost harmony the members completed their work of adoptting the bill section by section, and it was not until the very last paragraph had been approved that the opposition became manifest. On motion of Senator Dunwody the bill as a whole came up for adoption and Chairman Cook was about to call for a vote when Senator Shropshire took the floor. The senator said that he was in favor of the general plan and policy of the bill, but that in its present shape it meant simply that the legislature was to delegate its entire authority to a commission of three men, whose identity was unknown and whose ability and integrity had never before been demonstrated.

**To Limit the Commission.**

In a very earnest speech the senator urged that before the bill was finally adopted the sections which gave the commission limitless latitude in the matter of purchasing land, leasing convicts, erecting prison buildings and so forth, be reconsidered, and that the subcommittee indorse a positive plan directing the commission to purchase a farm centrally located for the juvenile, female, aged and disabled convicts and to lease the others for terms not exceeding five years, under the conditions named in Judge Turner's preliminary report. He said that unless the subcommittee adopted some definite course of this sort their work would amount to nothing, and the next legislature would meet with the entire convict question in just as bad shape as it was when the last legislature adjourned.

The speaker was followed by Representatives Dodson and Thomas, who took practically the same view, and by Senator Atkinson, who objected to the bill because the maximum acres of land which the committee was authorized under the bill to purchase for convict purposes was 12,000. The senator thought that this was an extravagance of authority, and he drifted into a speech in which he practically joined the opposition in declaring that the measure was of too indefinite a character in prescribing the duties of the commissioners to be appointed. Representative Boynton made an address on the same line, but said that until some better bill was offered it was his intention to vote for Mr. Hall's.

**How the Members Stand.**

This left the situation with a clear majority against the bill—or rather against that portion of the bill which gave the prison commission and not the legislature the authority to map out the state's new convict system. During the prolonged and somewhat irrelevant debate which followed, these facts were clearly brought out:

1. Every member of the sub-committee is opposed to the present lease system.

2. Every member is in favor of dividing the convicts into two classes—the first to consist of the boys, women, aged and diseased persons.

3. Every member is in favor of buying a farm or farms on which to locate and work the second-class convicts under circumstances which will make them self-sustaining.

4. Every member is in favor of leasing the labor of the first-class convicts under circumstances that will give the largest profit to the state.

5. Seven of the nine members are in favor of creating a prison commission of three members to be paid a salary of $2,000 a year, and to take entire charge, not only of the felony convicts under the penitentiary system, but to supervise and inspect the management of misdemeanor convicts in the various counties of the state.

6. Every member is in favor of appropriating sufficient money to purchase land on which to locate a modern and improved penitentiary as soon as sufficient funds for the erection thereof accrues from the hire of the labor of the convicts.

7. Four of the nine members are in favor of leaving all this to the three commissioners.

8. Five of the nine members are in favor of the legislature's adopting a definite plan locating definite property and leaving to the commissioners only the execution of the work thereafter entrusted to them.

**The Test of Strength.**

This was the condition of affairs when the vote was taken. It became clearly apparent that those who favored definite action had voted for the adoption of the various sections of the Hall bill, including the two which had been laid upon the table the day before. In order to test their strength upon final consideration. All of them expressed their approval of the general scope of the measure, but were emphatic in denouncing the proposition to do what Representative Thomas described as "appropriating blank dollars to a blank commission for the purpose of doing blank." Representative Hall defended his bill on the grounds that the capitol had been built by just such a commission, and that the railroad commission was appointed under the same circumstances. When he concluded, Chairman Cook put the question to a vote with the result already recorded.

Immediately following the first ballot the opposition had the victory clearly in their hands, because the time for adjournment had arrived, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world for them to have left the committee room. Senator Shorpshire, however, showed no desire to take advantage of his victory, and when Senator Dunwody had induced Senator Atkinson to reconsider his vote, the leader of the opposition seconded the proposition to reconvene the committee. He said that he had no desire to end the work of the committee by leaving them with absolutely nothing to report back to the joint committee, and that he was willing to resume operations now that the sentiment of the body had been shown with so much emphasis.

**And Now the Result.**

The friends of the Hall bill were quick to grasp the opportunity, and the second ballot gave them the doubtful victory for which they fought. Chairman Cook credited them with three and a half votes out of nine, and Senator Atkinson was bantered a good deal about his change of heart. There was nothing left for the committee to do except to write its formal report, and this work Chairman Cook assigned to Senators Shropshire and Dunwody and Representative Hall. They will meet tomorrow at the capitol and schedule the properties offered the state as a site for the penal colony, which is about all there is to their report in addition to the Hall bill. The committee adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock next Friday.

Immediately after adjournment there was a conference of the members of the opposition, and it speedily became apparent that if a minority report were to be presented it would be signed by a majority of the members. This majority does not agree as to the exact nature of the bill to be offered in opposition to Hall's, but it is anxious to go on record as favoring a specific and not an indefinite policy. To The Constitution representative who called on them last night each one of the five expressed different ideas as to what should be done, and in this division the question of which is a majority and which a minority may yet be decided in favor of Mr. Hall.

The situation just now, however, is a certain indication that when the joint committees meet the remarkable spectacle will be presented of a minority presenting a majority report and being opposed by a majority posing as a minority.

## THE HALL BILL STANDS AS THE COMMITTEE'S MAJORITY REPORT

### It Has Been Radically Changed, but Still Contains the Indefinite Provisions Which Constitute the Only Basis of Argument Against It.

The Hall bill emerged from the conflict with somewhat doubtful honors, as a majority report, but even its author admits that it is a better bill today than it was when he first presented it. The control of the state over misdemeanor convicts has been made absolute without robbing the counties of their proper authority, and a system of penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the ordinance has been incorporated which gives it much more backbone than it had in the beginning. Nearly every paragraph was amended in one way or another, and the revised measure is the result of more than a week of hard work upon the part of a dozen hard-working men.

The bill, as it will be presented to the joint penitentiary committee of the house and senate, is as follows:

**The Completed Bill.**

AN ACT to create a prison commission for the state of Georgia, to define their duties, powers and compensation; to provide for the purchase of certain land, and for the erection thereon of a penitentiary and appurtenances upon improved modern plans, in which to keep and maintain state convicts; to provide for the utilization of convict labor thereon; to purchase property necessary to carry out said purposes; to place the misdemeanor convicts under the control of the commission; to privide for the working of certain convicts under contracts or for the hiring of same, and for other purposes.

Whereas, In the opinion of the general assembly of Georgia, it has become necessary and proper for the state to prepare gradually for the complete abolishment of the lease system of working and caring for the convicts, and to establish a permanent system, whereby the convicts will be adequately punished, humanely treated, reformed if possible, made self-sustaining and brought to the least extent in competition with free labor;

Be it, therefore, enacted by the general assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of same—

1. That within thirty days from the passage of this act the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, three intelligent, upright business men from different sections of the state, who shall be known as the penitentiary commission of the state of Georgia.

2. The time of office of the commissioners so appointed shall be two, three and four years, respectively, the governor indicating in his order of appointment which of said commissioners shall serve for each of said terms. Each subsequent appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a term shall be for four years. Should any vacancies occur by reason of death, resignation or removal, the appointment shall be for the unexpired term. The commissioners shall elect one of their number chairman, whose duty shall be to preside and when desirable issue calls for special meetings and such other duties as may devolve upon him.

**The Duties of Commissioners.**

3. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office each commissioner so appointed shall take the oath required by all public officers and shall execute a joint and several bond in the sum of $10,000 (ten thousand), payable to the governor of Georgia and his successors in office, conditional for the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon him, which bond shall be approved by the governor and filed and recorded as other bonds as required by law.

4. The commissioners so appointed shall receive as salaries for the years 1898 and 1899 the sum of $2,000 each, and in addition thereto actual traveling expenses while in the discharge of their duties, which salaries shall be paid as other statehouse officers are now paid, and their traveling expenses by warrant upon itemized bills, certified by the board and approved by the comptroller general. After the years 1898 and 1899 the commissioners shall receive such salaries as may be fixed by the general assembly.

5. The commissioners shall have an office in the capitol, and such books, stationery, stamps and other office supplies as may be needed shall be provided as such supplies are now furnished to the other statehouse officers. They shall select a clerk, whose duties shall be determined by the board, whose compensation shall be $1,000 per annum and who shall hold office at the pleasure of the board.

6. The commission shall have complete management and control of the state convicts, shall regulate the hours of their labor, the manner and extent of their punishment, the variety and quantity of their food, the kind and character of their clothing, and shall make such other rules and regulations as will insure their safe keeping and proper care, and to employ such guards, officers and physicians as may be necessary.

It shall be the duty of one of the commissioners or an officer designated by them to visit from time to time, at least quarterly, the various camps where misdemeanor convicts are at work, and shall advise with the county and municipal authorities working them in making and altering rules for their government, control and management of said convicts. In case the said county or municipal authorities and the said commissioners shall disagree as to the management, government and control of such convicts, the governor shall prescribe such rules, and, if the county or municipal authorities fail to comply with such rules, then the governor, with the commissioners, shall take such convicts from the said county or municipal authorities and deliver them to other county or municipal authorities complying with the rules and regulations prescribed by the governor, and in the event that no other county or municipal authorities shall desire them, then they shall be worked upon such public works as the commission may designate.

**Wide Latitude Allowed.**

7. As soon as practicable after the appointment of the commissioners they may advertise in three daily papers of the sate, and if they deem it necessary in several weekly papers, once a week for twelve consecutive weeks for the purchase of not less than two and not more than twelve thousand acres of land, in one body or in several bodies, located in different parts of the state, the aggregate not to exceed twelve thousand acres, which shall be accessible by railroad. At the time specified by them in said advertisement they shall receive written offers of sale for such a tract or tracts of land, which offers shall be accompanied by a perfect abstract of title, together with a topographical map of the land, the kind and quantity of the clay, the stone, the water power, the water supply and the railroad facilities. The commission is hereby authorized to reject any and all offers made or to accept the one which, after a careful inspection and examination, can be purchased the most cheaply, all other requirements being equal. But no purchase shall be made until the abstract of title has been examined and approved by the attorney general. They may purchase one or more tracts, and if they think best, lease other tracts of land, if the same can be had upon reasonable terms. Before any purchase is made the commission is empowered to make such contracts with any railroads in the state for the purpose of procuring proper railroad facilities in transporting freight and convicts to such point on said tract or tracts of land as may be deemed necessary, but no contract shall be made incurring a greater cost to the state than reasonable tariff rates in transporting freight and passengers to and from said point.

8. The commissioners may if, after a thorough examination and careful study, they think best negotiate and purchase or lease for a term of years an island or some part of an island, off the coast of the state for the purpose of establishing a penal colony. The island must be healthful and with a soil well adapted to farming, and must not if purchased cost exceeding $——, and if leased it shall be for a reasonable amount. Upon said island they shall have authority to erect such buildings and appurtenances and furnish such equipments as may be necessary. The purchase or lease of the island as aforesaid may be in conjunction with the purchase or lease of lands as provided in section 7. The products of the labor of the convicts shall be applied first to their own support and sustenance, the balance, if any, shall go to the support of such of the public institutions of the state as the commissioners may direct.

9. With the advice and assistance, should the same be considered necessary, of a competent architect, the commission shall have erected on said land, so purchased, suitable buildings, stockades and appurtenances for the safe keeping and care of the following classes of convicts: Females, boys under seventeen years of age, aged, infirm and diseased convicts who by reason of their age, infirmity or disease are unable to perform such hard manual labor as able-bodied convicts, and such others as in the opinion of the commissioners may be needed or utilized to the best interests of the state. If the land purchased or leased is an island as aforesaid, then such convicts as the commission think best may be placed thereon as early as provison can be made for them, if the commission think best. Said commission shall provide:

**Some Definite Provisions.**

(a) For the keeping of male and female convicts separate and apart, so that they may not come in contact with each other.

(b) For the keeping separate and apart from the other inmates of the prison minors under the age of seventeen years.

(c) For the keeping separate and apart of white and colored convicts when not at work, and when actually at work to be kept separate and apart as far as practicable.

(d) To provide a separate cell for sleeping purposes for each convict, so that no communication can be had one with another after the hours of retiring.

The commissioners are also authorized to contract for and purchase such furniture, machinery, utensils, implements, live stock and other equipments as may be found necessary to carry out the intention of this act, and to contract for and construct such water supply and heating arrangements as may be necessary.

10. If by reason of the forfeiture of any lease contract now in existence any portion of the convicts should be retaken by the state from the present lessees, before the lease contract expires, the commissioners may place said convicts, so retaken, upon said land, making suitable arrangements for their care and maintenance, and utilize their labor in erecting the buildings, stockade and appurtenances heretofore provided for, or such other labor as the commissioners deem profitable. Or if equitable arrangements can be made with any of said lessees, whereby the state may resume control of such portion of the convicts as may be needed for this purpose, the commissioners are authorized to make such arrangements and use said convicts in the manner and for the purpose specified, but no such arrangement shall be made unless it will be cheaper to the state than free labor.

11. Should the authorities of any county or any municipal corporation in this state desire to utilize any number of state or felony convicts on the public roads in their respective counties or townships, said authorities may file with said commission a requisition stating the number wanted, the kind of work to be done, and the term for which they will be wanted, which requisition must be filed with said board by the 10th day of August, 1898, and said commissioners are hereby authorized to furnish said county authorities the number so required. After the year 1898 the said requisitions shall be filled by the commission in the order in which same are received and the convicts furnished thereon as the commission may be able; but the convicts so furnished shall be short term (not over two years) men, and physically able to do the work required of them. In no event shall any county be furnished with felony convicts whose authorities fail to work its own misdemeanor convicts on the public roads or public works. Should such requisition be made and the convicts furnished, the county authorities shall provide, without cost to the state, all transportation, maintenance, guards and other necessaries and shall pay to the state not less than $36 for each convict, to be collected and applied as the hire of convicts as heretofore provided. And the said convicts shall be governed and controlled by the rules and regulations provided by the commission.

**A Temporary Penetentiary.**

12. At the same time that advertisements are published for the purchase of land as provided by section 7 of this act, said commission may, if they think best, run a similar advertisement offering for hire, for a term not longer than five years, all the convicts not embraced in section 9 of this act, and not furnished to county authorities as provided by section 11, to be employed in coal and iron mining, burning coke, iron foundries, building railroads, quarrying stone, sawmills, turpentine farms and agricultural pursuits, the offer to be submitted in writing by September 1, 1898, the state furnishing all transportation, maintenance and clothing, guarding and hospital treatment, the hirer furnishing only such buildings as may be required (which shall be stated in the advertisement) and paying for the daily labor at an agreed price per capita.

At the time fixed in said advertisement the commission shall award said convicts or any of them to the bidder or bidders who offers the highest and best price for the labor, but may reject any and all of said bids, and may make any other contract of hiring on the plan specified, which, in their judgment, will carry out the intention of this act and subserve the best interests of the state.

In contracting for the hiring of the convicts, it is thought best that but one party or company should be dealt with, all the convicts hired to the same person or corporation, but if it should be found to be to the best interest of the state they may be hired to different parties or companies. All contracts made shall provide for suitable bond, to be approved by the commissioners, to be made by the hirer, payable to the governor and his successors in office, in an amount to be fixed by the commission, conditional for the faithful payment of the hire and observance of the contract and of such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, and that, whenever any bond executed by the hirer of said convicts, as contemplated, the property of said principal and security or securities, on said bond shall be bound from the time of the execution thereof for the payment of any and all liability arising from any breach of said bond, and the hire shall be paid into the treasury of the state at the end of each three months from the date of the hiring, upon a certified statement submitted by the commissioners to the comptroller general, ten days being allowed said hirer to pay the hire after such statement has been so filed.

If the commission should purchase or lease an island, or any part thereof, as heretofore provided, then the hiring of any part of the convicts as provided in this section shall be optional with them.

**State Secured Against Loss.**

13. Upon default in the payment of the hire of the convicts as heretofore provided, the comptroller general shall issue instanter an execution for the amount of hire due, together with all interest and costs. In the event the said contracts of hire are, for any cause, forfeited, the comptroller general shall, upon notification by the commission that said forfeiture had occurred, collect, in addition to the hire aforesaid, 25 per cent on the said bond as liquidated damages, with all costs; which said execution shall be collected as executions against tax collectors are now collected by law.

14. The commissioners may also advertise for plans and specifications for penitentiary buildings, walls, machine shops, manufacturing buildings and appurtenances for a permanent prison or prisons on the property so bought, looking to the erection and building of a permanent state prison, of the most approved and modern plans, of brick or stone and steel, capable of caring for all the state convicts, with a view to separating them as heretofore provided, and shall adopt that plan which, in their judgment, is best suited to the wants of the state, paying for said plans and specifications not more than the sum of $1,000.

15. Upon the expiration of the present lease contract, the commissioners shall place upon the property purchased, the females who shall be put at such labor as is best suited to their sex and strength and shall employ a matron who shall have supervision of all the females and their quarters, and who shall discharge such duties as may be fixed by the commissioners. They shall also place upon said farm all boys under seventeen years of age, who shall be put at such work as is best suited to their strength and age, making provision for such moral and manual training as may be conducive to their reformation and restoration to good citizenship. The aged, infirm and diseased convicts, and such others as may be needed or reserved by said commission, shall be put at labor on farm work or making brick or quarrying stone, as deemed best by the commission.

The convicts required by the county or municipal authorities for road work therein shall be delivered to said counties or municipal authorities, and the residue shall be put at labor on the contracts of hiring made as herein provided.

**Commissioners To Investigate.**

16. On the assembling of the general assembly of 1899 said commissioners shall lay before that body a detailed report, showing what property has been purchased or leased by them; what contracts have been made for the hire of convicts; the plans adopted for a permanent prison; the estimated cost of same, and their plans for building same at the least cost to the state, and an itemized report of all expenditures made by them.

They shall also formulate such rules and regulations as may be deemed best for the government of the penitentiary, and recommend such legislation as may be needed to carry out their plans.

17. To carry out the provisions of this act the sum of $——, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for the same.

18. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

## SENATOR SHROPSHIRE OUTLINES THE REPORT OF THE MINORITY

### Believes in the Convict System Suggested by the Hall Bill, but Says It Is the Duty of the Legislature and Not of a Commission to Frame the State's Policy.

As soon as the sub-committee adjourned Senator Shropshire, who led the opposition to the Hall bill, held a brief conference with the other members. No peace negotiations were signed and immediately afterwards he wrote the following statement as an expression of sentiment on the part of those who do not yet know whether they are a majority or a minority. It was later read to Chairman Phil Cook at the Kimball house, and he indorsed it. It is known to meet the views of at least two other members of the sub-committee:

"Editor Constitution—I desire to say that Mr. Hall has shown in the preparation of his bill careful study and thorough knowledge of the convict question. It is a splendid bill to operate on as a basis for legislation. I moved in committee to make it the special order, passing upon it section by section, hoping that when we had concluded our labors the bill would reflect at least the sentiment of a majority of the sub-committee, formed from as full investigation of the subject as time and opportunity would permit.

"I am frank to say the bill reflects my opinion. My objection to it is that it reflects everybody else's opinion, and, in the end, the opinion of nobody. Should the bill pass in its present shape it would but suggest to the commissioners all the plans seriously advocated and leave then to adopt any one of them. I believe with the able chairman of the senate committee, that the legislature should take the responsibility of enacting into law at least a definite plan, leaving to a commission only such authority as the legislature cannot possibly assume.

**The State's Responsibility.**

"I am of the opinion (and my opinion, like others on this question, necessarily cannot be original,) that under the present financial and social conditions in Georgia there is but one solution, in the main of the question, to-wit: the hiring per day of able-bodied, long-termed convicts for a period not exceeding five years, the state retaining complete control, care and keeping, passing all needful regulations consistent with the proper punishment of the violators of her laws. By this method I mean to say the state should be responsible for the proper punishment of convicts, and this done, it necessarily follows that it will be done humanely.

"I have no agreement with those who entertain sickly sentiment for the poor convict. I am of the class who believe that if the state executes punishment it will be in accordance with her dignity. That the state loses her dignity and brings disgrace to herself by leaving all to the greed of private individuals I have no doubt. This manner of hiring will dispose of profitably about 1,800 convicts.

**The Question of Profit.**

"The other class of convicts, that is to say, the women, the boys and the aged and infirm, should be kept on a farm, all separate and apart, and, if possible, made self-sustaining. They should have moral and manual training and, by this method, all reasonable means used to reform them, keeping at all times in view a proper punishment for their crimes. This farm, of course, should be centrally located so as to cheapen transportation and be of easy access to the public.

"It should be of sufficient acreage and adaptability not only to accommodate the class mentioned, but to build thereon, if it becomes necessary, a central prison for all the convicts. I believe, however, it is a distant day when a central prison for all the convicts can be built and managed without great loss.

"These ideas, rudely expressed, may seem to many harsh and inhumane. My sympathy first is with the honest taxpayers of my state—those who have the interest of our state at heart, supporting her state institutions, her churches, schools and society, rather than with the criminal.

**Power Under the Hall Bill.**

"I shall not go further into detail. It is sufficient to say that the able bill offered by Mr. Hall does not express the judgment of a very large element of the sub-committee, on account of the fact that they believe that under it the commission has power to buy a farm or farms, lease a farm or farms, buy Sapelo, or Osabaw, or any other sea island, or the Dade coal mines, or any portion of the coast or island, place anywhere a state penitentiary, farm with all her convicts, manufacture with all her convicts, refuse to hire them, refuse to locate a central prison, or do or refuse to do almost anything which has or has not been suggested.

"If I misconstrue the bill I know I could not misconstrue it if it directed the hiring of the convicts per diem as suggested by the purchasing of one centrally located farm, and the placing thereon the class of convicts as suggested and the powers of the commission confined to these things alone.

"If the commission is confined to a certain policy the question is at an end and eternally out of politics.

"While I hardly think my views on this question will change, yet as a representative of the people, I have the right on information which I have not and opinions of the various able representatives from whom I have heard no expression to change my views. WESLEY SHROPSHIRE.

"Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1897."

## MAJ. LEWIS GINTER BREATHES HIS LAST

### Multi-Millionaire of Virginia Passes Away at His Home.

### LEAVES A GREAT FORTUNE

**Was at the Head of One of the Largest Cigarette Factories in the World.**

### HIS ILLNESS LASTED SEVERAL WEEKS

**He Was a Member of the American Tobacco Company and a Most Successful Business Man.**

Richmond, Va., October 2.—(Special.)—Major Lewis Ginter, the cigarette king, a pioneer in the business, out of which he has made a fortune of $10,000,000, died at 11:20 o'clock tonight at West Brook, his palatial home, near this city.

Mr. Ginter was the largest individual owner of American Tobacco stock, and the richest man in the south.

Major Ginter was a native of New York, but went to Richmond, Va., when quite a young man and engaged in the mercantile business. At the breaking out of the war he entered the confederate service and rose to the position of major in the quartermaster's department, being always in the front, and proving his gallantry on a number of occasions. After the war he returned to New York, and engaged in the brokerage business until the celebrated black Friday, when he met with disaster. He then went back to Richmond, and in association with the late John T. Allen, commenced the manufacture of cigarettes, the concern finally going into the American Tobacco Company. Major Ginter accumulated a large fortune, was the chief promoter of the Jefferson hotel in Richmond and had spent large sums in suburban improvements.

His private charities were very extensive. Major Ginter never married, but he has several relatives living in New York. His death resulted from consumption, complicated with kidney trouble.

### GENERAL NEAL DOW IS DEAD.

**Great Prohibition Leader Passes Away at His Home.**

Portland, Me., October 2.—General Neal Dow died at his residence in this city at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The end was peaceful and he retained consciousness until an hour before he died, recognizing his children, who were gathered at his bedside.

General Dow's death was due to the infirmities of old age.

His vigorous body was worn out and his strength had been gradually failing for a year or more, but until recently he has been able to take his accustomed drives. A week ago Saturday he was obliged to take to his bed. His mind was still clear, however, and only a few days ago he called for the daily paper and read a portion of it.

No definite arrangements have been made for the funeral. A large number of messages of condolence from various points of the country have been received.

**Hon. T. N. Pool, Warrenton.**

Warrenton, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Hon. T. N. Pool, a former representative of Warren county in the Georgia legislature and the pioneer prohibitionist of the state, died at his home here last evening at 11 o'clock. He had lived to see the work he started a quarter of a century ago grow to immense proportions.

**Miss Rose Blue, Macon, Ga.**

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The funeral of Miss Rosa Blue took place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the residence of Henry Yonge, on High street. The interment was made in Rose Hill cemetery.

### FLEMING CHILD IS RECOVERING.

**Doctors Announce That She Is Mending Very Rapidly.**

The little Fleming girl, who is sick with yellow fever at 119 Auburn avenue, continues to improve, and unless she has a relapse it seems certain that she will recover. She is rapidly on the mend and it will not be long before she is able to be out if she improves at the present rate.

The official bulletin announces that Miss Fleming is better and that there are no new cases in the city and no new suspicious cases. No suspicious cases were reported by the inspectors on the trains yesterday and no new cases were reported to the board of health from the city.

H. R. Lucas, the man at the detention camp, has shown no symptoms of yellow fever and is apparently in good health. He is now allowed to walk around and is able to enjoy life. He seems to be contented.


## SUFFERING WOMEN.

**How Many of Them Have Quietly Obtained Advice That Made Them Well.**

**My sister, if you find that in spite of following faithfully your family doctor's advice, you are not getting well, why do you not try another course? Many and many a woman has quietly written to Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., stating her symptoms plainly and clearly, and taken her advice, which was promptly received. The following letter is a pretty strong confirmation of our claims:**



"I had been sick for six months; one doctor told me I would have to go to a hospital before I would get well. I had female troubles in their worst form, suffered untold agonies every month; my womb tipped back to my backbone, had headache, hysteria, fainting spells, itching, leucorrhœa.

"My feet and hands were cold all the time, my limbs were so weak that I could hardly walk around the house; was troubled with numb spells. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one bottle of her Blood Purifier, one package of her Sanative Wash, and am entirely cured. I have not had one of those numb spells since. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all those ills?"—Mrs. Louisa Place, 656 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.

# The Constitution.

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W. A. HEMPHILL .....Business Manager

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JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay Street; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn St. Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COL.—Hamilton & Kendrick.
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**To Subscribers.**

The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., October 3, 1897.


### The End in Sight.

The city council will meet tomorrow and it will sound the death knell of the baggage extortion. A petition was submitted to the last meeting of the council, requesting reconsideration of the ordinance fixing a maximum charge for city delivery of baggage. If the council does not act favorably on the petition tomorrow, his honor, the recorder, will, no doubt, proceed to the consideration of the cases which have been made for violation of the ordinance fixing a uniform charge, and which was flatly ignored by the baggage monopoly having the exclusive privileges of the union depot.

Already the members of the council have, as a unit, expressed themselves in favor of refusing to undo the action which established a uniform city rate. They recognize the fact that charges for such delivery should be regulated by ordinary business competition, and they are very naturally opposed to the proposition that, because one company is entrenched behind exclusive privileges which give it special advantage in reaching the traveling public before it emerges from the depot, it should be granted legal authority to extort higher charges than are made by competitors not so fortunately situated.

Not one member of the council has been found who favored a reconsideration; but on the other hand every member in the city has openly declared that the ordinance would be sustained. Whether or not action is taken tomorrow, the ordinance as it now stands will be sustained at tomorrow's meeting, for failure to reconsider means a direct vote of approval of the ordinance as it was recently passed.

It only remains now with the recorder to make the ordinance operative by disposing of the cases before him. After tomorrow's meeting of the council, the docket will, no doubt, be cleared, and it is none too soon.

If the baggage monopoly persists in its determination to levy an exorbitant charge, the sooner the people know it the better it will be for all concerned.

### Cotton and Wheat.

Editor Constitution—I read with a great deal of interest your editorial in reply to Mr. Watterson's argument that the high price of western wheat is an evidence of plenty and prosperity in the south. Since the south grows little or no wheat for the outside market, but really buys its flour from the west, is not the increased price of wheat, taken in connection with the decreased price of cotton, injurious rather than beneficial to the south? If the price of cotton, the great southern staple product, had advanced in proportion to the price of wheat, then Mr. Watterson's argument would hold good; but cotton is now selling at from 1½ to 2 cents per pound lower than this time last year.

Events have more than ever justified the correctness of the democratic contention that the price of our staple products is controlled very largely by currency conditions.

DEMOCRAT.

It is true, as our correspondent suggests, that the prosperity, great or small, created by the increased price of wheat is confined largely to the section where the wheat is grown, and that the present condition of affairs is something of a hardship to the southern farmers. We do not, however, on that account, begrudge the west its temporary good fortune. We had rather see symptoms of one-sided prosperity than to see none at all.

Just at this moment the condition of the southern cotton grower is not at all enviable. His cotton has not only lost the purchasing power it had awhile ago, but the dollar he gets for twenty pounds of it has lost a part of its purchasing power as compared with wheat. A few months ago it would buy a bushel and a half of wheat. Now it will buy only one bushel. Consequently, he is whipsawed. He is caught coming and going. He has to give more cotton for a dollar, and his dollar will buy less wheat.

Some time ago The Constitution, anticipating a rise in cotton, said that it would be hastened by a rise in cotton goods. Mr. Sheperson, the cotton expert, says that the failure of cotton to respond to the favorable position is due to the low price of cotton goods. If we inquire why cotton goods are low, the question brings us face to face with the money question, for cotton goods are low because the lack of money has cut down the purchasing power of these goods. And the lack of money is due to the low prices of other products.

Short crops of wheat in Europe have caused the price of that cereal to rise—a fact that has given the wheat growers more money to spend than they have had in some time. This has helped business in that section, but it has not, so far, brought about a general rise in prices. We hope for the best with respect to cotton, but the fact which we now have to consider is that the price has nearly reached the low level of 1895—that of woeful business depression.

Meanwhile the more capital the gold men try to make out of the providential rise in wheat, the more serious will be their position when average crops at home and abroad presses the price of wheat down to the gold level of 50 cents a bushel.

Indeed, the gold men have already gone too far for their comfort. They have acknowledged the democratic contention that higher prices bring prosperity; that the cheapening of the dollar with respect to wheat is a fine thing for the country. They have thus admitted that a depreciated dollar (the inevitable result of higher prices) does not mean "dishonest" money.

Taking one thing with another, they have made such a chatter over higher prices that we do not see how they can return to the arguments which they employed in the campaign. We do not see how they can extricate themselves from the tangle into which they have fallen and still retain their self-respect. At the same time the democratic position grows stronger every day. Events are constantly strengthening it.

### Spain's Naval Squadron.

Such a thing as a war between Spain and the United States is about as remote as anything can possibly be. If aught is needed in the way of argument to sustain this proposition it is found conclusively in the perfume-scented message, bearing upon the status of affairs in Cuba, which Minister Woodford, our accredited ambassador to Spain, is reported to have recently delivered.

But should the unexpected happen, as it sometimes does, there is still no reason why any one should doubt for a moment what the result of such a clash would be. Our navy is superior in almost every respect to Spain's; for, besides containing all of the latest improvements in naval science, it outranks the Spanish fleet in the size and number of its armored vessels. Of course, it is possible for the Spanish navy in the event of hostilities, to do considerable damage to our exposed coast lines; but the destruction which such a reckless course would invite from the guns of our north Atlantic squadron would be complete and overwhelming. In other words, Spain would grievously atone for her audacity in supposing for a single instant that she could inflict damage upon our coast lines with impunity.

A writer in The Chicago Times-Herald has recently taken the pains to inquire into the relative strength of the two navies with the gratifying result contained in the following table:

| | Spain. | United States. |
|---|---|---|
| Armored slps.. .... .... .... .. | 11 | 33 |
| Guns of same—Heavy.. .. .. | 154 | 168 |
| Light.. .... .... .. .... .. | 198 | 513 |
| Unarmored ships.... .... .... | 62 | 33 |
| Guns of same—Heavy.. .. .. | 146 | 102 |
| Light.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 160 | 359 |
| Armored gunboats.. .. .. .. | 2 | ... |
| Guns of same—Heavy.. .. | 3 | ... |
| Light.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | ... |
| Unarmored gunboats .... | 40 | 28 |
| Dispatch vessels.. .. .. .. | 2 | 1 |
| Torpedo boats—No. 1.. .. .. | 60 | 18 |
| No. 2.... .. .. .. .... .... | 19 | 9 |

From the above table it is evident that our north Atlantic squadron is far ahead of Spain's in every important detail. Spain, it is true, has more torpedo boats and unarmored vessels than the United States, but the superiority of her fleet lies in these respects alone. On the contrary the United States navy contains three times as many armored vessels of the latest pattern; nearly twice as many heavy guns and nearly three times as many light guns. To oppose such a splendid equipment as this with her own clumsy and superannuated fleet would be suicidal on the part of Spain; and if that power ever engages in naval combat with the United States it will be reckless Spanish pride and not cool-headed judgment which will force her into it.

### Distressed About Atlanta.

The Birmingham Age-Herald is giving itself much unnecessary concern about Atlanta. There is a new subject for criticism every day. It is first one thing and then another, but the same censorious vein runs through the constantly-recurring criticism to which Atlanta is subjected in its editorial columns.

Only a few days ago The Age-Herald declared that Atlanta was making a great mistake in erecting so many eight and ten-story office buildings. "In these days," says our critic, "nobody hears of a movement in Atlanta to build factories or start enterprises which will give employment to labor. The craze for office buildings dominates everybody. It is a big blunder. In the good old days Atlanta used to get together and start or attract big industrial enterprises."

As if this were not enough, The Age-Herald of yesterday declares that "Atlanta seems to have entered upon a long vacation. She is making no preparations for the big confederate convention next year. The fact is, Atlanta is tired and is taking a long rest. No railroads are moving their offices and shops there; no factories are starting; no new enterprises are on foot."

Poor Atlanta! Of course everything that it does is wrong in the eyes of Birmingham; and yet no city in the south has watched Birmingham's progress with more pleasure than has Atlanta. It is true, many Atlantians went there in those eventful boom days which tried men's souls—and most of them have come back, and they have come to stay. Unfortunately, many who went returned poorer; and yet Atlanta did not complain, nor did it set up a howl against Birmingham. It simply pocketed its loss; charged it to experience, and went on its way rejoicing.

Under its new management, The Age-Herald should not give itself over to such unseemly carping. It is a bad sign and it indicates a bilious temperament, which we are sure does not reflect the sentiment of the brilliant young Georgian who is now directing its course.

In the meantime it may interest our esteemed Birmingham contemporary to know that, if no railroads are moving their offices and shops here, it is because nearly ever railroad centering in Atlanta now has its executive representatives here—the headquarters of several of the systems being located here. It may also interest The Age-Herald to know that, during the long siege of business depression through which the south has gone and from which it has not yet emerged, the record made by Atlanta is second to that of no city in the south; and it is doubtful if there is a city in America which has withstood the shock of hard times as well as Atlanta. The old Atlanta spirit has prevailed, and it is here to stay. As to the confederate reunion next year—well, let that speak for itself.

### A Uniform Quarantine.

We publish elsewhere in today's issue of The Constitution a letter from Dr. Joseph Jacobs, of this city, to Congressman L. F. Livingston, bearing upon the yellow fever situation in the south. The letter deals especially with the rigid quarantine measures which have been adopted in various localities throughout this section since the yellow fever made its appearance along the gulf coast, and seeks to interest our congressman in the advocacy of some measure looking toward the adoption of more uniform regulations.

As pointed out by Dr. Jacobs in his letter, the quarantine measures now in force throughout the south are altogether lacking in uniformity; and there can be no doubt of the fact that much of the embarrassment to commerce and travel occasioned by these measures during the past few days is due rather to the absence of some general system in warding off the disease than to the actual severity of local quarantine measures themselves. In some localities absurd quarantine regulations have been adopted without the least provocation or excuse; and because of the groundless apprehensions which have given rise to these restrictions, business of every kind has been retarded in this section as though the yellow fever actually existed in all parts of the south. To condense the grievance into a single sentence the demoralization which prevails throughout this section on account of the yellow fever scare is wholly at variance with the diminutive proportions of the yellow fever epidemic.

The suggestion which Dr. Jacobs makes to Congressman Livingston as a remedy for much of the evil which exists under the present loose quarantine system is that congress, at its approaching session, in December, enact a statute providing for a complete system of health supervisors under a federal board of health. In this way, he contends, authentic information concerning the spread of epidemics and the general sanitary condition of the country can be gathered on which to base uniform quarantine regulations whenever such regulations shall become necessary. The suggestion of Dr. Jacobs has much to recommend it to the favor of our national lawmakers; but why not go still further and ask the federal government to take charge of all quarantine regulations whenever a scourge makes its appearance in the country, just as it does of quarantine matters at Brunswick, Savannah and other towns along our coast which are ocasionally exposed to disease germs from foreign vessels coming into their respective harbors? The matter is one which should be carefully considered in all its bearings and our national lawmakers cannot be too serious in discussing the advisability of adopting some measure providing for better and more effective quarantine regulations.

### Water-Ground Meal—Also Dumplings.

A correspondent, who is also an editor, writes as follows:

Editor Constitution—As the author of the inclosed, reproduced in The Indianapolis Journal, please tell me why water-ground meal is better for the pone than steam-ground?—that is, water mills than steam, as I under stand you to mean.

A Kentucky lady recently told me that the corn meal in her state was much superior to ours, and the mills there, she said, are water mills. Just a word in reply will be sufficient. Yours, etc.,

J. G. KINGBURY, Editor.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1897.

But more than a word is necessary on this interesitng subject. The difference between water-ground meal and steam-ground corn meal is that which always exists between that which is good and that which is bad. We have heard various reasons given for it—reasons that are theories only, and yet plausible.

One is that the steam-ground meal gets headted between the stones, the idea being that the mill is driven more rapidly by steam than by water.

Another theory is that a steam mill grinds the meal finer than a water mill, but this is a mere matter of regulating the stones.

Our own opinion is that the movements of a water mill are more regular when the machinery is in motion than those of a steam-driven mill. The pulsations of the engine are lacking in one and are present in another. More than that, the water mills are almost invariably tended by men who have long experience and who have the habit of constantly testing the meal with their fingers as it falls into the bin.

At any rate, be the reason what it may, there is no comparison between water-ground and steam-ground meal. The bread from one comes to table with a certain sponginess and lightness, while bread from the other is clammy—"sobby," as Chloe calls it—heavy and indigestible. It will have a raw and an unpleasant taste, even though it be cooked till the crust is burned. Dumplings made from it will have a taste of the dough, in spite of any seasoning you may give to the pot liquor. We warn all and singular, therefore, that whatever The Constitution has said heretofore, or may say hereafter in behalf of the dishes that may be made from corn meal, bears no relation whatever to steam-ground meal. Your groceryman can easily supply you with water-ground meal. If he cannot transfer your trade to one who can.

Speaking of dumplings, we call attention to the fact that the season is ripe for them. They should be made in the similitude of biscuits, placed on the kitchen spoon and carefully and quietly lowered into the pot in which the turnip greens have been boiling for (say) fifteen or twenty minutes. No doubt we should say turnip "salad" in order to meet the views of some. But we are not prepared to corrupt the English idiom. If your neighbor sends over to ask for "a mess of turnip salad," that is good English, because the truck is growing in the garden. But when the salad goes to pot it immediately becomes "greens."

Well, then, having settled this point for the benefit of native and foreign philologians, we return to our dumplings, which are now boiling with the greens. If the matter has been handled delicately, the dumplings have not fallen to pieces, but are engaged in giving gentle chase to a pod of red pepper that was thrown in with the greens, or in trying to escape the hunk of bacon which gives a relish and flavor to the greens. The pot should not be permitted to boil violently, for this would destroy the shape and consistency of the dumplings, and give to the turnip greens a toughness that is not naturally theirs.

Everything having come off successfully up to this point, there is nothing to do but take the pot from the fire and set it to one side. When the simmering has ceased, the dumplings should be carefully placed in a dish by themselves. So with the greens and the hunk of bacon, with its streak of lean and streak of fat—preferably a little more fat than lean.

Now, then, instead of teasing your stomach and wrecking your digestion on soups that come in tin cans and have nothing to recommend them but their French names, have Chloe to ladle you out a supply of the pot liquor in which the greens and the dumplings have been cooked. Season it with vinegar, or if your taste be garish, with Worcestershire sauce, and into a plate of it drop two dumplings. You will then have before you a supply of nature's own soup, in which no Frenchman has had a finger, and you may partake of it freely, with the certainty that it will bring no remorse even to a weary stomach or a weak digestion.

All this presupposes the fact that the dumplings are made of water-ground meal—otherwise they will breed dyspepsia.

It will thus be seen that, in addition to telling Editor Kingsbury all we know about steam-ground meal, we have thrown in a good deal of pleasing information in regard to dumplings and other accessories. But that is ever the way of The Constitution. It undertakes not only to give all the news, but to throw a halo around the old-time dinner-pot, to the end that the traditions of the past may not perish from the face of the earth. And if Editor Kingsbury is related to Charley and Joe Kingsbery, of Atlanta—though the name is spelled differently—let him ask them if what we say about water-ground meal is not a part of the home-raising of every old-time family in old Carroll county.

### A Ridiculous Rumor.

The most ridiculous rumor which has yet found soil in the fears of Great Britain with respect to the intentions of this country is the one which credits the United States with a desire to annex Greenland at some time in the near future.

This imputed desire on our part comes gratuitously from the other side of the water and is altogether too absurd to be seriously considered. Greenland, at present, belongs to Denmark, and even if that power desired to part with its property in the arctic regions it is doubtful whether or not the United States would think for a moment of buying it. In discussing the matter The Springfield Republican says:

How would England and Canada be likely to regard such a purchase? Consult a map of the world, and observe how the great peninsula of Greenland reaches down as far as northern Labrador, and almost to the latitude of the most northern point of Scotland. A naval station planted by a strong naval power on the coast of southern Greenland would threaten the whole north Atlantic ocean, and particularly communication between Great Britain and Canada. In case of war between the United States and Great Britain an American naval base at that point would prove decidedly annoying to the British sea power. For these reasons England could object to the passing of Greenland under the control of the United States or any great power with as much justification as we have always objected to the sale of Cuba by Spain to any other European state.

The rumor that the United States is negotiating for Greenland is not to be credited, but in case an American administration should ever seriously embark upon so unnecessary and perilous an enterprise, let us be prepared for a furious row with Great Britain and Canada, which, more than all the world beside, are concerned in the ownership of Greenland in a military sense.

What ridiculous rumor concerning the designs of the United States will alarm the fears of our British friends next?

### What will Spain do with her Weyler?

The campaign liar has begun business in Ohio with a new outfit. This is another result of Hannaism.

The "reformers" in New York announce that it is still possible for Platt to unite with Seth Low. We believe Mr. Platt had advance knowledge of this fact some time ago.

Now let the gold men have a conniption fit. Judge VanWyck, the Tammany candidate for mayor, voted for Bryan.

It is worthy of note that as soon as your "true reformer" gets in office, he becomes the worst "boss" in the lot. This is either a sad or a funny fact, we forget which.

Now, what will Henry George do? Will he throw his influence to Tammany, or will he continue in the race? The situation is very interesting.

The authorities of Alabama have done more damage to their business and trade of their state than all the fever epidemics ever succeeded in doing before.

### LAWYERS AND JUDGES AT A 'CUE

**Mr. Thomas L. Bishop Entertained a Number of Friends Yesterday.**

The last consent order in the litigation of the Georgia Mining, Manufacturing and Investment Company was signed yesterday.

Mr. Thomas L. Bishop, counsel for Receiver Julius L. Brown, presented an order to all the members of counsel interested in the big case. The order asked for the authority of court to give a barbecue at the grounds of the Brownwood Gum Spring and each member of counsel readily consented. Judge Lumpkin, Judge Candler, Judge Reid and Judge Berry signed the order without hesitation and the counsel and bench rode out to the 'cue in carriages, which were sent down to the courthouse at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Mr. Bishop.

The crowd was a jolly one at the 'cue and some spicy and witty toasts were responded to by those who had been accustomed to make motions and ask for orders in the case when it was an issue in the courts. The 'cue lasted until late in the afternoon, the company disbanding just before dark.

## GEORGIA SKETCHES OF NEWS AND COMMENT

—Baseball seems to have the leading place in colleges just now.

—Lucy Cobb institute has reached the full limit of its capacity. With the university full and the normal school overflowing, Athens is having a lively time.

—Banks County Journal: "Hon. J. K. Thompson left for Atlanta last Monday, whence he goes as our worthy representative in the legislature." This is the first arrival.

—Captain George W. Price, of last season's varsity baseball team, is back in the college and he will no doubt be one of the strong players on the varsity football team this fall.

—The present enrollment of Emory college is over 300 with several to enter yet. The attendance in the collegiate department is the largest in the history of the institution.

—Pavo Herald: "Mr. M. W. Simmons seems to place little value on cotton as is shown by the fact that he has engaged a man to gather one field of his cotton on halves."

—Dr. B. F. Riley will organize the oratorical classes of the University of Georgia next week. He says that at least 175 young men will be in this department and that a year of splendid work is ahead.

—Booker T. Washington, colored, has been invited by the South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, composed of the leading white people of that section of Georgia, to deliver an address at their fair in October.

—This poetic gem is from Jim Hall's Calhoun Times: "The drowsy fringe of Indian summer is beginning to entangle the auburn woods in its silken meshes and the vision of roasted peanuts and potato custard steals upon the imagination like the dawning of a celestial dream."

—Alf Prater, the mountain wonder, who was at one time a noted pedestrian, has been heard from. Says The Calhoun Times: "Mrs. Black employed Alf Prater, of your town, last week to help move the hog pens and shelter about 100 yards further away from the house."

—Macon County Citizen: "Columbus is complaining that Atlanta, not content with wanting the earth, has cabbaged the Chattahoochee river, cutting off its water supply. What does Columbus care about water? Hasn't she had an election and is not the brewery still right side up with care?"

—Mr. W. C. Wade has purchased the interest of his former partner, W. W. Reese, in The Quitman Free Press and is now sole owner and publisher of the paper. Mr. Wade is a capital newspaper man and will keep The Free Press up to its former high standard of excellence.

—The Gainesville Daughters of the Confederacy, with a number of prominent gentlemen, met at the Hudson hotel Friday evening for the purpose of planning to raise funds with which to build a monument to the confederate soldiers of Hall county who rest beneath the sod. Plans were adopted to that end.

—Clarkesville Advertiser: "Will the next general assembly take up the question of a reformatory for young convicts? Every thoughtful man must recognize the need of one. If the matter of expense alone keeps the legislature from acting that ought not be considered when the safety and possible salvation of these young citizens are at stake. Many of their sins are more the result of bad raising than bad hearts, and a properly conducted reformatory might make useful men of them. It would also be a means of clearing the penitentiary and chaingangs of quite a large number and thus lessen the perplexing question of what to do with them to some extent."

—The Moultrie Observer says: "What is the matter with sea island cotton? It drags along and is slow to sell at any price despite the reports from every section that the crop is from 25 to 60 per cent short. It has been conservatively estimated that this year's crop will be 40 per cent less than that of last year. In Colquitt county the crop is probably 65 per cent below the last crop, owing to the fact that many of the farmers of the county who had planted the long variety for some years quit it entirely this year on account of the prevailing low price last spring. The price will surely advance after awhile, but must the farmer be swindled out of his just rewards? If they have to sell short staple at 5 and long at 10 cents the cotton farmer will have but little clear money after paying the year's expenses, though he might have lived ever so hard and economical."

### DeLEON MAY LOCATE HERE.

**Prospect of the Only Book Publishing House in Alabama Removing to Atlanta.**

The unquestionable advantages of Atlanta as a distributing point, and as a location for all business ventures, are so apparent that they daily attract new branches of business. The latest spoken of is the Gossip Printing Company, of Mobile, established in that city by Mr. T. C. DeLeon, some ten years ago. It is the only book publishing house in Alabama, and has issued some of his best-known books, as well as those of other southern authors. It has also attracted much attention to Mobile by frequent publication of illustrated commercial and industrial pamphlets and booklets; and especially by the Carnival Gossip, known to all travelers far and near at Mardi Gras, as the official organ of Mobile's carnival, since Mr. DeLeon managed its first important celebration twenty-six years ago. Asked yesterday by a Constitution reporter about his rumored removal here, the Mobile author said:

"I have decided nothing definitely, having had too little time to examine details. It became imperative to find new headquarters, when the quarantine cordon closed round Mobile. Our publishing business is not a great one, but is pretty well known to customers scattered over several states that have now shut out Mobile. I had no less than four new books of my own to appear in time for fall trade, as well as several preparing for other writers. At one sweep, quarantine cut off almost every point from which we already had good orders for these new books, or from which we could expect to compete on them with eastern jobbers. All our orders for new books were countermanded, and I came here to look over the ground. For example, J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, issue this month my most ambitious and elaborate novel of southern life, 'The Pride of the Mercers.' F. Tennyson Neely, of New York, also issues two volumes of mine; a novel, "An Innocent Cheat," and three shorter ones in "A Novelette Trilogy." We had heavy orders for these placed, with a most flattering outlook for winter business. We were forced to countermand in toto. Besides, we had just brought out, in very handsome form, my latest war novel, 'Crag Nest, a Romance of the Days of Sheridan's Ride.' The fall orders for this were general and large; they cannot be sent through quarantine. An important book of memoirs by a distinguished publicist was in preparation; a brilliant romance by a known writer, together with a number of pamphlets of varied class. They have all been stopped, to await results of fever and quarantine.

"I have had Atlanta in view as a good trade center for books for years. I recognized the great advantage of Atlanta's centrality and exceptional railway facilities, and still more her justly earned repute as the most progressive city of the south."

# CITY CAMPAIGN NOW NEAR A CLOSE

**Municipal Candidates Are Hard at Work Among the Voters.**

**WORK CEASES NEXT FRIDAY**

**The Remaining Days Will Be Lively Ones Among the Aspirants.**

**NO MORE SECRESY AT POLLING PLACES**

**City Executive Committee Has Ruled That the Ballots Must Be Counted Openly—List of Candidates.**

The city municipal campaign is now nearing a close, and the several candidates before the people are making an active canvass for the places to which they aspire. The primary will be held next Friday.

The result of the election will be known soon after 9 o'clock, and the complete returns will probably be in by 10 o'clock.

The managers and clerks will experience little difficulty in counting the ballots this year because of the small number of offices to be filled. The ballots will all be of the same size and printed in the same order, and it will be possible for the managers and clerks to run through the tickets without any great amount of trouble. The work this year will not be as difficult and tedious as it was last year, on account of the large number of candidates before the people in that election.

**No Secret Count This Year.**

This year the counting will be done at the several polls in full view of the general public. In the past there has been some complaint that some of the managers insisted on closing the doors and counting the ballots in secret. The city executive committee discussed this matter at its last meeting and it was clearly decided and announced that no more secrecy shall be observed. The managers and clerks will be instructed to count the ballots in full view of the public and there will be no locked doors and secrecy. Of course the public will not be allowed to interfere with the managers in their work, the idea being that the counting shall be in view of the voters who may desire to watch the work. This is in accordance with the laws of the state and city, and the rule will not be violated as it has been in the past at some of the wards.

Last week was a lively one with the candidates, and they put in the time at work among the voters. Now that the registration lists have been closed, there is nothing for the candidates to do except to ask their friends and the voters who have registered to vote for them. And citizens say the candidates are doing that. There will be ward meetings this week in the interest of the several candidates, and the campaign will be a hard fought one until the polls close Friday night. Under the rules of the executive committee, no hired carriages will be allowed, and the primary will be conducted as in the past.

The race has now narrowed itself down to the announced candidates, and there is little or no prospect of other candidates entering the field. Only one candidate will have a walkover, Mr. LaHatte, candidate for council in the first ward, he being the only one without opposition. His election seems to be assured, efforts to get out another candidate having failed so far.

**The Full List of Candidates.**

The full list of candidates is as follows:

FOR ALDERMEN:

North Side—Dr. J. D. Turner and Mr. A. P. Thompson.
South Side—Mr. James L. Mayson and Mr. Aaron Haas.

FOR COUNCIL:

First Ward—Mr. M. T. LaHatte.
Second Ward—Mr. H. A. Boynton and Mr. Green Adair.
Third Ward—Mr. W. H. McClain, Mr. E. P. Burns and Mr. Steve R. Johnston.
Fourth Ward—Colonel W. S Thomson and Dr C. E. Murphey.
Fifth Ward—Mr. John Welch and Mr. D. N. McCullough.
Sixth Ward—Mr. Thod Hammond and Mr. Clyde L. Brooks.
Seventh Ward—Mr. Malvern Hill, Mr. Ed Wilson and Captain J. F. Dozier.

# VEST POCKET VOTE FRIDAY

**Experienced Politicians Comment Upon the Class of Voters.**

**WARD HEELERS MAY BE IDLE**

**Lists, So Far as They Appear, Are Composed of Business Men, Wage Earners and the Upper Ten.**

The vote in next Friday's primary will be a vest pocket vote, and there will be little for the ward heelers and ballot holders to do.

This is the composite statement of a number of well-posted politicians of the city and it is said that the class of voters registered is without an exception the best class of citizens of the city.

"If you will take the registration lists and carefully look over the names," said a well-known politician who has watched the elections for years, "you will see a list of names that will give the ward heelers nothing to do. The class of citizens registered this time is known as the vest pocket voters and every ballot, I might say, will be made out before the polls are reached."

Tax Collector Stewart says he has not seen a name where he thought it was possible for any influence to be used. He says that without a doubt the registration is composed entirely of business men, wage earners and that class of citizens who are not influenced by the workers who usually throng the polls.

"The candidate who is selected from the registered army of voters will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is indorsed by the best and strongest men of Atlanta," says Mr. Stewart. "In all of my experience in handling registration lists I have never seen a stronger registration than at this time. The objectionable class does not appear on the lists and every ballot that will be cast on next Friday will be the result of mature deliberation and not wire-pulling; no ward heeling."

The count of the registered vote went bravely on yesterday in the office of Tax Collector Stewart, but the end was not reached and from the mass of uncounted slips apparently but little progress had been made toward the sum total in which every candidate is so vitally interested.

It is not thought that the work will be completed before Tuesday afternoon on account of the many duplicates and even triplicates. Many voters have registered as many as three and four times and these irregularities make the count very intricate and the progress quite slow.

**Walker Camp To Meet.**

Camp W. H. J. Walker, W. B. Burke, commander, will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, October 5th, at their new hall (old library), Decatur street. Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie will be invited to be guests of the camp at the coming reunion.

# NO BOND WAS GIVEN TO STOP THE CASE

**Receiver Named Yesterday for the Underwriters' Mutual.**

**POLICY HOLDERS FILE SUIT**

**Henderson Hallman Is Authorized To Collect the Assets**

**AND HOLD THEM SUBJECT TO ORDERS**

**The Case Began in the Superior Court Last June, but Came Up Again on Yesterday.**

The Underwriters' Mutual Insurance Company of Atlanta was placed in the hands of Mr. Henderson Hallman yesterday as permanent receiver, with authority of the superior court to take charge and collect the assets of the company and hold them until the court directs the distribution of the funds. This action was the result of a petition for receiver, which was filed last June by a number of policy holders.

The order of Jurge Lumpkin granting the receivership is as follows:

"It appearing to the court that the defendant has failed to give bond, as required by an order of September 18th, it is ordered that Henderson Hallman be appointed receiver to take charge of and collect the assets of said company and hold the same subject to the further order of this court. The receiver herein appointed will proceed at once to make demand upon the officers of said company for their money, furniture, books and accounts, notes and all and every other kind of property possessed by it whatsoever and will report as early as possible to the court a list of all the assets, including choses in action and such information as he may obtain touching the probabilities of collecting."

The original application for injunction and receiver was filed by the Glenn Grocery Company, A. Fugazzi & Co., Camp & Wallace and the Atlanta Lithographing Company, all the plaintiffs being represented by Attorneys Chillingsworth & McKinley, and Alexander & Lambdin. The Underwriters' Mutual Insurance Company was organized several months ago and has been doing quite an extensive business throughout the state, it is said, with its principal office in Atlanta. It was charged in the bill that Mr. J. B. Stewart was president and Mr. L. C. Stacey secretary of the company.

Paragraph 26 of the petition—the one upon which it is claimed the receiver was mainly appointed, is as follows:

"That the said Underwriters' Mutual Fire Insurance Company is totally and hopelessly insolvent; that it has no assets, to the best of your petitioners' knowledge and belief, with the exception of some office total assets of the said company, as your petitioners are informed and believe, the sum of $120, and which is now worth less than one-third of that amount; and with the exception of other office paraphernalia and fixtures, worth, as your petitioners believe and allege, less than $50; that the total assets of the said company, as your petitioners allege and believe, do not equal the sum of $160; that a check recently given by said insurance company on the Neal Loan and Banking Company for the sum of $7.20 was refused payment by the bank with the statement that there were not sufficient funds to the credit of the company with which to pay the said check, and that your petitioners are informed and believe other checks recently given by said insurance company have been refused payment at the bank upon which they were drawn."

The application, however, was brought on account of the following clause in the policies issued by the company:

"This policy shall be canceled at any time at the request of the insured or by the company giving five days' notice of such cancellation. If this policy shall be canceled as hereinbefore provided, or become void, or cease, the premiums having been actually paid, the unearned portion shall be returned on surrender of this policy or last renewal; this company retaining the customary short rate, except that when this policy is canceled by this company by giving notice, it shall retain only the pro rata premium."

The petitioners claim they have actually paid in the premiums as provided for and that the company has been requested to cancel the policies held by the petitioners and to return the amounts due as earned premiums, but that the company has refused to comply with the request. The amount claimed by the petitioners is alleged to be one-third of the indebtedness of the company, payment for which has been refused, though demand is said to have been made.

Neither the members of the company who were seen yesterday nor the receiver were prepared to furnish any statement of their side of the case at this time.

### A NEW COMEDY.

**Robert Graham at the Lyceum in the Success "Who's Your Friend?"**

Mr. Robert E. Graham, well-known to southern play-goers as one of the foremost of American comedians, will be at the Lyceum tomorrow and Tuesday night. Tuesday afternoon he will give a ladies' special matinee.

Mr. Graham has been south just enough to make the people anxious to see him again, and his engagement will be one of the events of the season.

At the matinee Tuesday all seats will be reserved, but the price of admission will be only 25 cents and 50 cents.

Mr. Graham will appear in a new comedy by Louis DeLange entitled, "Who's Your Friend?" During the action of the piece the characters of Otis Dewberry will endeavor to illustrate to the audience the many difficulties, peculiar situations and funny scenes that are possible to happen in everyday life.

Mr. Graham impersonates Otis Dewberry, and it is safe to say that it is one of the best parts he has ever played. Messrs. Williams & Nuckols, his managers, have engaged a most excellent company, which includes Lucius B. Jackson, Frank X. Hope, Martin Hayden, Charles Craig and Joe Holland; Misses Lillian Spellmen, Josephine Newman, Freddie Huks and Miss Ada R. Head.

### Making $200 a Month.

From The San Francisco Call.

John Wadleigh, better known as the "King of Beggars," has returned to the city after an absence of over a year. He arrived a few days ago with his wife and family to seek pastures new among the charitably inclined, but as his true character is well known, he may not reap the amount he did on his last visit.

Wadleigh and his wife have been in the habit of traveling from place to place and by their plausible tales of want and suffering have succeeded in gaining a living without much exertion.

The title of king was given to him by his class, owing to his great ability as a beggar. It is said by those who know that his earnings on his last visit amounted to nearly $200 a month.

The "King" is in the habit of occupying nicely furnished flats and enjoying the comforts of home life. At his leisure he follows the races with varying success and is also addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

His wife, Irene, is a little woman with a sweet face and has an air of worldly ignorance about her which leads people to listen to her story and often moves them to assist her. It is her scheme to obtain donations of furniture, bedding, provisions, etc., from as many people as she can, then dispose of the same at the highest price she can receive for cash.

The last time these unworthy alms-seekers were here they played on the sympathies of the various charitable organizations with great success until they were shown to be impostors.

## THE WEATHER.

At 8 p. m. yesterday there was a high pressure area of considerable energy over the north Atlantic and east lake region, the highest pressure being reported at New York city. A low had developed in the west, being central over western Nebraska.

Clear weather generally prevailed except over the middle Atlantic and west gulf coasts. Light rains were reported at New York and Corpus Christi. As no reports were received from Tampa, Jupiter or Key West, probably a storm was raging there.

The temperature had fallen over the northern and middle sections of the country, while over the southern section it was about stationary.

### Local Report for Yesterday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily mean temperature | 75 |
| Daily normal temperature | 68 |
| Highest temperature | 88 |
| Lowest temperature | 62 |
| Total rainfall during 12 hours | .00 |
| Deficiency since January 1st | 9.79 |

### General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. October 2, 1897.

| STATIONS. | Temp. at 8 p. m. | Highest temp. | Precipitation last 24 hrs |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, clear | 52 | 54 | .04 |
| Savannah, clear | 76 | 82 | .00 |
| Norfolk, cloudy | 64 | 70 | T |
| Charlotte, clear | 76 | 88 | .00 |
| Wilmington, cloudy | 74 | 86 | .00 |
| Charleston, clear | 76 | 82 | .00 |
| Augusta, clear | 74 | 90 | .00 |
| Jacksonville, clear | 72 | 82 | .00 |
| Atlanta, cloudy | 80 | 88 | .00 |
| Pensacola, clear | 78 | 84 | .00 |
| Montgomery, clear | 84 | 88 | .00 |
| Vicksburg, clear | 80 | 86 | .00 |
| New Orleans, clear | 76 | 86 | .00 |
| Port Eads, pt. cloudy | 78 | 80 | .00 |
| Palestine, clear | 84 | 90 | .00 |
| Galveston, pt. cloudy | 78 | 82 | .00 |
| Corpus Christi, cl'y | 78 | 80 | .01 |
| Buffalo, clear | 56 | 64 | .00 |
| Detroit, clear | 60 | 66 | .00 |
| Chicago, clear | 64 | 66 | .00 |
| Memphis, clear | 80 | 90 | .00 |
| Chattanooga, clear | 80 | 88 | .00 |
| Knoxville, clear | 74 | 86 | .00 |
| Cincinnati, clear | 76 | 80 | .00 |
| St. Paul, clear | 78 | 86 | .00 |
| St. Louis, clear | 84 | 90 | .00 |
| Kansas City, clear | 80 | 90 | .00 |
| Omaha, clear | 80 | 88 | .00 |
| Huron, clear | 68 | 88 | .00 |
| Rapid City, clear | 60 | 72 | .00 |
| North Platte, clear | 76 | 84 | .00 |
| Dodge City, pt. cloudy | 76 | 84 | .00 |
| Abilene, clear | 80 | 84 | .00 |

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

## FUNERAL OF M. FOOTE, SR.

### Services Held at 10 O'clock at Night and Were Largely Attended.

### BODY WAS SENT TO COLUMBIA

### Rabbi Marx Officiated at the Services and Preached a Short Sermon, Paying Tribute to Deceased.

The funeral of M. Foote, Sr., took place last night shortly after 10 o'clock from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuels, at 197 South Pryor street.

The funeral was largely attended by the friends of the deceased and the house was crowded with them. He was a prominent Hebrew and was well known in Atlanta. He had been identified with movements for the advancement of the interests of Atlanta and had been one of the solid business men of the city.

When the war broke out he shouldered his musket and went to fight for the southern cause with a Charleston, S. C., regiment. He was wounded and after his recovery had charge of the armory work in one of the South Carolina cities.

Mr. Foote was a member of several of the secret orders of the city and the members of these attended his funeral in a body last night. The Masons were well represented and members of Mr. Foote's lodge acted as pallbearers. Several other orders were represented.

The funeral was one of the first night funerals that has taken place in Atlanta in some time and this made it even more solemn and impressive. A night funeral is something unusual and is only heard of in cases where it is necessary to send the remains of the deceased off on a night train.

Rabbi Marx officiated at the funeral and gave a short talk on the life of Mr. Foote. He spoke of him as one of the leaders of his race and a man who, by his good example, had encouraged those about him.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the friends took a last look at the face of the departed one and the procession moved slowly toward the union depot. The Masons marched at the head of the hearse and led the procession. On each side of the hearse were three pallbearers. The family and friends followed in carriages.

This strange night procession stopped at the depot, where the remains of Mr. Foote were placed on the train and accompanied by his three sons, carried to Columbia, S. C., where they will be interred by the side of his wife.


### PROTECTION.



Our nation needs protection. This is the work of the statesmen and diplomatists. Our laws and institutions need protection. This is the work of our representatives, executives and judges. Each household needs protection. This is the work of the parent or guardian. Each person needs protection. Protection from storm and sun, heat and cold, each person must provide for himself. Protection from disease is the work of the wise doctor. Prevention is better than cure. Formation better than reformation.

Pe-ru-na is a natural protection to the household from the ills of life. It protects as well as cures. It is the woman's friend in all of her physiological troubles. Jos. Kirchensteiner, 87 Croton street, Cleveland, O., writes: "We have used Pe-ru-na for eight years as our family medicine. During the whole of that time we have not had to employ a physician. Our family consists of seven, and we always use it for the thousand and one ailments to which mankind is liable. We have used it in cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles. Whenever one of the family feels in the least ill, mother always says: 'Take Pe-ru-na and you will be well;' or if we do not happen to have any: 'We will have to get more Pe-ru-na.'"

Send for free book, for women only, written by Dr. Hartman. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.


### Valdosta Lawyers Act in Judgeship.

Valdosta, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the local bar this evening Colonel W. H. Griffin was unanimously indorsed for the judgeship of the city court here. The names of Captain S. T. Kingsberry was put forward, but Colonel Griffin receiving a majority of the votes on the first ballot, it was moved and carried to make his nomination unanimous. Judge Hamp Smith, the incumbent, did not allow his name to go before the meeting of the lawyers, though it is understood he will enter the race to succeed himself.

## OUR TRADE GROWS MONTH BY MONTH

### August Showed an Increase of More Than One-Third Over 1896.

### SEEN IN THE LOADED CARS

### Atlanta Leads the Whole Procession and Is Still Gaining.

### FAR AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS

### As Much Freight Is Received Here and Shipped from Here as Any Four Georgia Cities Can Show.

In the business revival which has come to the United States in the past few months Georgia has had her part, and Atlanta has led the procession.

A 36 per cent increase is great, is it not? Well, Georgia and Florida have experienced that, and Atlanta has done a little better.

There has been some talk about discriminations against Atlanta, and the statement has been made that competing points are taking our trade.

The answer to this is that Atlanta is doing as much business as the four next largest cities in the state—Savannah, Macon, Augusta and Columbus. This statement is borne out by the statistics of the Southeastern Car Service Association, which keeps account of all the cars in Georgia and Florida unloaded by consignees at junction points. These cars contribute only about one-fourth of the loaded cars delivered or received at "common" points. The cars unloaded by the railroads into their own freight depots are not counted by the car service.

There has not been a month since March, 1896, that Atlanta's volume of business was not larger than for the corresponding month of the previous year. Since June of this year, Atlanta's trade has been gaining more rapidly than before. July was a good month, but August went away ahead of it. September's statistics have not been finished. It was a good month, but on account of the quarantine restrictions it did not show as much improvement over September, 1896, as August did over August, 1896. August was the star month of the year thus far. There was a gain for Georgia and Florida of 36.26 per cent over August, 1896. Atlanta's gain for the same month was 36.32 per cent.

Below are the number of loaded cars at twelve cities in the state as reported by the car service for August, 1897, and for the same month in the preceding year. With the single exception of Albany, there was a marked gain. Here are the statistics:

| City. | August 1897. | August 1896. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 5,848 | 4,290 |
| Athens | 367 | 306 |
| Augusta | 1,709 | 1,016 |
| Albany | 279 | 222 |
| Brunswick | 633 | 449 |
| Cartersville | 24 | 22 |
| Columbus | 803 | 614 |
| Cordele | 181 | 87 |
| Griffin | 177 | 94 |
| Macon | 2,240 | 1,744 |
| Newnan | 160 | 121 |
| Savannah | 1,317 | 1,097 |
| For the territory | 19,381 | 14,223 |

Cars which carry freight for export are not included in the Car Service Association's figures. The 1,317 cars credited to Savannah do not represent that port's whole volume of business any more than 5,848 cars represent Atlanta's. This city certainly handles three or four times that number of cars in a month. Not a loaded car that passes through Atlanta for some other point is included in that count. The Seaboard Air-Line is not a member of the association, and not one of its cars is counted.

It will be seen that Atlanta does almost one-third of the business of the whole territory, which includes two states. Atlanta does two and a half times more business than Macon, four and a half times as much as Savannah and almost three and a half times as much as Augusta.

To show that August was not an exceptional month relatively for Atlanta, here are some figures for July:

| City. | July 1897. | July 1896. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 5,219 | 4,222 |
| Columbus | 693 | 702 |
| Macon | 2,220 | 1,417 |
| Savannah | 1,286 | 1,216 |
| The territory | 17,019 | 14,370 |

In June of this year the total number of cars reported by the association for the whole territory was 16,871, against 12,994 for June, 1896.

In Atlanta and Macon the Southern railway handles the greatest number of car service cars, with the Western and Atlantic a close second here. The Plant leads the Southern at Brunswick, and the Central leads the Plant at Savannah.

All over the territory there was a uniform increase in business, with the one exception mentioned. Atlanta has a long lead of her competitors and she is increasing it. Atlanta's merchants and manufacturers ship goods as far west as Texas, south to Tampa and north into Martland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and even to Michigan. Indeed, one Atlanta firm has a splendid trade in Mexico, and prior to the Cuban war it had a strong footing on that island. Atlanta made plows, Atlanta cotton and paper goods, wooden wares and medicines have a trade which extends half around the world. It is only a question of time when they will girdle the globe.

FRANK WELDON.

### THREE SMALL FIRES.

### They All Occurred Within One Hour Last Night.

There were three fires last night between 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock.

The first alarm was from the corner of Humphreys and Hightower streets and was caused by the roof to a dwelling at No. 35 Humphreys street burning. The damage was slight.

The second fire was at No. 449 Luckie street. A mosquito netting ignited from a gasjet and the flames were extinguished before the damage amounted to anything.

The third fire was next door to the police barracks and in Morris's wagon yard. The bedding in a room to a frame dwelling caught fire and the small building was soon wrapped in flames. The damage amounted to about one hundred dollars.

The building at No. 35 Humphreys street was occupied by J. T. Sloan.

The one at No. 449 Luckie was occupied by I. S. Cox and owned by L. W. Simms.

The building in the wagon yard was owned by Morris Bros., and was not insured.


### KELLAM & MOORE

Are leading dealers in blue print paper, mathematical instruments, drawing paper and materials, Higgins's waterproof inks, Taber's pencils, etc. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.


## STEALS BECAUSE HE CAN'T KEEP FROM IT

### Remarkable Case of Young Tom Green, Who Has Many Times Been Arrested for Theft.



THERE is among the common thieves and robbers at the county jail a man on whom nature, or destiny, or fate, whatever it may be called, seems to have played one of its unaccountable pranks. The other thieves are there because they appropriated things to their own use that did not belong to them. Things, perhaps, that they had not and coveted; food because they were hungry; clothes because they were poorly clad or other worldly goods that they could get in no other way, and took because they wanted them and were thieves at heart.

They are thieves from want, thieves from practice or thieves from pure criminal depravity, and they all know they are thieves down in the bottom their depraved hearts. Criminals they are, though they could all be otherwise if they wanted to. They might all possibly be reformed and learn to respect the right of property with the exception of the one unfortunate who is there for stealing and does not seem to know what he is there for.

This strange character is Tom Green. A large, strong, simple looking fellow with a face that does not look the criminal, and a pair of blue eyes that are too clear and honest to belong to a common thief. And yet Green is there for stealing. To be a thief a man must not only take things that do not belong to him, but he must take them in his right mind, knowing that they are not lawfully his and able to understand that he is doing wrong.

#### Is Green a Kleptomaniac?

The kleptomaniac steals because it is a disease with him. He does not feel that he is doing a moral or legal wrong. He does not recognize the law or right of property, and a desire for the thing he steals prompts him to take them. But if Tom Green has kleptomania it is a different kind. If he is crazy it is a peculiar kind of insanity. His mind is clear, and yet he has a disease that makes him steal. He does not want or need the things that he takes, and he says that he does not know when he takes them, and yet the fact remains that he does take things which do not belong to him. He has always done it, and may always do it. He knows that to steal is both morally and legally wrong, and he does not want to steal, and yet he cannot help it. He does not have the desire to steal, and does not want to steal, and yet he cannot stop it.

"I'll tell you just how it is," he said; "I know that my mind is not right. Some times I feel that something is the matter, and I can't remember what I do. It's all a lie about my wanting to steal and wanting things that I see. I don't have any desire to steal, but it looks like I do it without the desire. I don't know how it is wrong, and I would like to keep from it, but I don't know how it happens.



TOM GREEN.

"You know that I have been in the asylum for over a year, and when I left they told me that I was well and I guess I am, for I feel all right. I have got money, and was at work when they said I took that nigger's coat. I don't remember a thing about it, but I did not want his coat, for I have got lots of clothes. I have more clothes than I want, and to tell the truth, I don't remember a thing about taking any coat. When I was locked up I did not know what it is for, but they say it was about that nigger's coat."

#### The Crime He Is Charged With.

Some days ago Green stole the coat of a negro at Grant's park and left his coat in its place. His coat was the best of the two, and there was no reason for his committing the act.

Green is undoubtedly not of sound mind. He seems to be some kind of a new 'lac. Not exactly a kleptomaniac or a paranoiac, but some kind of an 'lac that steals without being a thief, and that is off on this one subject without being exactly crazy. He is an unfortunate who has a weakness that he cannot control, and that he would give anything to get over. He is a criminal without that desire. A man lacking in something in his mental makeup that makes him a thief without knowing it. With a true moral sense of right and wrong, he is unable to adhere to the one that he wants to because of something that he cannot control or understand.

H. W. G.

## DID POORE COMMIT SUICIDE?

### Charged That He Was an Insurance Fraud.

### THE CASE COMES UP IN COURT

### Judge Newman Must Decide Case This Term of Court—Special Commissioners Appointed.

The famous life insurance case of Dr. Poore was the only litigation touched by the United States court yesterday.

Dr. Poore's sudden death after having his life insured for over $50,000 caused one of the greatest sensations in the state several months ago. The insurance companies who had insured the physician's life openly charged that the doctor had plotted to defraud the insurance companies and had insured and then killed himself.

One branch of the case which will prove quite interesting is to come up in the present term of court and will be decided in a few days. This is the case of Stephen O. Poore, executor for Jefferson J. Poore, deceased, versus the Fidelity Mutual Life Association.

Judge Newman yesterday passed an order appointing a special commissioner to take oral depositions in the case. The order allows the attorneys on either side to take the oral depositions, but stipulates that the depositions must be taken before the special commissioner appointed for that purpose. Official Stenographer M. J. McCord was named by Judge Newman to act as commissioner.

The strange case of Dr. Poore has excited more interest than any other case of a similar nature ever did in the south. Poore was a poor doctor living in Walton county. He had never been regarded as a man of any wealth and when he died on July 12, 1896, the people were surprised to find that he had his life insured for over $50,000. The insurance was scattered among a number of companies, nearly all of which contested the payment of Poore's insurance after his death. Some of the policies had been taken out only a few days prior to his sudden death and it seemed suspicous to the insurance people that he would invest in thousands of dollars of insurance and immediately after getting his policies quit the world.

A gigantic plot to defraud the insurance company was the charge made by the different companies. Drs. N. L. Galloway and W. H. Moss made affidavits to the natural death of Poore. Poore's body was exhumed and a very sensational investigation held.

The insurance companies are still contesting the payment of the policies. The policy in the Fidelity Mutual, which is involved in the case before the United States court here, is for $10,000. The outcome of the case is being eagerly awaited.


## Southern Sanitarium



"WATER CURE."

**The Most Thoroughly Equipped and Oldest Scientifically Conducted Hygienic Institute South.**

**RESULTS** of its more than twenty years of continuous operation Five thousand of the most prominent people of this and other sections of the United States have been restored to health here.

**SPECIALTIES**—Diseases of Digestion and Depuration.

**LOCATION**—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

**ACCOMMODATIONS**—Homelike.

**DIETARY**—Hygienic, and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

**REMEDIAL APPLIANCES**—In conjunction with latest approved agents are employed the celebrated MOLIERE THERMO-ELECTRIC BATHS, or Improved Turkish Hot Air, Electric, Chemical Baths, and all Hydro-Therapeutic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Swedish Movements by steam propelled machinery and trained manipulators. Massage, Pneumatic and Vacuum Treatment, Etc., Etc.

**RECOMMENDATION**—The large number of invalids restored here, and the many years of practical existence of this Institution is ample assurance of its reliability and success. ☞ Treatment an Especial Boon for Invalid Ladies. Address

**U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., 172 Capitol Avenue.**


## ATLANTA'S BIG FOUR HOME AGAIN

### Mayor Collier and Party Back from Columbus, Ohio.

### TALK OF THE MAYORS' MEET

### They Were Treated Royally by the Ohio People.

### MANY IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

### Mr. Collier, Mr. Rice, Mr. Howard and Mr. Peters Tell About the Convention and Their Trip.



MAYOR COLLIER and Atlanta's delegation at the Columbus, O., convention of mayors and councilmen have returned home. All beaming with smiles and good humor, the party debarked from the Southern train shortly after noon yesterday and immediately commenced to relate their experiences and the incidents at Columbus and other points visited.

Mayor Charles A. Collier, Alderman Frank P. Rice, Councilman E. C. Peters and Councilman George P. Howard comprised the delegation. And they comprised a "big four" in the convention. In the vernacular of the small boy, the delegation cut a good deal of ice, as evidenced by the action of the convention in electing Mayor Collier to the second highest office in the association—vice president—and by the prominent part taken in the work of the convention by the other members of the party.

They were treated royally in the capital city of the Buckeye State, and they speak highly of the convention and its work. Mayor Collier was a member of the committee on organization, and he responded to the address of welcome of Governor Bushnell, as told of in yesterday's Constitution. He took a prominent part in the debate on the municipal ownership of electric light, waterworks and other public institutions. In speaking of the convention and the trip of the party, Mayor Collier said:

#### Mayor Collier Talks of the Meeting.

"The convention was a huge success from every point of view, and it exceeded the expectations of those interested in calling the mayors and councilmen together. The association was organized on permanent lines, and will take its place among the best associations of the country. The purposes of the association have been announced, and that it will be a great means of furthering the interests of municipalities by bringing out the best methods of government for discussion, there is no doubt in my mind. Every question of interest to municipal governments was discussed, and the members exchanged ideas and experiences, and many interesting scientific papers were read. The methods of street cleaning in New York and other large cities, the methods of operating electric plants, waterworks and other public institutions were freely discussed and an insight into the workings of many big departments of government was gained."

"One of the most important declarations of the convention was the stand taken in favor of municipal ownership of electric light plants and waterworks. The convention declared for this principle unequivocally. An effort was made to secure a contrary decision, but it failed signally, as it should. This principle was twice enunciated by the convention, first in an open declaration on the subject and then in the election of Editor Glikenson, of 'City Government,' the publication devoted to the dissemination of information of interest to municipalities, who was instrumental in calling the convention and who is a firm believer in municipal ownership of many plants. He was chosen secretary of the association and his views on the subject were strongly indorsed by the convention.

"Our party was treated with consideration from the time of our arrival until our departure. The convention delegates were welcomed to Columbus and handsomely entertained there. The trip was a pleasant one, and I believe every member of the Atlanta party returns with a greater knowledge of the questions and matters relating to city government discussed at the convention."

#### Alderman Rice Well Pleased.

Alderman Frank P. Rice said:

"I am well pleased with our visit to Columbus. The convention was a grand one and the association formed is destined to be one of the strongest and most influential in the country. Much light was thrown on municipal questions and knowledge which will be of benefit to us was gleaned. Our party was well cared for and we were shown every courtesy in Columbus and on the floor of the convention."

#### Mr. Howard Tells of the Trip.

Councilman George P. Howard said:

"The mayors' convention was a gathering of men high in the councils of the cities of the country. It was a fine body of men and it is fortunate that Atlanta was represented. Our trip was a delightful one from beginning to end. In Cincinnati we were entertained by Mr. Ralph Peters, a brother of Mr. E. C. Peters, who showed us the Queen City in great style. He is the superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad lines and we were complimented by the road putting at our disposal a handsome car on which we rode from Cincinnati to Columbus. In Cincinnati we were entertained at the Queen City Club by the members of the Piccadilly Society of that institution."

#### What Councilman Peters Says.

Mr. E. C. Peters said:

"Our party was honored by the election of Mayor Collier as vice president and we were shown many attentions and courtesies on the trip. Atlanta could have got anything she wanted in the convention and many members came to us with offers of support if we desired the next convention held in Atlanta. We did not ask for it on account of the Confederate Veterans' convention of next year, but the meeting after the next is certain to be held in Atlanta. I am glad of the opportunity to visit the convention and feel certain it will result in good for Atlanta. The questions discussed by the convention are of importance to every city in the union and we learned many things by taking in the meeting."


**Safe Refuge in Georgia**

Is Sweet Water Park Hotel at Lithia Springs, Ga.


## PRESIDENT VERNOY ON LIQUOR MEN

### Declares That They Have Not Indorsed Municipal Office Candidates.

### SAYS ASSOCIATION'S HANDS OFF

### Saloon Men Have No Candidates in This Year's Campaign.

### LIBERAL CLUB MAY MEET THIS WEEK

### Dissatisfied Members May Attempt To Undo the Work of Friday Night's Mass Meeting, It Is Said.

"You can state that the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association has not indorsed a single candidate for municipal office, nor has the association even discussed the present campaign," said Mr. Will Vernoy, president of the association, in answer to a question by a Constitution reporter yesterday afternoon. "The association held a meeting Friday afternoon, it is true, but that does not mean that it was necessary for the association to take a hand in the campaign, some of our critics to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The retail saloon men of Atlanta have no grievances against the present system of regulating their business. They are satisfied with the condition of things, satisfied with the 10 o'clock closing law, satisfied with the Sunday closing law and, in short, we are satisfied with the rules and regulations of the city as they pertain to our business. We have no axes to grind and why should we mix in this fight without cause? We have friends among the candidates in the field who have asked members of the association to support them and I have no doubt but that individual saloonists have promised certain candidates to vote for them. What I mean to say is that there is no organized effort on the part of the retail liquor dealers to elect any one man or set of men and up to this time there has not been the slightest effort made to secure an official indorsement for any candidate or ticket at the hands of the association.

"It has come to pass that the retail liquor dealers cannot hold a regular meeting of their association, an association formed for the social and mutual benefit of the members, an association which we have the right to organize, without hearing the old story: 'The liquor men have put out a ticket! the liquor men will vote for Mr. So and So!' Why, other organizations hold secret meetings and transact their business without being accused of forming secret political deals, without the cry: 'Watch out, the Such and Such Society has indorsed this and that candidate!' We have not indorsed anybody, and when we do the public will be apprised of the fact. The saloon men will vote for whom they please without understanding with or influence from the association."

Mr. Vernoy has just assumed the office of president of the retail liquor men's association. He was elected at the meeting Friday and says the association is prospering and in good financial and numerical condition.

#### Liberal Club May Meet Again.

The action of the Liberal Club in putting out a ticket at Friday night's mass meeting and the disturbance among the club members in selecting the ticket, told of in yesterday's Constitution, was discussed freely in political circles yesterday. There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed by the candidates who were not indorsed by the club and the methods of the latter in selecting the ticket is being questioned. As indicated in the card signed by Josh Johnson in yesterday's Constitution there is a dissatisfied element in the club and it was stated yesterday that another meeting of the club will probably be called this week to attempt to undo the work of Friday's meeting.


**BOOKS**

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**GAVAN BOOK CO.**

SCHOOL MEDICAL

All kinds of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books bought and sold. Full line Stationery, Blank Books, etc.

Solid Gold Fountain Pen for $1.

Write for Our Circulars.

**BOOKS**

**HOTEL GRANT.**

86 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from car shed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Rates $2 per day. Special rates to families.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

**KAMPER'S"**

POTOMAC ROE HERRING,
New catch, 25c per dozen.

BLOATER MACKEREL,
Fat No. 2 Mackerel.

"CHOICE BITS" CODFISH,
Tender as spring chicken.

**SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BICUITS.**

Good for well or sick, strengthening to the feeble, nourishing to the strong.

NEW CITRON,
NEW LEMON PEEL,
NEW ORANGE PEEL,

NEW CALIFORNIA FIGS
For cooking, 12½c per pound, 9 pounds $1.00.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
79 and 81 Peachtree.

**SUGARS AT COST**

**THE BEST**

That's just what you'll always find in our stock—the best—the best in quality and the best in style.

Good dressers realize this fact. Economical buyers—men who count their dollars and who want value received when they pay them out—have also learned this fact.

Do you trade with us?

If not, suppose you try us. Our goods will suit you.

Always the best at fair prices.

**THE GAY CO.**

18 WHITEHALL STREET.

**"The Four-Leaved Clover"**

"LOVE, BE NEAR TO HER.
LIFE, BE DEAR TO HER.
HEALTH, STAY CLOSE TO HER.
FRIENDS, BE NEAR TO HER.

Fortune, find what your gifts can do for her;
Search your treasure house through and through for her.
Search, till you find, the wide world over,
You must; for here is the four-leaved clover."

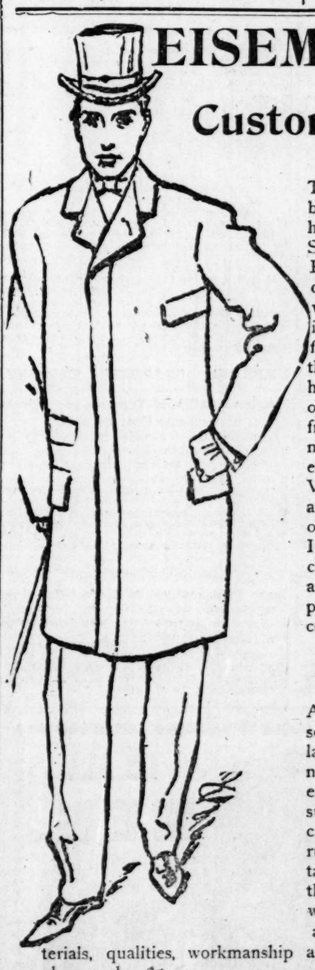
We have the natural "FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER" in silver mounted charms, also the choicest assortment in the city of RICH CUT GLASS, FINE CHINA and STERLING SILVER for WEDDING PRESENTS.

If you wish Novelties in Silver or Gold, you cannot afford to go elsewhere to purchase.

**MAIER & BERKELE,**
JEWELERS.

**EISEMAN BROS.**

**Custom Tailoring.**



The Autumn fabrics are decidedly beautiful and novel. All styles are here—swell effects from England, Scotland, Ireland and France. The English mill-men have a knack that others have not caught yet. That's why most of our Suitings, Trouserings, Vestings and Overcoatings are from factories that have operated on the environs of London for over a hundred years. There are cheviots, worsteds, diagonals, homespun, frieze, natte, granite, basket, armure and covert cloths in the two extremes of coloring and design. Very plain and very brilliant. The assortment is simply endless and our cutters and tailors are ready. It's a fascinating collection to choose from. Jack Frost is just around the corner. You'd better prepare to give him a warm welcome. . . . . .

**Men's Smoking Jackets.**

A great stock of elegant and handsome Smoking Jackets has accumulated and developed here. We announce a special sale of them in early October. We are showing such an immense assortment because a large import order was rushed through before the Dingley tariff bill became a law. It is true that the next lot of similar goods will cost over a third more than we are selling these for now. The materials, qualities, workmanship and finish of the Jackets are simply superb—$5 up. . . . . .

There are double-faced Scotch cheviots, plain on one side and brilliant plaid or distinct check on the other, tricots, flannels, cloths, coverts, Irish novelties and French tailor fabrics. The linings and trimmings are perfect. Silk, satin, braid and cord enter principally into the effect. . . . . .

Prices are at least 33⅓ per cent less than the present tariff justifies. There's wise economy in buying HIS Christmas present now. . . .

**Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Department.**

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, Cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

**EISEMAN BROS.**

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA, 15-17 WHITEHALL.

# M'CULLOUGH CASE MAY BE CONTINUED

### Defendant's Attorneys Will Move for a Postponement Tomorrow.

### COLONEL GLENN IS SICK AGAIN

### He Is Not Able To Conduct the Case and Will Not Begin It.

### SOLICITOR HILL IS TO PROSECUTE

### He Has So Far Recovered That He Can Attend Court—Col. Hutchinson May Conduct Case Alone.

John McCullough may not go on trial for the murder of his wife at Jonesboro tomorrow morning.

When Judge Candler convenes the Clayton county superior court at 8 o'clock Colonel D. W. Rountree, of the firm of Glenn & Rountree, counsel for defendant, will make a motion for a continuance of the case.

Sickness of Colonel Glenn, the leading counsel, will be the ground for the motion for a postponement of the case. An affidavit will be presented signed by Colonel Glenn to the effect that he is physically unable to conduct the case for his client. Other affidavits will be presented from physicians who will certify that Colonel Glenn is too unwell to undergo the physical and mental strain of making the defense in the trial.

If Judge Candler refuses to continue the case, McCullough will have only one attorney to defend him instead of the three able lawyers who he has expected all along. Colonel J. B. Hutchinson is the only one of the three who will be able to attend Clayton court. Tom Watson will be detained at Warrenton, where he has a number of important cases for next week.

**Will Fight for Continuance.**

A desperate effort will be made to have the trial continued. Colonel Hutchinson is unwilling to enter the trial of the case alone, and he thinks it would be unjust to his client to be tried at a time when two of the attorneys are prevented from appearing in his behalf. Mr. Hutchinson stated yesterday afternoon:

"I will certainly ask that the case be continued. I do not want to undertake the trial alone, although it looks now as if I will have to do it. Colonel Watson will be at Warrenton and Colonel Glenn is too sick to try the case. I hope that Judge Candler will consent to a continuance."

Solicitor Charley Hill will prosecute McCullough. Mr. Hill has been very ill, and it was expected that he could not be in the case. He announced yesterday afternoon that he was well enough to prosecute the case, and that he would be on hand when the case is called tomorrow.

Another attorney in the case who has been sick will probably be in the trial. Mr. J. G. Travis, of the prosecution, has been ill at his home in south Georgia, and it had been announced that he would not be able to assist Colonel Hill and Colonel Watterson. He arrived in Atlanta yesterday afternoon and will probably go into the trial tomorrow.

No more sensational trial was ever held in Georgia than the McCullough trial will be. The murder with which he is charged is one of the most atrocious and wicked crime ever committed in the state.

**Story of the Crime.**

The story of the McCullough murder is familiar to all. In June, 1896, Mrs. McCullough went out with her husband to pick blackberries on their farm in Clayton county. She did not return. McCullough claimed that he had left her and had gone to attend to some work that was being done by the hands. A search for the missing woman was instituted. Her body was found in a fence corner with the brains beaten out with a wagon standard. Suspicion pointed to the husband. The bloody wagon standard exactly fitted a frame on one of his wagons and was one that had been taken from the frame. McCullough was tried at the following term of Clayton court. The result was a mistrial, eleven jurors standing for a conviction for murder and one against so severe a verdict. The case was to have been tried at the last session of Clayton court, but on account of Solicitor Hill's sickness was continued until next Monday.

The sentiment against McCullough was very strong in both Fayette and Clayton counties. At one time an effort was made to lynch the prisoner, and he was brought to Atlanta for safe keeping. At the session of the court next week the men who are charged with having made the incipient effort will be tried for raising a disturbance and shooting on a public highway.

## OUR GATES SHOULD BE OPEN.

### The Question of Admitting Refugees Ably Debated Last Friday.

The question whether Atlanta ought to open her gates to refugees from yellow fever districts was ably debated on last Friday by young gentlemen of Professor Derry's school appointed for that purpose.

The affirmative side of the question was represented by Messrs. Homer Ashford, Harry Stanton and Sidney Glenn; the negative by Messrs. Linton Smith, Edbert Holcombe and Nalsey Vaughn. The last named young gentleman was for a good reason excused. Mr. Albert Cox, Jr., presided.

Though the young gentlemen on the negative side were outnumbered, they made a gallant fight; but in vain, for the judges decided in favor of the affirmative.

# Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE WILL OPEN

### Educational Classes Will Begin the 15th Instant.

### PROSPECTS UNUSUALLY GOOD

### The Gynasium Is Well Patronized and Many New Members Are Joining.

The evening business college at the Young Men's Christian Association will open the 15th instant. From present indications the course will be better, and the attendance larger than ever before.

The young men of Atlanta are just beginning to realize the excellent opportunity for a business education the association is now offering to all members. The entire course, including every study, is absolutely free. Competent teachers have been engaged at good salaries. The college was not founded for an investment, but for aiding poor boys who have to work by day to get a practical business education.

Such an opportunity has never been offered to Atlanta's youth before. Last year a large number were enrolled in the classes, many of whom are now occupying responsible positions throughout the city. The work is thorough, the students have the very best of training, and the doors are open to all who may enter.

Professor B. D. Hakes will have charge of the classes in bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, spelling and commercial correspondence. Mr. W. C. Lowe will have charge of the shorthand and typewriting department. Mr. W. A. Hansell, Jr., will teach mechanical drawing and geometry. Those who wish to join should hand their names at once to the secretary. Several hundred young men will no doubt be enrolled in all the classes.

**The Work in the Gym.**

The gymnasium has opened for the fall with unusually bright prospects. Under the direction of the medical examiner, scores of young men are exercising every day, and the association is doing a good work in body building. The bathroom has just been overhauled and the bathing facilities are the best in the city.

General Secretary Mathews is booking a number of first-class entertainments for the regular star course this winter. The prospects are bright for the most successful course in the history of the association.

**The literary club will hold another meeting** tomorrow night. The question for debate is: "Resolved, That the south is destined to become the most prosperous section of the union." The affirmative will be espoused by Messrs. W. L. Carroway and A. B. Davis and the negative by Messrs. J. M. Borne and J. V. Dunlap.

The Bible class will be organized tomorrow night. Lunch will be served in the dining rooms at 6:30. Rev. A. A. Marshall, one of the foremost biblical expositors of the south, will be the leader.

Special evangelic meetings will be held during the week of prayer, the second week in November, to be conducted by Rev. J. H. Elliott, a prominent evangelist from New York.

A large number of men are joining the association to take advantage of the winter's inducements. The terms are very liberal and now is the best time to be enrolled.

## WARREN COUNTY'S WEALTH.

### It Will Be Shown Up in an Exhibition in a Few Days.

Warrenton, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Warren county is just now on the eve of the biggest exhibit of the products of her soil, the speed of her horses and the quality of her cows, hogs, etc., that she has ever known.

The Warren County Fair Association hold their eighth annual meet on October 19th, 20th and 21st and if energy, brains and perseverance count for anything this will be the most successful of any previous show.

Already all the space on the spacious floor of the building has been taken and the interior of the building will be ablaze with farm products, fancy work from the hands of our fair women and many other splendid exhibits from Augusta and adjoining counties.

The stables of the fair association now have twenty-four head of horses in training; the association's half-mile race course is in the pink of condition and some of the fastest time ever made in Georgia, in both trotting and running, will be made during the coming meet.

On October 19th the stallion race takes place. This race is open to all adjoining counties and some of the best blood will be pitted against each other in this race. Already predictions are being made that the race will be won under 2:25.

In addition to this and many other fast races a special purse of $250 has been made and the state is invited to bring out her fast stock and compete for the money.

If old Warren does not sustain her record as the banner county of middle Georgia then all signs must fall.

## EXPRESS CRASHES FREIGHT.

### Headend Collision Disarranges Schedules on the Georgia Road.

Conyers, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—A head end collision occurred between the express and a freight train at about 1 o'clock last night about a mile below town. The engine of the freight was badly demolished, together with the tender and a freight car. The express engine came out of the wreck with considerably less damage. The crews on both engines jumped, sustaining nothing more than bruises and a general shaking up. The accident has caused general confusion to all schedules.

**New Postmasters in North Carolina.**

Washington, October 2.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today in North Carolina:

Elk Park, Henry T. Norman; Loretta, John F. Davis; Olney, Mrs. V. J. Taylor; Rodanthe, P. P. Midgett; South Mills, Wilson Sawyer; Stanley, Mrs. Ella J. Newell; Thermal City, L. D. Allen.

# SMITH WILL BE PRESIDENT

### Indications Are That Hoke Smith Will Be President of Board of Education.

### ELECTION OCCURS THURSDAY

### Chairman of Teachers' Committee Will Be Elected To Succeed Mr. Smith If He Accepts Presidency.

At the meeting of the board of education of Atlanta to be held next Thursday afternoon Mr. Oscar Pappenheimer, the newly elected member, will be introduced and a new president will be elected to take the place of Judge Van Epps.

It is generally understood that Mr. Hoke Smith will be elected to the chairmanship, and so far no opposition to him has developed. Though the members of the board have had no conference in regard to the matter, it seems to be the opinion of each that Mr. Smith will be the next president.

It has been said that Mr. Smith would decline to accept the position, but according to the talk that is going the rounds, he will be asked to accept the place.

At present he is chairman of the teachers' committee, and it is understood that either Mr. Merry or Mr. Hamilton Douglas will succeed Mr. Smith as chairman of the teachers' committee. Judge Bloodworth is also spoken of in this connection. The present indications, however, are that Mr. Merry will retain the secretaryship, and the chairmanship of the teachers' committee lies between several members of the board.

Whatever disposition is made of the chairmanship of the teachers' committee, it seems certain that Mr. Smith will be president of the board unless he positively declines to serve in that capacity.

There is not much other matter of a news nature that will come up before the board at its meeting Thursday. It will probably take up and dispose of a case of suspension in the Boys' High school. Matters of detail will be entered into and completed.

Superintendent Slaton will submit his regular monthly report to the board, and this promises to be a document of a very interesting nature. It will tell of the work that has been done to arrange room for the surplus children and how they were finally disposed of satisfactorily.

At present the schools are in excellent condition and the children are doing good work. The teachers have become familiar with the new rules and everything is working harmoniously.

## THE OLD WAY

### Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other words the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment Dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from Dyspepsia, because Indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and every fibre in the body.

What the Dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy sold for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cents for full-sized package at all drug stores.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

# CHANGE OF VENUE FOR DELK

### He Will Be Tried Outside of Pike County.

### WILL BE TRIED NEXT MONDAY

### Judge Beck Will Hear Motion for Change of Venue This Week. Judge Henry May Preside.

Taylor Delk will be granted a change of venue this week, and when he goes on trial for his life Monday for the fourth time it will be in another court than that of Pike county, where for three times he has been sentenced to die.

Colonel C. J. Haden, attorney for Delk, directed a letter to Judge Beck yesterday afternoon, asking that the judge hear the motion for a change of venue some day this week so that that point may be decided before the trial for murder begins. It can be confidently stated that Judge Beck will set a day in the early part of this week for the hearing and that he will grant the change of venue.

Judge Henry will probably preside at the trial of Delk. Judge Beck is worn out and may get Judge Henry to sit in his place. A trial fraught with a deeper human interest than that of Delk was never held. The rugged characteristics of the defendant with his strange career of crime attract the interest of the public.

Three times before Taylor Delk has been tried and convicted for the murder of Sheriff Guinn, of Pike county. Each time he has been sentenced to death, but the attorneys of the thrice condemned man have managed to save his neck until the present time.

Tom Langford, the partner in crime and business with Delk, will play the leading part in the trial next week. Dumb as if he could not speak, Langford has preserved an obstinate and stubborn silence since being captured two months ago. He was in the house with Tom Delk when Guinn was killed and he is the only living witness who can tell who killed the brave sheriff, unless it be that Taylor Delk is guilty. On Langford depends the life of Delk. If Langford swears that Taylor Delk was in the house when the sheriff was killed, it will mean the death of Delk unless he can impeach Langford. This will be easily done, according to Mr. Haden. He said yesterday afternoon that he had six new witnesses who would swear that Tom Langford told them immediately after the killing that old man Delk was not in the house when Guinn was killed.

**Fire in Montezuma.**

Montezuma, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Last night at 9:30 o'clock two stores on Dooly street were consumed by fire—one occupied by Bolas Koosa, who sustained a total loss and no insurance, and the other by Louis L. Lippman, but he was insured.

# FIGHT GROWS WARM FOR COURTHOUSE

### Decatur and Stone Mountain Still at War Over County Seat.

### SERIOUS CHARGES BROUGHT

### Stone Mountain Claims Decatur Folks Are Resorting to Fraud.

### PEOPLE OF DECATUR MAKE A FLAT DENIAL

### Say That None but Qualified Voters Have Signed the Petitions—Will Go Before Legislature.

Stone Mountain has just commenced to push the fight for the county seat and the new courthouse that is to be where the site is located. The people of Decatur are going on with their part of the movement and what the result will be cannot be guessed with any degree of accuracy.

The feeling on the part of the active workers on the two sides is increasing and they are backed by the citizens in the western and eastern parts of the county. The representatives of the county are divided on the question.

Representative Henderson favors Stone Mountain and Colonel Morrison will press the side of Decatur. These will be supported by the attorneys for the two sides. Candler and Thomson represent Decatur and Glenn & Rountree, Stone Mountain. Colonel Milton A. Candler will appear before the committee to which the bill is referred as also will Colonel W. C. Glenn. It is said by the two sides that it will be a very warm fight from the start to the finish.

Every kind of argument is being prepared to present to the legislature and they will be overwhelmed with the array of reasons why each place should have the new courthouse. The arguments which are expected to have the most weight are the petitions being signed by those who favor Decatur.

These are heavily banked on by the people of Decatur and they have been circulated in all parts of the county. They have at the present time 1,700 alleged bona fide signatures, which is more than a majority of the qualified voters of the county. It requires a two-thirds vote of the county to move the county seat and as only qualified voters are expected to sign these petitions they now show that a majority of them are opposed to the removal.

**An Attack on the Petition.**

The supporters of Stone Mountain know the effect of this array of names which purports to show the sentiment of the county. They have accordingly set to work to find some method by which they can kill the petitions. They have carefully examined the signers and find many things that they call crookedness and say that they are very much surprised to know what has been done.

They charge that names have been secured to the petitions by forgery, by misrepresentation and by bribery. They further say that there are many signers who are not qualified voters of the county and some of them are citizens of Fulton county. They are preparing proof to substantiate this in the nature of affidavits and will present them to the legislature with the intention of killing the petitions.

Mr. Burnside, a prominent citizen of Kirkwood and a supporter of Stone Mountain, was handed a petition said to be for that place. He signed it. He met a friend a few minutes later who told him that the petition was for Decatur. He found the young man and asked to see the petition; it was shown him and he was surprised. He asked why it had happened so and the young man said he had made a mistake and given him the wrong petition.

Mr. Burnside asked for the other petition and the young man after looking through his pockets said he had left it somewhere else. It is said that the young man is getting 10 cents for each name he gets and he was using this method to secure signatures.

**Affidavits Have Been Secured.**

Representative Henderson said that there had been obtained fifteen affidavits of persons alleging that their names had been forged to the petitions and that others were to the effect that they had been paid to sign them. In one instance he knew of one man who had signed five different petitions. He expects to have at least fifty affidavits to show to the members of the legislature that many unlawful signatures have been added to the petitions and by this means cast a suspicion on all the bona fide ones and cut the true number down very much.

He cited an instance of one petition that had 124 signers; fifty-nine were disqualified voters and eight of them were Fulton county citizens. This has been going on all over the county. Unsuspecting farmers, they say, have been misrepresented in this way and many of them are very indignant. They will be induced to go before the legislative committee and tell their grievances.

**Weeks Denies the Charge.**

Mr. P. S. Weekes, who has been an active worker for the Decatur side and is the largest merchant in that place, has had a petition at his place of business for some time and has secured many hundreds of signatures. He was very angry when he heard that such charges had been made and expressed himself in the most emphatic language. He said:

"If any one says that there have been any names secured to these petitions wrongfully it is a positive lie. We know that there will be many such charges made, but every one of them is a deliberate falsehood and there is no truth in them. Everything has been done in a perfectly proper way, and if we cannot show that the majority of the people of this county favor this place for their capital, and that it is better for the citizens of the county that it remain here, and that the taxpayers want it here, and the greatest amount of property is here, and it is nearer the center of the county, we don't want it."

**Decatur Also Makes Charges.**

All those who favor Decatur are wrought up over the charges and will vindicate themselves before the time for the final decision to be made. It requires a two-thirds vote of the house to pass the bill and they think it next to impossible to get that many.

Many rumors have been afloat among the Decatur people that some crookedness was in the petition which the people of Stone Mountain sent out asking the ordinary to call an election to decide where the courthouse should be placed. It is alleged that the names on this were got wrongfully, but the Stone Mountain people only laugh and say they are very late in finding it out.

Charges have been openly made that Representative Henderson had been promised the place of sheriff of the county if he would use his influence in the direction of Stone Mountain. It is said that he favored Decatur at the beginning of the trouble, but recently has cnanged his ideas without any apparent reason.

"You can say," said he yesterday when asked as to the truth of the statements, "that whoever charges that I have made any deal in this matter is a liar. Such a thing has never crossed my mind, and although I believe that probably 100 men have approached me and asked if I would run for the sheriff of the county I do not want the office and will not run for it.

"If I had been in Decatur at the time the election was held for the removal of the county seat I would have cast my vote in favor of Decatur. But since I have had the matter under advisement and carefully considered it, I think that Stone Mountain is entitled to it and is the best place for it."

**Atlanta Is Appreciated.**

From The Staunton, Va., Daily News.

Atlanta never does things by halves, and always does the right thing at the right time. This is saying a great deal, but we believe careful investigation will bear out the assertion. Nor is this due to luck or accident, as might be supposed, but it is due to the big brain of the people who direct the city's affairs, and to the sound judgment of the masses who stand back of them and support them.

We are led to make these remarks because of the present conduct of Atlanta toward the yellow fever districts. Atlanta, as she has always done, has opened wide her doors to refugees from the yellow fever districts, and thousands are flocking thither to enjoy her hospitality. Of course she wisely takes all necessary precautions and exercises proper supervision over those who have been exposed, so that if any refugee breaks out with fever, it may not find an opportunity to spread. While cases of this kind have occurred, it is a fact that no case has ever occurred which was contracted in Atlanta.

Such action as this speaks loudly of Atlanta's humanity and generosity. She will be rewarded, and she ought to be. Besides the thousands of dollars brought there and spent there by refugees, she makes thousands of warm friends, who, all the days of their lives, will never cease to advertise her kindness and goodness.


# If You Want for Your Money the Most It Will Buy, Come Here.

## KNIT UNDERWEAR.

AT 10c—Ladies' ribbed cotton Vest, Fall weight, with long sleeves.
AT 19c—Ladies' fleece lined Vest with covered seams, silk tape and pearl buttons, Pants to match,
AT 33c—Ladies' ribbed half wool Vest, worth 60c, white or gray.
AT 69c—Ladies' medicated scarlet lamb's wool Vest or Pants, regular price $1.00.
AT 33c—Ladies' Egyptian cotton Union Suits, fleece lined with covered seams, silk finished, worth 50c.
AT 69c—Ladies' half wool Union Suits, worth $1.25.
AT 93c—Ladies' wool Union Suits, the celebrated Oneita make, worth $1.50.
AT 19c—Children's wool ribbed Vest and Pants, worth 40c.
AT 25c—Children's natural wool Vest and Pants or Drawers.
AT 15c—Boys' gray Merino Shirts or Drawers, all sizes.
AT 19c—Infants' Australian wool Wrappers with covered seams, all sizes, worth 40c.
AT 21c—Children's fleece lined Union Suits, all sizes.
AT 49c—Children's Union Suits, three-fourths wool, worth 75c.

## MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

AT 29c—Natural Merino Shirts, made with ribbed bottom, French neck, silk braiding and pearl buttons, Drawers to match,
AT 39c—Wool Shirts and Drawers, natural and camel's hair color, the kind other stores sell for 50c; our price only 39c.
AT 50c—Men's all wool Shirt or Drawers, medicated scarlet or natural color.
AT 75c—Men's lamb's wool Shirts or Drawers, white, natural or Camel' hair color, light, medium or heavy weight, worth $1.25.
AT 98c and $1.50—Men's Union Suits, cotton or wool.

## HOSIERY.

AT 6c—Ladies' fast black seamless Hose with double heel and toes, regular 10c quality.
AT 15c—Ladies' Hermsdorf fast black Hose with double soles, usually sell at 25c.
AT 10c—Children's Hose with double knees, heel and toes, worth 20c.
AT 15c—A 25c quality Misses' Hose, Hermsdorf's fast black with double knee, heels and toe.
AT 15c—Men's fancy striped Half Hose, fast colors, worth 35c.

## KID GLOVES.

We clean and keep in repair all Kid Gloves bought of us free of charge.
AT 79c—Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves black, white, brown, tan, red or green with new style embroidered backs.
AT $1.00—The best fitting, the best wearing, the best looking Kid Glove ever offered at this price. All the new Fall colors. Fitted to the hand and warranted.
AT 75c—Misses' Kid Gloves in red, tan or brown with the popular 2-clasp fastening.
AT 75c—Men's Kid Gloves, Adler's make, worth $1.00.
We are sole agents in Atlanta for the celebrated P. Centimeri Kid Gloves.
AT $1.00—Ladies' Mocha Gloves, the most durable, and very stylish Glove for street wear.

## CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

At one-third less than you usually pay for these goods.
AT 85c—Infants' long Cashmere Cloaks, silk embroidered, in cream or tan.
Better qualities Infants' Cloaks at $1.25 to $4, worth $2 to $6.
AT 85c—Children's Eiderdown Cloaks, with sailor collar, Angora fur trimmed, worth $1.25.
AT $1.50—Children's all wool Boucle Cloaks, in all colors, worth $2.75.
AT $3.50—Children's all wool Plaid Cloaks, worth $5.

## CHILDREN'S HEADWEAR.

AT 19c—Infants' Col'd and Cream Silk Caps, silk embroidered.
AT 49c—Infants' and Children's Silk Caps, white or colored, large variety of styles.
AT 15c—Children's Plaid Tam O'Shanter and Rob Roy Caps.

## CORSETS.

4-hook Corsets are now all the rage. We have them in all the popular makes at lowest prices.
AT $1.00—Royal Worcester 4-hook Corsets.
AT 75c—4-hook C. B. Corsets, made of fast black Sateen, worth $1.00.
AT 50c—W. B. 4-hook Corsets, well boned, perfect fitting.

## FEATHER BOAS.

AT 15c—Feather Collarettes, worth 40c. Special values in Feather Boas at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50.
AT 4.98—Ostrich Feather Boas worth $6.50.

## UMBRELLAS.

AT 49c—Children's School Umbrellas of fast black Gloria with steel rods and hardwood handles.

## MEN'S WEAR.

AT 39c—Laundered Dress Shirts with colored bosoms.
AT 5c—Men's Elastic end Suspenders.
AT 10c—Men's four-ply Cuffs.
AT 10c—Men's Silk and Satin Spring Ties, new fall colors.
AT 35c—Men's Night Robes, full length, well made, with fast colored trimming.

43 WHITEHALL **J. FROHSIN** 43 WHITEHALL



# EMMONS LEGANCE CONOMY



Are Synonomous in the clothing world, always was, always will be. As this is our first fall season among you, we want to impress upon you from the start that elegance in style quality and general "get up," is linked with prudent and economical prices. Or, putting it in another way, things for the every-day man.

**FIFTEEN DOLLAR SUITS**

Will be our "Strong City." All modern weaves in Cheviots, Scotches, Worsteds, designed and tailored by high class workmen to our special order. This for all. Go to your tailor and get sample of $30.00 suits. Bring it here and compare it yourself with same class of material. Compare the make up with your old suit. Take five minutes and try ours on. If its not away above yours, buy the other fellows. Simple enough isn't it.

*M. R. Emmons & Co.*

39-41 Whitehall Street.



**Atlanta Buggy Co.,** Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carriages, Buggies, One and Two-Horse Farm Wagons, Drays, Road Carts, Harness, Saddles, Whips, and Robes. Agents for Mitchell, Old Hickory, Tennessee and Chattanooga Wagons, 203 and 203½ Peters Street.



# Yellow Fever Reports

Are not checking the sales of Willingham & Co., the champion manufacturers of Doors, Windows and all classes of inside trimmings, and lumber of every description. Mantels of the best design. All agree that Willingham & Co.'s is the place to buy Building Material. No. 64 to 68 Elliott st., Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1020.

**Willingham & Co.**



# GIVES STRENGTH & VIGOR. TO ALL MEN.



## 30 DAY'S TRIAL.

The marvelous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Appliances, induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 Day's Trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgement and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopement, Lost Vitality, Effects of Follies and Excesses. You may not have faith in it now, but

**WEAR IT FOR 30 DAYS**

and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you **ON TRIAL.**

Write to-day for illustrated Pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain, sealed envelope. Address, **PROF. A. CHRYSTAL,** Inventor, 32 Post Office Block, **MARSHALL, MICH.**

**TESTIMONIALS.**

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 4, 1896.

*"Prof. Chrystal, Dear Friend:*—I have been wearing the belt and suspensory a little over a month now, and I can say that I am perfectly satisfied with the appliances, as I have been wonderfully benefited. I feel (perfectly) that your appliances will do as you say they will. I feel like a new man, and I think I will be all right in another month."

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1895.

*"Prof. A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., My Dear Sir:*—I received your belt, and it is O. K. I am happy to say I feel like a new man. The belt is doing its work, and I thank you, and will say it is doing all you said it would. I will gladly recommend your belts."



# ROSEVALLEY

## THE VERY PERFECTION OF BLENDED WHISKEY,

## AND A SURE WINNER WHEREVER USED.

We guarantee its absolute "PURITY." As a tonic for family use it has no equal, and can be found in every well regulated club, cafe and bar.

**S. GRABFELDER & CO., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.**

ALBERT L. DUNN, Selling Agent, Box 657, Atlanta, Ga.


Mrs. C. S. Conn vs. I. R. Branham, et al. No. 5189, spring term, 1898, Fulton superior court.—To I. R. Branham, greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 27th day of September, 1897, Mrs. C. S. Conn filed a suit against you for injunction and relief returnable to the March term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the 4th day of December next, on the first Monday in March, 1897, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 30th day of September, 1897.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia.

MADDOX & TERRELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
oct 3-18 nov 2-17

A right of way has been obtained for a railroad from Skaguay to Lake Bennet, in Alaska.


**Paine, Murphy & Co**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South Pryor Street. Jackson Building. Telephone 375.

**Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.**

Orders executed over our wires for Cotton, Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions, for cash or on margins.
Local securities bought and sold.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.



**LODOWICK J. HILL**

**FINANCIER AND MORTGAGE BROKER**

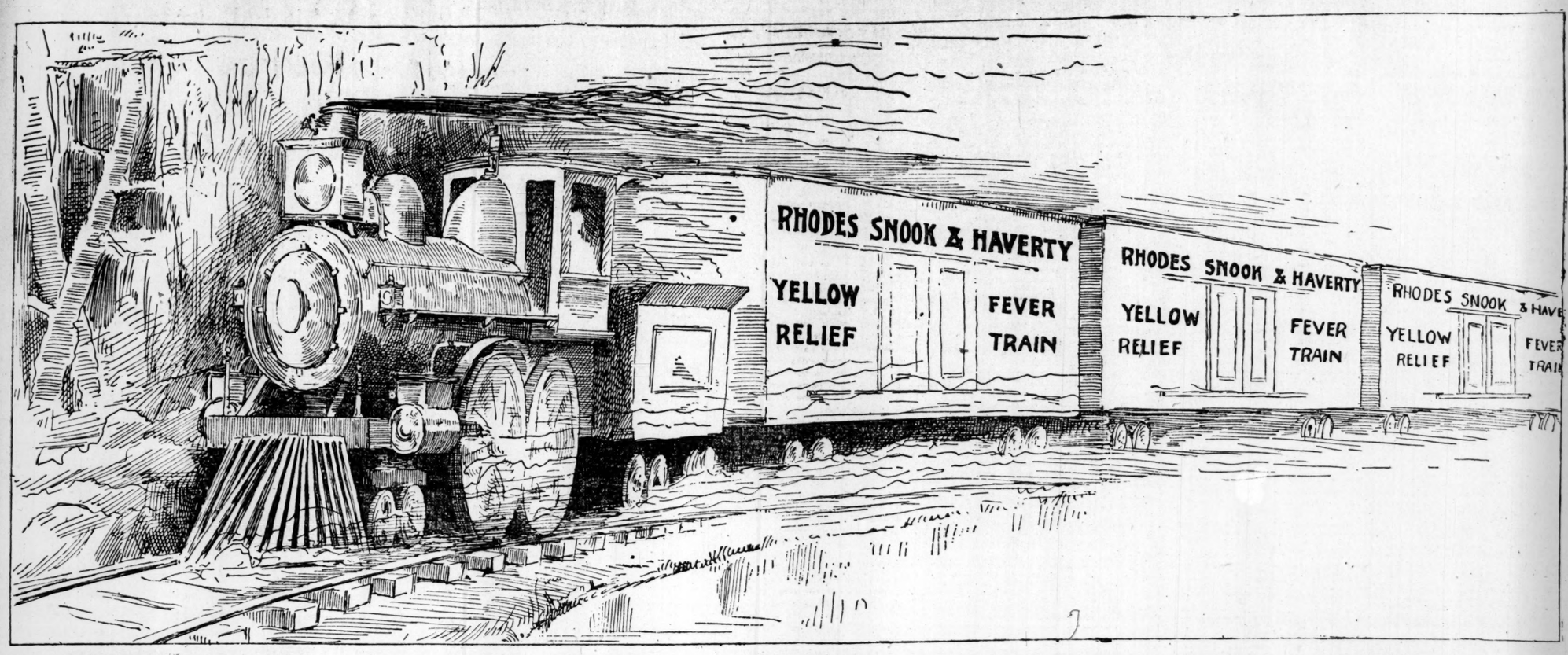
201 Gould Building— — — Atlanta, Ga.
BONDS, STOCKS, HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL PAPER AND REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.
Whether you wish to BUY or SELL, to LOAN or BORROW, I can be of service to you.
Correspondence invited.

28 PAGES.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 3. 21-28.

VOL. XXX ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS




# THE SOLID YELLOW FEVER TRAIN OF RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

Left Atlanta Tuesday Night, Running Through, via Birmingham, Ala., Reaching Mt. Vernon Barracks, Twenty Miles This Side of Mobile, Thursday Night, Carrying HEALTH, :: HAPPINESS :: AND :: COMFORT :: TO :: HUNDREDS :: OF :: SUFFERING :: HUMANITY

## A BRILLIANT PIECE OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

The following dispatch from our Mr. Hutton, who volunteered to accompany this train and distribute the supplies, speaks for itself:

Selma, Ala., Sept. 29, 1897.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FUR. CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Train will reach Mt. Vernon, Alabama, early Friday morning. J. H. HUTTON.

THIS contract, four solid carloads, was received Monday morning, packed and shipped the following Tuesday (next day), traveling by circuitous route through miles of quarantined territory, bristling with shotguns, and reaching its destination in a neighboring state Thursday night, just seventy-five hours after the award was made and

### EIGHTY HOURS AHEAD OF OUR AGREEMENT.

The strongest evidence of our ability to handle with dispatch and reliability large orders entrusted to our care, even on short notice, as this order was only accepted on Monday morning, nineteen-twentieths of which had to be made (under our special supervision) after the order was awarded, and the entire train was ready for shipment the following day (Tuesday) at high noon.

### WE STILL HAVE ON OUR IMMENSE FLOORS NEARLY ONE HUNDRED CARLOADS MORE.

Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining-room Suits, Reception-room Suits, Library Suits, Hall Suits, Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Combination Desks, Couches, Divans, Fancy Tables, Odd Chairs and Quaint Pieces. Carpets, Draperies, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Shades, Linoleums, with every necessary and ornamental article to furnish your house complete, be it a palace or a cottage home. On next week, begining tomorrow morning, we will offer many rare and beautiful things in the Furniture, Carpet and Drapery lines, and we will offer some special inducements in prices to out-of-town customers for the next few days. Write us for catalogue and prices.

# RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

## "Crutcher's Mammoth Furniture Emporium"

Was crowded with anxious buyers last week. We have the grandest exposition of artistic furniture and housefurnishings ever shown in the south. Bedroom Suits in Mahogany, Circission Walnut, Curly Birch, Oak and Bird's-eye Maple. Prices range from $12.50 to $250.

Parlor Suits and odd pieces in all the latest designs. Turkish, Vernish Martin, Mahogany, Birch, Gold and Wicker. 100 different styles of odd chairs and rockers to select from.

Library and Hall Furniture in leather and fine polished woods. Malachite, Mahogany and Oak in Flemish and antique. Hall Racks from $3 to $75. Combination Bookcases from $10 to $50. Ladies' Desks from $5 to $35.

Dining Room Suits in Oak and Mahogany. 35 different styles to select from. Sideboards from $8.50 to $150. Dining Tables from $3.75 to $100. Dining Chairs in leather seats from $9 per set of six to $75. China Closets from $12 to $75.

We lead in low prices on Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Window Shades. Carload new Mattings just received, bought before the prices advanced.

New lot of Baby Carriages just received. Prices below all competitors. Remember we sell the highest quality of goods at lowest prices.

## R. S. CRUTCHER,

53 and 55 Peachtree St.

## WEDDING PRESENTS

New Goods Arriving Daily. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing, Bottom Prices.

## STILSON 55 Whitehall Street.

## John W. Dickey

STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

## J. C. FREEMAN

STOCKS AND BONDS, LOANS,
303 Fitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.

## W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Dealers in
Investment Securities.
No. 9 E. Alabama street.



## English American Loan and Trust Co.,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

LOANS on improved Business and Residence Property. Special advantages for handling Building Loans. Preliminary Plans, Sketches and Estimates submitted for improving vacant lots.

ROBY ROBINSON, Cashier,
Atlanta, Ga.

## SOUTHERN EXCHANGE,

Commission Brokers, GOULD BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.

Private wires to New York cotton exchange, New Orleans cotton exchange, New York stock exchange, Chicago board of trade. Orders executed at any of the above exchanges for investment or on margin for future delivery.

References—Fourth National and Capitol City banks.

## Men's. . . . Clothing. .

Ready-made clothing. You doubt its rightness? No wonder, for most of it is simply made to sell. We made our first business venture a success by skipping that sort of goods. We skip it yet.

Your best friend can't tell your ready-made George Muse Clothing Co's. suit from a made-to-order suit. And it will hold its good looks and shape almost as long.

We won't sell a suit so low in price so as to need to be poor. That kind is too dear.

We don't charge too much for the right kinds, either. No wonder this clothing business grows—it's like leaving but one stalk of corn in a hill—this store in a city-ful.

## Boy's Clothing

A question for you is, what kind of a suit is your boy to have? Is it to be the best that is made or must he rub along with a second quality suit?

The answer is easy. Come and see several new lines on our tables Monday. Handsome all-wool stuffs, made up in the style and finish you look for as a matter of course—here.

## The Geo. Muse Clothing Co

38 Whitehall Street.

## ATLANTA SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

PRINCIPALS—PROFS. BORGERHOFF AND DEVINEAU.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, CONVERSATION, GRAMMAR, LITERATURE

Special attention given to candidates for Vassar and Wellesley. Any language taught in the shortest possible time by expert native teachers.

☞ Board provided at reasonable rates to outside pupils—211 Peachtree street, corner of Cain and 424 Peachtree, corner of Pine.

## Georgia, the State, Atlanta, the City. . . . .

THE

## ATLANTA DENTAL PARLORS,

The Largest and most complete Dental apartments South, the place to have fine Dental work done. . . . . .

ASK FOR . . .
Dr. Lanier or Dr. Kilpatrick, Dr. Link, Dr. Needham, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Young.

PRICES REDUCED 1/2 1/2 1/2

ALL WORK GUARANTEED!

Physicians invited to call. Brother Dentists always welcome to the Laboratory.

# BUYING WAS EAGER

### Stocks Showing Sharpest Declines Recently Foremost in Recovery.

### SHORT COVERING URGENT

**Agents of the Leaders of the Former Bull Campaign Were Buyers on a Large Scale.**

New York, October 2.—The marked strength in stocks which developed in the late trading yesterday was resumed this morning in full force and continued with only one momentary pause from the opening until the close of the short session. The buying was eager, and the covering of short contracts put out during the two weeks' reaction in the market appeared to be urgent. There was every indication that the reaction had run its course, and agents employed by the leaders of the former bull campaign were buyers on a large scale. The stocks that have shown the sharpest declines recently were foremost in the recovery. Prices of Americans were advanced in London before the opening here, and arbitrage brokers bought for London account. The stocks which were favorites in the London buying were those that have recently suffered most severely from liquidation of foreign holdings, reflecting a marked change in foreign sentiment. The various trade reviews, published this morning, all reporting continued improvement in trade and industrial conditions in addition to the statements of railway earnings showing increases, contributed to the desire to buy. An additional fall in the rate of sterling exchange of ⅛ cent for demand bills to $4.84½ made it evident that additional gold imports cannot be long delayed and probably helped the market, though gold is so plentiful at this center at present that some of the banks are settling their daily balances at the clearing house in that metal. The weekly statement of the clearing house banks was also interpreted favorably. The statement clearly reflected the pains the banks have been at to prevent any further heavy shrinkage in their surplus reserves. The withdrawal of deposits of $6,002,800 is partially offset by a contraction in loans of $4,592,000 making a total contraction for two weeks of $7,320,300. The withdrawals of deposits find an additional reflection in the decrease in legal tenders of $2,442,300, which was offset by a net increase of $495,500 in specie, so that the actual decrease in cash was only about $2,000,000. The more profitable rates for money have induced an increase in circulation of $321,000. There is no doubt that withdrawals of deposits would have been much larger had it not been for a falling off in the demand for currency shipments to the south due to the interference with the movement of the cotton crop due to the yellow fever quarantines. The decrease to the south has been offset by the demand from the eastern and middle states to meet October interest and dividend payments and by New York requirements for payments of taxes. Today's net gains in prices of stocks ran from 1 to 3 per cent, the advance being in full tide when the market closed.

The stock market has been highly technical and professional in its character all the week, and the reaction which was the feature of the week before continued up to late on Friday. The bears have been masters of the situation, and there has been no aggressive effort in opposition to their successful attempt to beat down prices until today. The large buying interest which was so potent a force during the prolonged period of the rise which culminated two weeks ago had apparently ceased operations, and the important interest to be recognized as the instrument of this important interest occupied a passive attitude, apparently content to see the reaction take its course. Gossip has been busy with the question of the identity of the powerful pool which led the bull market with so much dash and confidence, and syndicates of bankers and of powerful operators have been mentioned as identified with the movement. But whatever their identity it is now obvious that before any evidence was allowed to appear they had liquidated a large amount of their purchases and realized their profits. Having liquidated their holdings, these important interests were ready to buy again, and their desire was, for the time being, to see lower prices. For two weeks prices have declined with no favorable incident to check it. Today's sharp advances have gone far to reduce the net declines for the week, and in some cases have wiped them out entirely. The whole character of the speculation showed a marked change, the trading on the advance being animated and eager, and shorts covering heavily. The week has shown a subsidence of the fears of the money stringency. The market for sterling exchange has steadily declined since monday and gold imports are believed to be again imminent. The weakness of exchange is due to offerings of cotton bills. In estimating the probable dimensions of the gold imports the low price for cotton must be considered, which, compared with last year's prices, will make a difference of many millions of dollars in the balance due from abroad on cotton exports. In consequence of today's rally in prices, net declines in very few standard railroad stocks reach two points on the week and some show gains.

Bonds have been much less active than of late and have resisted the decline better than stocks, net declines being small and some issues showing gains. Total sales $10,100,000.

United States bonds are ⅛ to ½c higher.

The total sales of stocks today were 222,700 shares, including: Atchison preferred 3,809, Chesapeake and Ohio 4,355, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7,712, Erie (new) 12,000, Louisville and Nashville 8,430, Manhattan 6,220, Missouri Pacific 6,745, New York Central 4,861, Northern Pacific preferred 13,173, Reading 3,400, Rock Island 10,043, St. Paul 17,125, St. Paul and Omaha 3,080, Southern Railway preferred 4,250, Union Pacific 13,050, Chicago Gas 15,060, Sugar 23,590, Tennessee Coal and Iron 4,835, Western Union 4,705, Chicago Great Western 4,690.

Money on call nominally at 1½@2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand and $4.82½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.83@4.84 and $4.85½@4.86; commercial bills $4.81.

Bar silver 56½c.

Mexican dollars 43c.

State bonds quiet.

Railroad bonds strong.

Government bonds firm.

### Foreign Finances.

London, October 2.—Closing: Consols for money and the account 111 15-16. Canadian Pacific, 80⅞; Erie, 17⅝; Erie first preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 106½; Mexican ordinary, 20; St. Paul common, 99½; New York Central, 113; Pennsylvania, 59; Reading, 13⅝; Mexican Central new 4's, 66¾; Atchison, 15¾; Louisville and Nashville, 60⅝.

Bar silver steady, 26¼d per ounce.

Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1⅞@2 per cent; rate for six months' bills, 2 per cent.

The market for American securities opened firm and continued so all day on bears covering. The close was firm with an improving demand.

Paris, October 2.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 20 centimes for the account.

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

### Demands for Funds Continue, Though in Lessened Volumes.

New York, October 2.—The Financier says: The statement of the associated banks of New York city for the week ending October 2d is proof that there is no occasion for the fears entertained earlier in the season of actual stringency in the money market. Despite the steady decline on the banks by reason of the interior demand for crop money, the reserves are maintained at a decreased point. The liquidation in loans continued, the loss for the week bringing the total to the amount of $7,320,200 under that reported three weeks ago. In the same time deposits have fallen off $17,605,300, while the reserve has decreased about $5,000,000. As money has been flowing to the interior at the rate of four or five millions weekly during this time, it will be seen that the banks have stood the drain very easily. The demand for funds still continues, though in lessened volume than in September for several weeks past. The decrease in the deposits for the past week of course lowered the reserve requirements appreciably. The $1,500,000 gold received from Europe by one of the banks does not seem to figure in the October statement. In the report of the changes the larger banks have been usually heavy during the last week, the western banks having unusually heavy large receipts, reporting no losses as a rule, although these figures have been affected by the general liquidation. Three of the New York banks last week made their clearing house settlement in gold owing to the scarcity of legal tenders. It would not be strange, in fact, were the treasury to follow suit in this particular before the close of the year.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus reserve decrease | $ 447,100 |
| Loans decrease | 4,592,000 |
| Specie increase | 494,500 |
| Legal tenders decrease | 2,442,300 |
| Deposits decrease | 6,002,800 |
| Circulation increase | 321,000 |

The banks now hold $15,550,400 in excess of legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Following are the closing bids:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 13⅝ | St. Paul | 97½ |
| do preferred | 32¼ | do preferred | 140¼ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 16⅝ | St. Paul & Omaha | 82½ |
| Canada Pacific | 79 | do preferred | 140 |
| Canada Southern | 57⅛ | St. P. & M. M | 120 |
| Central Pacific | 17 | Southern Pacific | 19 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 24¼ | Southern R'y | 10⅞ |
| Chicago & Alton | 162 | do preferred | 33⅝ |
| C., B. & Q | 98⅛ | Texas & Pacific | 12¾ |
| Chi. & E. Ill | 57 | Union Pacific | 24⅛ |
| C. C. C. & St. L | 37⅞ | U. P., Den. & Gulf | 10⅛ |
| do do pref | 83½ | Wabash | 8⅛ |
| Del. & Hudson | 118 | do preferred | 21⅝ |
| Del., Lack. & W'n | 157 | Wheeling & L Erie | 2⅜ |
| Del. & R. G | 13 | do preferred | 13 |
| do preferred | 47⅝ | EXPRESS COMPANIES. | |
| Erie (new) | 17¼ | Adams Express | 157 |
| do 1st preferred | 42 | American Express | 117 |
| Fort Wayne | 168 | United States | 44 |
| Great Northern pref | 137 | Wells Fargo | 108 |
| Hocking Valley | 7⅛ | MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Illinois Central | 103⅝ | A. Cot. Oil | 21¾ |
| Lake Erie & West'n | 19½ | do preferred | 74⅛ |
| do preferred | 77 | American Spirits | 12⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 175 | do preferred | 30⅛ |
| Louisville & Nash | 59⅛ | Am. Tobacco | 89 |
| Manhattan L | 102⅜ | do preferred | 111¼ |
| Met. Traction | 122 | Chicago Gas | 100⅜ |
| Michigan Central | 104½ | Consolidated Gas | 214 |
| Minn. & St. L | 25⅝ | C. C. Co. | 170 |
| do do 1st pref | 86⅛ | Colo. F. & Iron | 24⅛ |
| Missouri Pacific | 33⅛ | do preferred | 80 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 27⅝ | Gen. Electric | 37⅛ |
| Mo., K. & T | 15⅛ | Illinois Steel | 48 |
| do preferred | 38⅛ | La Clede Gas | 45 |
| Chicago, Ind. & L | 10 | Lead | 38⅛ |
| do preferred | 33 | do preferred | 103⅜ |
| N. J. Central | 96⅛ | Nat'l Lin. Oil | 15 |
| N. Y. Central | 110⅛ | Pacific Mail | 35¼ |
| N. Y. Chi. & St. L | 15½ | Pullman Palace | 179 |
| do do 1st pref | 78½ | Silver Certificates | 55 |
| do do 2d pref | 37⅛ | Stnd. Rope & Twine | 6⅛ |
| Norfolk & West | 14⅛ | Sugar | 147⅞ |
| North American Co | 4⅞ | do preferred | 116 |
| Northern Pacific | 20⅞ | T. C. & I | 31⅛ |
| do preferred | 55⅛ | U. S. Leather | 8⅛ |
| Ontario & Western | 18⅝ | do preferred | 65⅜ |
| Ore. R. & Nav | 35 | U. S. Rubber | 17⅛ |
| Ore. Short Line | 20¾ | do preferred | 6 |
| Pittsburg | 159 | Western Union | 90⅛ |
| Reading | 26⅛ | Northwestern | 126⅝ |
| Rock Island | 90⅝ | do preferred | 164 |
| St. L. & S. F | 5⅛ | C. G. W | 17¾ |
| do do pref | 10⅛ | | |

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. new 4s reg | 125⅛ | N. Y. Central 1sts | 117 |
| do coupon | 126⅛ | N. J. Cent. 5s | 113 |
| U. S. 4s | 111½ | N. Carolina 6s | 122 |
| do coupon | 113 | do 4s | 103 |
| do 2ds | 98 | Northern Pac. 1sts | 120⅝ |
| U. S. 5s reg | 114⅛ | do 3s | 59⅝ |
| do 5s coupon | 114⅛ | do 4s | 90⅛ |
| District 3 65s | 139½ | N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s | 104⅛ |
| Ala. Class A | 106 | Nor. & W. 6s | 121 |
| do Class B | 105 | Northwest Consols | 143¼ |
| do Class C | 98 | do deb. 5s | 117 |
| do Currency | 98 | Oregon Nav. 1sts | 112 |
| Atchison 4s | 86⅝ | do 4s | 90¾ |
| do adj. 4s | 59⅝ | O. S. Line 6s, t. r | 116 |
| Canada So. 2nds | 104 | O. S. Line 5s, t. r | 90⅝ |
| Can. Pac. 1sts | ..... | O. Imp. 1sts, t. r | 100 |
| C. & N. P. t. r. 5s | 45⅛ | do 5s, t. r | 41 |
| C. & Ohio 5s | 112 | Pacific 6s of '95 | 102¼ |
| C., H. & D. 4½s | 104⅝ | Reading 4s | 85 |
| D. & R. G. 1sts | 111 | Rio Grande W. 1sts | 81⅛ |
| D. & R. G. 4s | 89⅛ | St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s | 86⅝ |
| East Tenn. 1sts | 109 | St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s | 114⅛ |
| Erie Gen. 4s | 79⅛ | St. Paul Consols 7s | 140 |
| F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r. | 73 | St. P. C. & P. 1sts | 118¾ |
| Gen. Elec. 5s | 100 | do 5s | 114⅛ |
| G. H. & S. A. 6s | 105⅛ | S. Caro. non-fund | ¾ |
| do 2ds | 102½ | Southern Ry. 5s | 93 |
| H. & T. Cent. 5s | 110 | Stn'd Rope & T. 6s | 62 |
| do con. 6s | 103 | Tenn. new set 3s | 83 |
| Iwa. C. 1sts | 97 | Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts | 95⅛ |
| Kan. P. Con. t. r | 100 | do Rg. 2nds | 29⅛ |
| K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r. | 116⅛ | Union Pac. 1sts | 101⅛ |
| | | U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts | 52⅛ |
| La. new consols 4s | 90 | Wab. 1st 5s | 107⅛ |
| L. & N. Uni. 4s | 83 | do 2ds | 78⅛ |
| Missouri 6s | 100 | West Shore 4s | 107⅝ |
| M. K. T. 2ds | 63⅛ | Virginia centuries | 66⅛ |
| do 4s | 85⅜ | do deferred | 4 |

### Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, October 2.—The reaction which set in yesterday afternoon was continued in the stock market today. London prices came higher, and arbitrage houses were buyers. Excellent commission house buying was noted.

The bank statement was regarded as favorable to continued ease in money, and its publication helped to bull sentiment.

The strength was well distributed through the list, and gains of 1@2 per cent were common.

The industrials were very strong, scoring an advance of 2 to 3 per cent. Insiders apparently were absorbing all the offerings. Manhattan advanced 3 per cent.

Louisville and Nashville was quite strong, in view of the restriction by the yellow fever quarantine.

| STOCK. | Opening. | High. | Low. | Saturday's Closing Bids. | Friday's Closing Bids. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅜ | 15 |
| do. preferred | 32⅛ | 32⅜ | 32⅛ | 32⅜ | 32⅛ |
| Am'n Sugar Ref'g | 145⅞ | 148 | 143⅞ | 147⅞ | 145⅝ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 37 | 37⅞ | 37 | 37⅞ | 36⅞ |
| C., B. & Q | 97¾ | 98⅛ | 97⅝ | 98⅛ | 97 |
| Chicago Gas | 99 | 101 | 99 | 101 | 98⅝ |
| Canada Southern | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57⅛ | 56⅞ |
| D., L. & W | ..... | ..... | ..... | 157 | 157 |
| Erie | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17⅛ | 16⅞ |
| Edison Gen. Elec. | 36⅝ | 37⅜ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | 36⅛ |
| Amer'n Tobacco | 88⅝ | 89⅞ | 88⅛ | 89 | 87⅞ |
| Jersey Central | 95⅞ | 96⅛ | 95⅞ | 96⅛ | 95 |
| Lake Shore | ..... | ..... | ..... | 175 | 172 |
| National Lead | 37⅞ | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 38⅛ | 37⅝ |
| L. & N. | 59⅛ | 60 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 58⅞ |
| Missouri Pacific | 31⅛ | 33⅛ | 31⅛ | 33⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16⅝ | 16⅛ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 30⅛ | 31⅛ | 30⅛ | 31⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Northwestern | 125 | 127 | 125 | 126⅝ | 124⅞ |
| Southern Railway | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 10⅞ |
| do preferred | 32⅞ | 33⅜ | 32⅞ | 33⅛ | 32⅞ |
| North'n Pac. pref. | 54¼ | 55⅛ | 54⅛ | 55⅛ | 53⅝ |
| New York Central | 109⅛ | 110⅛ | 109⅝ | 110⅛ | 109 |
| Omaha | 80⅜ | 82⅛ | 80⅜ | 82⅛ | 80⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 35 | 35⅝ | 35 | 35⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Reading | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 25⅛ |
| Rock Island | 90⅛ | 91 | 89⅞ | 90⅝ | *89⅛ |
| St. Paul | 96⅝ | 97⅛ | 96⅛ | 97⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | 23⅞ | 24⅝ | 23⅞ |
| Am'n Cotton Oil | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21⅜ | 21⅛ |
| Western Union | 90⅜ | 91 | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | 89⅞ |
| Am'n Spirits Co | 12⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| U. S. Leather Pref | 65⅛ | 66 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 64⅜ |
| Manhattan | 100⅛ | 102⅜ | 100⅛ | 102⅜ | 99⅛ |

*Ex-dividend 1 per cent. †Ex-dividend 1 per cent.

## LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

### Local Review.

News of the week in financial circles is by no means discouraging, though money is working closer in all centers and interest rates have been marked up considerably. No gold imports are reported, but higher rates for money and lower prices for sterling will undoubtedly renew the movement which began last week.

After an almost unbroken advance in the price of securities for the past several months, a stop has been made and the tide turned the other way, nearly all active shares showing a decline. This is natural, and is only a repetition of the oft-repeated experience of speculators who run them up to the highest point possible on favorable conditions and then down again when circumstances change.

Local trade has been quiet through the week, prices, however, remaining firm and without material change.

Georgia railroad stock is quoted ex-dividend, as transfer books are closed till the 15th, when the dividend will be paid as usual.

Merchants report collections as very good, notwithstanding the interference of quarantine regulations, which affect a large part of the territory tributary to Atlanta trade.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years | 103¼ | Atl'nta 4s | 103½ |
| Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years | 104 | Aug'ta 7s, L.D. | 109 |
| Ga. 4½s, 1915 | 116 | Macon 6s | 115½ |
| Savannah 5s | 109 | Columbus 5s | 102 |
| Atl'nta 6s, 1902 | 115 | Waterw'rks 6s | 104½ |
| Atl'nta 7s, 1904 | 115 | Rome 5s | 101½ |
| Atl'nta 7s, 1899 | 103¼ | So. Car. 4½s | 107 |
| Atl'nta 6s, L.D. | 116 | Newn'n 6s, LD | 105 |
| Atl'nta 5s, L.D. | 109 | Chatta. 6s, 1911 | 109 |
| Atl'nta 4½s | 104 | Col., S. C., grd'd 7s & 4s, 1910 | 72 |
| | | Ala. Class A | 107½ |

RAILROAD BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ga. 6s, 1910 | 115 | Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907 | 118½ |
| Ga. 6s, 1922 | 116 | do income 6s, 1900 | 104 |
| Ga. Pac. 1st | 118 | | |
| C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909 | 105½ | | |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 172½ | 177½ | Aug. & Sav | 93 | 95 |
| Southwestern | 93 | 95 | A. & W. P | 102 | |
| | | | do deben | 103 | |

### One Million Gold Received.

New York, October 2.—The $1,000,000 in gold received from the Deutsche bank of Berlin by the National City bank of this city yesterday was today sent to the sub-treasury for examination.

La Touraine, of the French Line, which arrived this mornning, brought over $1,000,000 in gold for the Hanover National bank. This consignment will also be sent to the sub-treasury for examination.

# MARKET WAS NARROW

### Most Active Month Worked Within a Range of Two Points.

### CLOSED WITH LITTLE CHANGE

**Cables Were Disappointing and Receipts Fair, Considering the Quarantine—Chronicle Bullish.**

The following were the quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Dull; middling 5⅝c.
Liverpool—Dull; middling 3 13-16d.
New York—Easy; middling 7½c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 6c.
Savannah—Easy; middling 5¾c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 6 3-16c.
Norfolk—Dull; middling 6⅛c.
Mobile—Nothing doing; middling 5⅞c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 6c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 6¼c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 6 11-16c.
Houston—Steady; middling 6⅛c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

| | RECEIPTS | | SHIPM'TS | | STOCK. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897 | 1896 | 1897 | 1896 | 1897 | 1896 |
| Saturday | 1972 | 2218 | 2310 | 800 | 7958 | 10552 |
| Monday | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Tuesday | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wednesday | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Thursday | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Friday | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 1792 | 2218 | 2310 | 800 | | |

### Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, October 2.—Liverpool advices this morning reporting a decline of 1-32d in the price of spots and from 1-64@2-64d in the price of futures, with sales of spot cotton aggregating only 6,000 bales, were less favorable than anticipated, and the New York market in consequence opened at a decline of from 1@3 points. The volume of trading has been small and largely professional, as during the past few days, but a steady undertone has prevailed, and closing quotations were steady at from 1@2 points under last evening. There have been no new developments in the market, and there is no change in the pessimistic feeling which has for some time prevailed. Bradstreet's publishes a report from Charleston to the effect that the crop is reported very short. In addition the reports of the state crop departments of agriculture for last week, as published in The Chronicle, are generally unfavorable in character, indicating in most instances a considerable deterioration in condition. The Texas report is to the effect that the present indications favor very little top crop in that state. The depression in Manchester and the possibility of a strike among operatives is used as a bear argument, but our best advices indicate that a strike is improbable and as spinners have sold ahead without securing their necessary supplies, a better demand is looked for in the near future. Estimated port receipts today, 35,000, against 41,397 last year. New Orleans expects Monday 5,000 to 7,000 bales, against 23,516 last year; Houston, 9,800 to 10,000 bales, against 10,572.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

| MONTHS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Saturday's Close. | Friday's Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| November | 6 25 | 6 26 | 6 24 | 6 26 | 6 26-28 |
| December | 6 25 | 6 26 | 6 24 | 6 25-26 | 6 28-29 |
| January | 6 28 | 6 30 | 6 28 | 6 29-30 | 6 31-32 |
| February | 6 32 | 6 34 | 6 32 | 6 33-34 | 6 35-36 |
| March | 6 37 | 6 38 | 6 37 | 6 37-39 | 6 39-41 |
| April | 6 42 | 6 42 | 6 41 | 6 41-42 | 6 44-45 |
| May | 6 46 | 6 47 | 6 46 | 6 46-47 | 6 48-50 |
| June | 6 50 | 6 51 | 6 50 | 6 51-52 | 6 53-54 |
| July | 6 54 | 6 56 | 6 54 | 6 55-56 | 6 57-58 |
| August | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| September | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| October | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

Closed steady; sales 71,800 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

| | RECEIPTS | | EXPORTS | | STOCKS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897 | 1896 | 1897 | 1896 | 1897 | 1896 |
| Saturday | 34595 | 41397 | 6649 | 19976 | 401702 | 699701 |
| Monday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Tuesday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Wednesday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Thursday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Friday | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total | 34395 | 41397 | 6649 | 19976 | | |

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | 5 92 | April | 6 17 |
| November | 5 95 | May | 6 22 |
| December | 5 97 | June | .... |
| January | 6 01 | July | .... |
| February | 6 06 | August | .... |
| March | 6 13 | September | .... |

Closed quiet and steady; sales 12,800 bales.

### Stock of Cotton Recounted.

Liverpool, October 2.—A recount of the stock of cotton here shows an increase of 26,408 bales in the total amount and an increase of 31,593 in American. The recount also shows decreases of 547 bales in Brazilian, 329 in Egyptian and 4,309 in surats.

New York, October 2.—By Associated Press: The cotton market opened quiet and 1 to 3 points lower, cables being disappointing and receipts fair, considering the quarantine. The market was exceptionally narrow, the most active month working within a range of only 2 points. The Chronicle made a rather bullish report for the week as to the weather and crop conditions, but the local contingent, who had the situation all to themselves today, kept prices down. There were few sellers, however, as it is feared the short interest is already considerable. The market closed steady with prices finally unchanged to 3 points net lower.

### Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, October 2.—An extreme range of 3 points in the fluctuations of today's trading tells the story of a dull and uninteresting market. At the time of writing the total port receipts and the Houston estimate are not posted. Estimates for New Orleans Monday are light—5,000 to 7,000, against 23,000 and 19,000 last two years—but, of course, this is on account of quarantine restrictions. The New Orleans market has been very quiet today; sales 1,400 and 3,600 to arrive at unchanged prices. Receipts at the interior towns for the week ending October 1st, 194,485, against 220,805 last year, and stocks at same points 199,889, against 321,887 last year. The world's visible supply shows an increase of 230,000 for the week, but is 641,000 less than at the same time last year—1,463,921 against 2,104,922. Facts and figures are about all we can give of interest. There are no special features to the market. The fever situation at New Orleans is more discouraging every day and the uncertainty about the movement causes more or less nervousness amongst operators. The southern spot market are off from 1-16 to ¼c, and we learn that certain Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana points are offering middling cotton delivered at Boston mills at 6⅝c and no buyers. The estimate in sight for this week will exceed that of the 10,000,000 bale crop by 20,000 bales or more. We see little in sight to encourage holders.

### Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 2.—Europe was again weaker on the free offerings from the south and on the reports of the spread of the plague in Bombay. Free selling for foreign account was as great a feature as the buying, on a scale which was believed to be for Wall street account. Poor crop accounts find more credence in the north than abroad, where Mr. Neill's estimate of a large yield keeps the spinner from buying except from hand to mouth. The short interest has been largely reduced during the last week by these sales against cotton bought for shipment. Sales for export from the south were reported on a parity with Liverpool. European spinners show a marked indisposition to buy, owing to poor trade conditions and the higher price of breadstuffs. The local temper is more bullish, and traders are afraid to be short at present prices. The bureau report on Saturday next is expected to show a sharp reduction in condition. Until crop estimates change the problem is simply whether this market can absorb the Liverpool sales against southern shipment. Texas expects heavy receipts next week.

### Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 2.—(Special.)—The cotton market has been quiet during this week. Fluctuations have been within narrow limits. The most interesting feature of the week has been free buying for the continent. Cotton merchants there are noted for their ability to resist the impulse to purchase heavily when prices are high and for buying freely when the price of the staple is at a low level. When once the continent starts to buy on the theory that cotton is cheap, it usually pursues this policy to an apparently unlimited extent and to a successful conclusion. The appearance of this buying is therefore encouraging. Liverpool this morning was 1½ points lower. The market here opened 3 points down. The business was small, and after the opening the market was steady. The Chronicle reported deterioration in the crop in Texas and Tennessee and poor accounts from Alabama and Florida. January opened at 6.32, fluctuated between this figure and 6.34 and closed at 6.33 to 6.34 with the tone of the market steady. Although sentiment in the trade is still generally against the market, the intensity of this feeling has been modified. A comparatively moderate movement during the latter part of the week is largely responsible for this. The bears insist, however, that the lighter movement is due entirely to quarantine restrictions and does not at all reflect an indisposition on the part of the south to dispose of its holding at current prices. They claim that when the quarantines are raised in the near future, supplies will pour upon the markets in such enormous volume as to irresistibly force prices lower. Upon this and upon gloomy trade reports and possible labor troubles in Lancashire they pin their faith. They may be right, and prices may go much lower. We caution our friends, however, before selling short to observe the continued poor character of crop accounts, to remember that the whole world is waiting to buy cotton at the bottom and that prices seldom go as low as universally expected. Also to remember that the contingencies of the season from now on are more apt to detract from than add to the size of the yield. On the strength of our southern advices we are friendly to cotton.

### Bacheller, Baldwin & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, September 30—In view of the strong statistical position of cotton and the prospects for the new crop the price is abnormally low, a condition of affairs apparently due to the work of a foreign coterie working in concert with a powerful bear clique here and at New York. Europe has been flooded with exaggerated estimates of the expected yield, while the yellow fever and the complications growing out of the Cuban question have been worn threadbare by being constantly paraded before the public as important bear arguments by foreign and local speculators who want to buy cheap cotton. Although American breadstuffs are not always absolutely needed abroad, it must be remembered that Europe is compelled to come to our shores for raw cotton. A reaction, at least, is in order and when it does start there will be a scramble for both long and short account on a rising market and with gold moving freely in our direction an impetus will be given to all interests here that may carry cotton values even higher than the most sanguine bull expects. The expansion in industrials and trading circles continues at a rapid rate. A fact, notable, is that the advance in wheat and corn this year has given the increased profits to the producers, and not, as is often the case, to speculators for prices advanced before the farmer had sold his crops; wool advanced before the sheep were sheared, and the price of cattle advanced sharply, thus giving the gain to the man who raises them. The advance in prices was wholly unexpected and therefore it may be safely said that wheat, corn, cotton, sheep and cattle were all raised cheaper this year than ever before, and therefore the profits to the producer are enormous. This unusually wide distribution of profits that are usually confined to a comparatively few millionaire speculators increases in a very marked degree the ability of a vast number of people to pay debts and purchase goods, and surely this in itself is sufficient to bring about a very marked improvement in trade conditions, but in addition to this confidence has been restored, the great coal strike has been settled, the Cuban question promises fair to be a thing of the past now that the liberals are going into power in Spain, and on the whole the outlook the world over is brighter than for years. Prosperity means active speculation, and active speculation means higher prices for speculative commodities. Cotton is the chief speculative commodity, and is comparatively lower than any other American product, therefore offers a better opportunity for investment. Wheat is in good demand and a deficit of 100,000,000 bushels is predicted. The drought continues in the winter wheat section and the next serious complaint we hear will be from this source. This will necessarily make seeding very late and in consequence there will be less sown than is now expected, and the very best authorities believe prices will advance and remain above the present level for a long time to come. There is everything left in the situation to justify higher prices than we have yet had on this crop and they will very likely be realized. The restriction of the contract grade by the Chicago board of trade is also in favor of the bull side of wheat.

### The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, October 2—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot dull with prices lower; middling uplands 3 13-16; sales 6,000 bales; American 5,580; speculation and export 300; receipts 2,000; all American.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

| | Open'g | Close. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Octobermber | 3 38-64 | 3 37 | Sellers |
| October and November | 3 31-64 | 3 30½ | " |
| November and December | 3 28-64 | 3 28 | Buyers |
| December and January | 3 28-64 | 3 27⅛ | Sellers |
| January and February | 3 28-64 | 3 27⅛ | " |
| February and March | 3 29-64 | 3 28 | Buyers |
| March and April | 3 29-64 | 3 29 | Sellers |
| April and May | ...... | 3 30 | " |
| May and June | 3 31-64 | 3 31 | " |
| June and July | 3 32-64 | 3 32 | " |

Futures closed barely steady.

New York, October 2—Cotton easy; sales 15 bales; middling uplands 6⅛; middling gulf 6¾; net receipts 965; gross 4,693; stock 64,446.

Galveston, October 2—Cotton steady; middling 6 3-16; net receipts 7,344 bales; gross 7,344; sales 532; stock 100,786; exports to Great Britain 800; coastwise 3,000.

Norfolk, October 2—Cotton dull; middling 6⅛; net receipts 5,292 bales; gross 5,292; sales 453; stock 21,633; exports coastwise 2,111; to continent 1,799.

Baltimore, October 2—Cotton nominal; middling 6¾; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 3,158.

Boston, October 2—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅛; net receipts 122 bales; gross 3,208; sales none; stock none.

Wilmington, October 2—Cotton firm; middling 6; net receipts 3,648 bales; gross 3,648; sales none; stock 28,583.

Philadelphia, October 2—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅝; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none, stock 1,216.

Savannah, October 2—Cotton easy; middling 5¾; net receipts 9,433 bales; gross 9,433; sales 312; stock 79,383; exports 1,939.

New Orleans, October 2—Cotton quiet; middling 6; net receipts 4,087 bales; gross 4,702; sales 500; stock 62,982; exports to Great Britain 4,050; coastwise 625.

Mobile, October 2—Cotton nothing doing; middling 5⅞; net receipts 1,200 bales; gross 1,200; sales none; stock 10,460; exports coastwise 752.

Memphis, October 2—Cotton steady; middling 6; net receipts 3,276 bales; shipments 2,972; sales 1,600; stock 23,201.

Augusta, October 2—Cotton quiet; middling 6¼; net receipts 2,478 bales; shipments 3,079; sales 1,145; stock 16,672.

Charleston, October 2—Cotton quiet; middling 5 11-16; net receipts 2,177 bales; gross 2,177; sales none; stock 28,545.

Houston, October 2—Cotton steady; middling 6⅛; net receipts 12,296 bales; shipments 7,033; sales 956; stock 71,810.

### Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, manager.

| | 1897 | 1896 |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | $231,392.33 | $236,364.66 |
| Tuesday | 190,159.79 | 212,298.20 |
| Wednesday | 201,537.15 | 212,703.94 |
| Thursday | 174,353.85 | 199,150.04 |
| Friday | 207,634.02 | 260,864.56 |
| Saturday | 207,896.73 | 292,264.15 |
| Total for week | $1,212,973.87 | $1,413,645.55 |

### Clearings Elsewhere.

New York, October 2.—Clearings, $174,754,716; balance, $9,803,557.

Boston, October 2.—Clearings, $30,917,763; balances, $3,102,440.

Philadelphia, October 2.—Clearings, $16,279,478; balances, $2,375,706.

Baltimore, October 2.—Clearings, $3,050,193; balances, $526,568.

St. Louis, October 2.—Clearings $3,870,859; balances, $419,433. Money 4@7 per cent. New York exchange 25c discount bid; par asked.

Chicago, October 2.—Clearings, $16,448,776; New York exchange, 20@30c. Sterling exchange, posted rates $4.83@4.86.

Memphis. October 2.—Clearings, $377,646; balances, $92,002. New York exchange selling at $1.50 premium.

### The Treasury Statement.

Washington, October 2.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, $214,362,665; gold reserve, $117,999,771.

**New Ties, Pieced Ties, Sugar Bag Cloths**
C. E. CAVERLY, ATLANTA, GA.

# WHEAT TENDED DOWN

### Statistical Situation Underwent No Change Except Freer Movement.

### DROUGHT CONTINUES WEST

**On Free Selling Corn Has Suffered a Decline and Yellow Fever Has Depressed Provisions.**

Chicago, October 2.—The bears ran the wheat market today in spite of the help the bulls received from the drought. Paris was unaccountably very weak, and this encouraged the selling which resulted in a decline of ¾@⅞c in December. Corn was firm and advanced ⅛@¼c. Oats were unchanged at the close and provisions 2½ lower to 2½@5c higher.

There was a moderate degree of strength in the wheat pit at the opening, December starting at 90¼c as compared with yesterday's closing price of 90⅛c, and advancing to 90⅝c at once. The firmness was due in a great measure to the continuance of the drought in the west, which is daily growing more serious with no immediate prospects of rain. The Liverpool cables showed unexpected steadiness, considering the drop here yesterday, and were also a factor. But the little bulge with which traders commenced was soon obliterated under a flood of selling which was participated in by many of the biggest operators on the floor. The fact that some of the outside markets were at the time relatively much weaker than Chicago helped along the decline, which carried the price of December down to 89⅝c, almost without a stop. The statistics of the day were by no means bearish, but traders were determined to sell nevertheless and sell they did. The Liverpool market was quoted irregularly ⅛d lower for December and ¼d higher for May. Chicago received 263 cars. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,183 against 1,266 a week ago and 1,174 the similar day of the year before. Chicago receipts for the week were 1,295,380 bushels and the shipments 703,212 bushels. The week's shipments from both coasts were 5,924,000 bushels against 5,808,000 bushels the week previous and 4,215,000 bushels a year ago. The general expectation regarding the visible is taht it will show 2,000,000 bushels increase Monday. The decline to 89⅝c was followed by a rally to 90c. Covering by shorts started the recovery, and when New York reported a liberal foreign demand at the decline the market grew quite strong temporarily. The closing weakness of continental markets was the latest influence and rounded up the session decisively in favor of the bears. Paris reported a decline in near deliveries equal to 2⅛c per bushel, and in more remote deliveries the weakness was much more pronounced, the decline being at the rate of 5⅛c per bushel for January-April term. Antwerp reduced quotations the equivalent of from ⅝@1¼c per bushel. The surprising break at Paris fairly took the breath away from the bulls, and knocked the props from under the market in a hurry. December finally sold down to 89½c and closed at 89¼@89⅜c bid.

With the exception of a short time in the morning corn was irresponsive to the weakness of wheat. The market averaged firm and closed at ⅛@¼c advance. There was no break in the drought and this fact caused a quite general covering by shorts. Local receipts were 686 cars. Clearances for the week were 2,584,500 bushels. December ranged from 29½@29⅝ to 29c, closing at 29⅜c bid.

Oats were full, both in the cash and speculative markets, following the fluctuations of corn, but within a narrow range. Receipts amounted to 574 cars. Charters were for 90,000 bushels. December ranged between 19⅞ and 19½c, closing unchanged at 19⅝c asked.

Provisions were dull. The decrease in stocks caused the market to recover from an early decline, due to the yellow fever news. There was especially pressure on pork. Outside speculative orders were light. At the close December pork was 2½c lower at $8.20, December lard 2½@5c lower at $4.55@4.57½ and December ribs about unchanged at $4.73.

Estimated receipts Monday—Wheat, 275; corn, 635; oats, 412 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| October | .... | .... | .... | 87⅝ |
| December | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | 89¼ | 89⅝ |
| May | 89⅝ | 89½ | 88½ | 88⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| October | 27⅜ | 27½ | 27⅜ | 27½ |
| December | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 29 | 29⅜ |
| May | 33 | 33⅛ | 32⅝ | 33 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| October | 19 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| December | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| May | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ |
| Mess pork— | | | | |
| October | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.02½ | 8.05 |
| December | 8.30 | 8.32½ | 8.15 | 8.20 |
| January | 9.20 | 9.20 | 9.12½ | 9.15 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| October | 4.42½ | 4.47½ | 4.42½ | 4.47½ |
| December | 4.52½ | 4.57½ | 4.50 | 4.57½ |
| January | 4.70 | 4.72½ | 4.67½ | 4.72½ |
| Short ribs— | | | | |
| October | 4.90 | 4.97½ | 4.90 | 4.95 |
| December | 4.75 | 4.77½ | 4.72½ | 4.75 |
| January | 4.75 | 4.77½ | 4.72½ | 4.75 |

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, pounds | 8,000 | 2,000 |
| Wheat, bushels | 16,000 | 18,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 302,000 | 195,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 538,000 | 361,000 |
| Rye, bushels | 9,000 | 6,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 88,000 | 7,000 |

### Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, October 2.—The market during the past week has shown a declining tendency. While the statistical situation has undergone no serious change, except possibly a freer movement at first hands, as is shown by the large increase in the world's visible, there has been nothing in the news of a character to inspire fresh buying, and this has been against holders. Severe drought is prevailing over the winter and spring states, which is unfavorable for the germination of wheat already sown in the winter wheat states, as well as for plowing in the northwest. Should this continue it may become quite a serious factor, although the weather prediction for the next forty hours is for rain in some sections. No. 2 spring wheat by sample suffered quite a severe depression owing to the fact that it is not deliverable on Chicago contracts after September 30th, and this, in turn, had a weakening effect on Minneapolis and Duluth. Receipts at those points continue heavy, but on the other hand the wheat seems to be moving out freely, clearances for the week aggregating about 5,900,000 bushels, and from present indications the visible on Monday will not increase very materially. Rumor has it that some of the bull leaders are now on the bear side, but there does not seem any disposition among the trade to sell very heavily on the breaks, although there is undoubtedly considerable short selling on the rallies. The weakness today was caused by the severe depression in spring wheat, No. 2 being 5c per bushel below No. 2 hard wheat, with hardly any demand for the lower grades. Also the French cable reporting a decline of nearly 5c per bushel in the deferred futures, and the statement that they had contracted enough wheat for requirements. The close was heavy at about the low point.

Corn has been sold freely by local traders, and in consequence has suffered a decline. There has been some liquidation by outside holders. The drought west, necessitating earlier feeding of grain to stock than usual, has caused some buying, especially among shorts. Reecipts have been moderate. Exports show a falling off, which, however, is somewhat offset by the fact that Argentine has shipped nothing in three weeks against 5,000,000 bushels last year.

Yellow fever has had a further depressing effect on provisions, although liquidation has been on a small scale. Packers and local traders have been the sellers. While provision stocks showed a better decrease for September than generally expected, it had no influence today further than to cause a steadier feeling.

### Swanson & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, October 2.—The wheat market opened today at a slight advance. Liverpool came higher despite the weakness manifest on this side yesterday. Argentine is suffering for want of rain and the drought here is unbroken. Weather predictions indicate fair weather everywhere for the next thirty-six hours except possibly local showers in Minnesota and North Dakota. Advices from New York were that exporters took 184,000 bushels there and 112,000 bushels at out ports, making 23,000,000 bushels cleared in four weeks. The market grew quite weak on heavy selling by prominent room traders, December breaking to 89⅝c. New York reported foreigners good buyers on the decline. Better support materialized and a fractional recovery ensued. However, this was lost again and the market closed at 89¼c split.

Calls on December wheat 90½c; puts 88c.

DAVIS, the Tailor, No. 8 Whitehall street, has associated with him MR. C. G. GROSSE as cutter, and MR. JOE GAUSE as salesman. You can find in their handsome store all that is NEW and DESIRABLE for your Fall Suit.

### McCullough Bros.' Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, October 2.—The month of October has opened up with bright prospects for the growers and handlers of all kinds of fruit and produce, and up to the present the statistics show that Atlanta has made more progress in this direction than ever before. California fruit is playing quite a prominent part, this being the principal and only fruit handled on this market. All arrivals of this luscious fruit up to the present has met with ready sales at a price justifying the handlers a margin.

The first car of New York state grapes were received on our market last Wednesday and were sold immediately upon arrival, the stock being fine and up to date in every particular.

Lemons are on a standstill in price, there being little or no change in the market whatever.

Receipts of oranges have been rather scattering, all arrivals coming from New Orleans, being imported stock from Honduras. The orange outlook is bright for the season, as Florida will market at least 100,000 boxes more this year than any other season since the freeze.

Bananas are scarce and much higher, caused by the yellow fever quarantine against points of importation.

Keifer pears have been arriving in rather bad condition, and a great many shipments have been sacrificed on account of decay while in transit.

The season is over for the handling of melons, and there is not a car on this market, nor will there be any more this season.

Nuts of all kinds have made an advance over last year's prices of the amount of duty charged on all importations.

Butter is in demand with light receipts and stiff prices.

Live poultry has been very scarce, and the receipts not heavy enough to meet with the demands, which, of course, makes an advance in price.

Eggs are very plentiful, especially on the Atlanta market, and all indications point to a decline unless there should be a material shortage in the receipts.

All receipts of irish potatoes on this market come from Minnesota, and the stock does not compare favorably with last year's receipts, being much inferior in size and quality.

Atlanta is doing an exceptionally large business, and should the quarantine be raised in different sections of the country which draw their supplies from the Atlanta market, there will be a material increase in business of all kinds.

Peaches, six-basket crate, 75c@$1, slow sale; watermelons, badly overstocked, $20@50 per car; apples, new crop, fancy, $2.50@2.75 per abrrel; pears, Keiffers, $2.25@2.50 barrel, scarce; egg plants, dozen, 50@75c, dull; pineapples, dozen, 75c@$1; half crate, $2.75@3; tomatoes, slow sale, 25@30c per crate; string beans, per bushel, 25@50c, slow sale.

### Coffee and Sugar.

New York, October 2.—Coffee, options opened with the near months steady and far months barely steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, scarcely changed during remainder of the session, was exceptionally dull and featureless with weak undertone following and more liberal offerings of spot coffee; closed quiet at net 5 points higher to 5 points lower; sales 5,750 bags, including October at 5.90; December 6.40. Spo coffee, Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 7; No. 7 jobbing 7½; mild steady; Cordova 10½@16½.

Sugar, raw nominal; fair refining 3⅝; centrifugal 96 test 3 15-16; refined steady.

New Orleans, October 2.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 2¼@3⅜; centrifugal granulated 4¼@4 9-16; whites 3 15-16@4 1-16; yellows 3½@4; seconds 2@3¼.

### The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, October 2.—The week closed quietly in the cattle market. There was the usual Saturday scarcity of offerings. Common to extra native beef steers were salable at $3.80@5.50. Prices for most grades were nominal.

Trade in hogs was rather slow at a decline of 5@10c per 100 pounds, the bulk of the offerings crossing the scales at $3.80@4.20. Heavy packing lots sold at $3.60@3.85; prime assorted light weights $4.25@4.30.

Sheep trade was slow owing to over supply; $225@4.25 for inferior to prime natives and at $3.40@4.00 for western wethers and $$3@3.60 for western ewes. Lambs $3.50@5.80.

Receipts: Cattle, 500; hogs, 16,000; sheep, 2,000

## GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1897.

### Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, October 2—Flour, first patent, $6.25; second patent 5.25; straight 5.00; fancy 4.90; extra family 4.30. Corn, white 49c; mixed 47c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 32c. Texas rustproof 38@40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 80c; small bales 75c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal plain 49c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 73c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 95c Stock meal 80c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas 90c@$1.25 per bushel, according to kind and quality. Grits $2.60.

New York, October 2—Flour inactive and barely steady at old prices; Minnesota patents $5.15@5.40; winter patents $.10@5.35; winter straights $4.65@4.75. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 95⅞c afloat; options opened firm on higher cables than expected, declined sharply under heavy shorts, inspired by the cloudiness west and free northwestern receipts, but rallied on export rumors, closing ⅛@¼c net lower; No. 2 red October 93⅛c December 91⅛c. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 34⅛c afloat; options opened up on cables, but eased off with wheat, rallied on covering and closed partly ⅛c net lower; October 32⅛c. November —; December 34¼c. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 23¼@23⅛c; options dull all the forenoon, closing ⅛c lower; October 23⅛c; December 24⅝c.

Chicago, October 2—Flour quiet; No. 2 spring wheat 85⅝c; No. 3 spring wheat 78@85c; No. 2 red 93⅛c; No. 2 corn 27¼@27⅛c; No. 2 yellow 27¼@27⅜c; No. 2 oats 19c; No. 2 white 21¼@22⅝c; No. 3 white 21@22c; No. 2 rye 44c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3 29@40c; No. 4 28@33c; No. 1 flaxseed 94@96c.

St. Louis, October 2—Flour unchanged. Wheat, spot lower; No. 2 red cash in elevator 95¼c; track 95@96¼c; No. 2 hard cash 93½@84c; October —; December 95⅜c asked; May 95c. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 cash 26c bid; December 26⅝c asked; May 30⅛c asked. Oats, spot easier; No. 2 cash in elevator 19⅛c bid; track 20@20⅛c; No. 2 white 22@22⅛c; December 19⅛c bid; May 22⅝c bid.

Cincinnati, October 2—Flour quiet and steady Wheat easy; No. 2 red 91c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 30½c, Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 21@21¼c.

### Provisions.

Atlanta, October 2—Clear ribs boxed side 6¼c; clear sides 6¼; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5⅛c; compound 5¼.

New York, October 2—Lard steady; western steam $4.80@4.85; October $4.75; refined quiet; to continent $5.30; South America $5.70; compound $4.75@4.86¼. Pork dull; mess, new $9.50@10.00; old $9.00@9.25.

Chicago, October 2—Mess pork, per bbl. $8.05@8.10. Lard, per 100 lbs, $4.47½@4.50. Short ribs sides, loose, $4.85@5.20. Dry salted shoulders, $5.25. Short clear sides, boxed, $5.25@5.37½.

St. Louis, October 2—Pork steady; mess, new $8.50; old $8.00. Lard higher; steam $4.37½; choice $4.42½. Bacon, boxed ...ders, $6.25; extra short clear sides $6.2...; $6.25; shorts $6.50. Dry salt meats, boxed ...ders $5.50; extra short clear sides $5.3...; $5.25; shorts $5.75.

Cincinnati, October 2 — Lard steady ... Bulk meats steady at $5.50. Bacon steady ...

### Groceries.

Atlanta, October 2—Roasted coffee $11.... 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; ... prime 10. Sugar standard granulated ... Orleans white 4¾; do yellow 4⅝c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green ... Rice head 6⅛c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy ... 1.25; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common ... Cheese, full cream 11½@12c. Matches ... 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c ... ers, soda 5⅛c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c ... common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters ... 1.65; L. W. 1.20.

Chicago, October 2—Sugar, cut loaf 5.9...; ...lated 5.34.

### Naval Stores.

Savannah, October 2—Turpentine firm at ... sales 806 casks; receipts 768 casks. Rosin ... sales 3,769 bbls; receipts 1,093 bbls; A, B ... $1.20; E $1.20; F $1.25, G $1.30; H $1.40; ... K $1.50; M $1.60; N $2.00; window glass ... water white $2.50.

Charleston, October 2—Turpentine firm ... sales none casks. Rosin firm: A, B, C, $1.0...; E $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.20; H $1.30; ... $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.75; window glass $2.0...; white $2.20; sales none barrels.

Wilmington, October 2 — Rosin firm ... $1.10; good strained $1.15; receipts 300 ... Spirits turpentine firm at 30⅛@32c; ... casks. Tar firm at 1.25; receipts — ... turpentine steady at $1.30, $1.80, $1.90; ... 55 bbls.

### Country Produce.

Atlanta, October 2—Eggs 13@14c. Butter ... ern creamery 21@23c; fancy Tennessee 12½ ... choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry ... no sale; hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large ... 20; small 12½@14c; ducks, puddle 18@20c; ... 22½@25c. Irish potatoes, new $2.50@2.75 per ... old none per b—; Tennessee 75@90c per bu. ... potatoes 65@75c per bu. Honey, dull; strained ... in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, ... per bu; $2.50@2.75 per bbl.

### Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, October 2—Lemons, choice $3.... fancy $3.75@4.00. Oranges, Messina $4.00@... box; La. $3.75@4.00 per ½ box. Bananas ... $1.00@1.25; culls 60@75c. Figs, 11@11½c. ... new California $1.65@1.75; ¼ boxes 50@60c ... rants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 11@11½c. ...monds 11½c; pecans, 9@10c; Brazil 7½c; ... 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts ... nuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy ... picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

FINANCIAL.

QUARANTIN...
regulations cause no inter...
tion in our business.
Cotton
is low and the crop disapp...
ing. Europe needs our ...
plus
Wheat
and is taking it rapidly.
BACHELLER, BALDWIN & C...
Brokers in Cotton, Grain, Provis...
and Stocks,
Hennen Building, New Orleans, ...
Members New Orleans Cotton Exch...

One Fact
Is Worth a Ton of Argume...
Early last week I wired my custo...
SELL SUGAR.
The market was then above ... the price declined below 145, I instru... them to take their profits.
The value of my information was d...onstrated, and the profits realized ... those who acted upon my instructions ... the best evidence that my advance ... mation is the surest guide to succ...
You can operate successfully in ... street if you secure winning inform... My advices are positive and my inf... tion comes from an "inside" source
Do You Want to Win?
There will be a chance this ... week. I know of a pending move... in an active stock that will be good ... five to ten points.
Do you want to get in "on the ... with an intelligent understanding ... every movement, or do you wish to ... to the belief that luck succeeds in ... street?
NO GUESS WORK.
You will never lose a dollar if ... faithfully follow my instructions. The ... vance information I give my custo... has always resulted to their profit ... this information can be obtained fr... other source. My clientele is compo... intelligent speculators, who realize ... "inside" information is a supreme ... in their success in Wall street.
I OFFER YOU
20 Years' Experience, Inside Info... tion, Sure Advice, Confidential Transactions.
I supervise and manage accounts ... percentage of the profits, and ... you are safe in every detail.
The Inexprieenced Speculat...
Acting without judicious advice, is ... mariner without a chart or ... When one goes out of his line ... business affairs, he should seek ... from the best authority available.
You will make money in Wall ... you follow my directions.
MY TERMS:
$10 Weekly, $30 Monthly, in Advance
Send your remittance today ... the benefit of tomorrow's inform... You select your own broker. Write ... particulars to
CHARLES HUGHES
63 Wall Street, NEW ...

# HUSBAND S... AND CH...

**Boat Capsizes with ... His F...**

### FIGHTS HARD ...

**Mother and Babe ... by a B...**

### FATHER AND HUS...

**After a Fierce Batt... cued Are Sepa... Lives A...**

Columbia, S. C., O... T. Leonard, with his ... were going into Nor... town, when their sm... shoal and capsized. ... on to her baby, was ... band. A second wa... their hold on the ... the second time the ... was washed away.

Weak from strug... the anxious husband ... rescued his wife an... er's strength compl... kissed her baby and ... next wave that eng...

Her husband reac... fourth time. She cl... neck, kissed him ... sciousness as the ... separated her from ... into its depths.

Mr. Leonard rea... exhausted state and ... picked up and carri... and thence to h... the infant only w...

### FAREWELL C...

**One at Grant Pa... One at Co...**

Two farewell c... Atlanta today, o... Grant park and th... the Coliseum, at ...

These concerts ... certs of the seaso... gramme has bee... them. The prev... tracted large cro... that these two ... kind ever given ...

The concert at ... 3:30 o'clock in th... until 5:30 o'clock. ... will be run fro... streets to the pa... cars will run th... cars over the Pea...

The concert in ... at 7:45 o'clock and ... track will be ope... good riding will ... Walker street, ... Pryor street cars ... tion park and a ... operation. The pr... one.

The "Dauntless" ... will be run on the ... ternoon.

### LONGSHOREME...

**Four Hundred M... gle and R...**

Savannah, Ga., ... The longshoremen ... at an end. The 40... this morning at 8 ... dissenting voices ... go back to work a...

The strikers did ... points. They have ... but the ship agent... take their places a... of the strikers w... Some of them dese... more ago and retu...

While some al... strikers, it was by ... keep them going a... drove them to giv...

It is likely that ... the strike will be r... ship agents, but a... be put back on acc...

### A GRAN...

**All the Latest a... Imported and ...**

The opening of ... the attraction for ... and they were the... miring and buying ... of the milliner's art ... pattern hats, toque... geous in its beauty ... ty and a temptatio... of the shoppers.

It was one of th... ings of the season ... Kate O'Conner we... congratulations. ... trich and fancy fe... full and includes a ... the millinery line. ... a call before purch...

### Fire in ...

Dalton, Ga., Oc... magnificent barn ... of Walker county, ... ing, entailing a l... cost $3,500 and the ... it was burned 500 ... sacks of corn, sad... gies and one fine ... horses were confine... with the greatest ... saved.

GRA...
Every article ... Hotel will be so...
Bedroom Suit...
Mattresses, S...
Blankets, Co...
Bed Linen, E...
2 Elegant Pa...
A great cha...
L. ...

# HUSBAND SEES WIFE AND CHILD DROWN

**Boat Capsizes with a Carolinian and His Family.**

**FIGHTS HARD TO SAVE THEM**

**Mother and Babe Are Washed Away by a Big Wave.**

**FATHER AND HUSBAND GRABS THEM**

**After a Fierce Battle Rescuer and Rescued Are Separated and Two Lives Are Lost.**

Columbia, S. C., October 2.—(Special.)—S. T. Leonard, with his wife and young child, were going into North inlet, near Georgetown, when their small sail boat struck a shoal and capsized. The mother holding on to her baby, was recovered by the husband. A second wave, however, released their hold on the regained boat and for the second time the mother with her child was washed away.

Weak from struggling with the waves, the anxious husband and father once again rescued his wife and child, but the mother's strength completely failing her, she kissed her baby and surrendered it to the next wave that engulfed them.

Her husband reached her again for the fourth time. She clasped him around the neck, kissed him and sank into unconsciousness as the next swell of the sea separated her from him and carried her into its depths.

Mr. Leonard reached the beach in an exhausted state and was the next morning picked up and carried to the opposite shore and thence to his home. The body of the infant only was recovered.

## FAREWELL CONCERTS TODAY.

**One at Grant Park This Afternoon and One at Coliseum Tonight.**

Two farewell concerts will be given in Atlanta today, one in the afternoon at Grant park and the other in the evening in the Coliseum, at Piedmont park.

These concerts will be the farewell concerts of the season and an attractive programme has been arranged for each of them. The previous concerts have attracted large crowds and it is announced that these two will be the best of the kind ever given in Atlanta.

The concert at Grant park will begin at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and will last until 5:30 o'clock. A three-minute schedule will be run from Broad and Marietta streets to the park. The Marietta street cars will run there, as will the regular cars over the Peachtree line.

The concert in the Coliseum will begin at 7:45 o'clock and will last until 9:45. The track will be open at that time and some good riding will probably be seen. The Walker street, Washington street and Pryor street cars will run to the exposition park and a fast schedule will be in operation. The programme will be a good one.

The "Dauntless" and "Three Friends" will be run on the nine-mile circle this afternoon.

## LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE OFF.

**Four Hundred Men Give Up the Struggle and Return to Work.**

Savannah, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The longshoremen's strike in Savannah is at an end. The 400 strikers held a meeting this morning at 8 o'clock and with but few dissenting voices decided that they would go back to work at the old scale of wages.

The strikers did not carry one of their points. They have held out for a month, but the ship agents worked in new men to take their places and many of the families of the strikers were practically starving. Some of them deserted the union a week or more ago and returned to the ships.

While some aid was furnished the strikers, it was by no means sufficient to keep them going and destitution evidently drove them to give in.

It is likely that some of the leaders of the strike will be rubbed off the list by the ship agents, but as a rule all the men will be put back on account of their experience.


## A GRAND DISPLAY.

**All the Latest and Newest Styles in Imported and Domestic Millinery.**

The opening of Miss Mary Ryan's was the attraction for Atlanta's fashionable set, and they were there in large numbers, admiring and buying the prettiest creations of the milliner's art. The display of French pattern hats, toques and bonnets was gorgeous in its beauty, elegant in its simplicity and a temptation to the feminine vanity of the shoppers.

It was one of the most successful openings of the season and Miss Ryan and Mrs. Kate O'Conner were the recipients of many congratulations. Miss Ryan's stock of ostrich and fancy feathers and trimmings is full and includes all the latest novelties in the millinery line. You should make her a call before purchasing your fall hat.


### Fire in Walker County.

Dalton, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The magnificent barn of Colonel J. C. Gordon, of Walker county, was burned this morning, entailing a loss of $6,000. The barn cost $3,500 and there were consumed when it was burned 500 bushels of wheat, 200 sacks of corn, saddles, harness, four buggies and one fine horse. Sixteen head of horses were confined in the barn and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were saved.

# COLUMBUS' KICK IS GROUNDLESS

**Hydrographer Hall Discusses the Chattahoochee Water Power.**

**ATLANTA IS NOT WASTING IT**

**He Says the Water Pumped Out Here Runs Back to the River.**

**COLUMBUS ENTERPRISES NOT HAMPERED**

**Mr. Hall Prepares a Scientific and Official Statement of the Facts in an Interesting Manner.**

The manufacturing establishments of Columbus are not being hampered by any shortage of water caused by the unusual large amount being pumped out of the Chattahoochee river at this time by the Atlanta waterworks department, says Mr. B. M. Hall, United States geological survey hydographer for Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee. Mr. Hall says the amount of water being taken from the river by Atlanta is insignificant and that it very slightly affects the water power at Columbus.

At the invitation of The Constitution Mr. Hall has prepared an interesting statement of the question of water supply and usage by Atlanta and Columbus, and he takes the position that Columbus is not suffering from any misuse of river water by this city. He makes a calculation showing the number of cubic feet of water pumped into the city of Atlanta and explains the effect on the water powers of Columbus. He tells of the flow of water in the river and compares it with other southern streams. He shows the number of cubic feet flowing by Atlanta and West Point and refers to the shortage in rainfall in the last few years, especially since January, 1896. He says Columbus is making a mistake in heralding the statement that it is being damaged by a pair of pumps in the Chattahoochee river near Atlanta, 150 miles up the river.

**Mr. Hall's Official Statement.**

Mr. Hall's review of the situation makes interesting reading and it may be regarded as an official government statement of the facts of the case at issue. He says:

"Editor Constitution—Concerning the shortage in water power at Columbus, said to be due to the use of too much Chattahoochee water by the city of Atlanta:

"I think your editorial in this morning's Constitution covers the ground very nicely. Columbus has more water power than any other city in the state, the greater part of which is undeveloped and stands as a great opportunity for profitable investment of capital. Now what kind of an impression will the outside world get of this water power when her citizens claim that it is being badly damaged by a pair of pumps at Atlanta, 150 miles up the river? Of course the outside world will not know that we are pumping up about one-sixtieth of the water that is in the Chattahoochee river opposite Atlanta and returning nearly the whole of this amount to the river after we have used it.

"As U. S. G. S. hydrographer for Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee, I have maintained two regular stations on the Chattahoochee river for nearly two years, one at West Point and one at the Georgia Pacific bridge about two miles below the pumping station of the Atlanta waterworks. I have daily gauge heights at both points from October, 1895, to the present and have made accurate discharge measurements at all stages with electric current meters furnished to me by the government of the latest and best patterns. In making these measurements I have used the methods that are adopted by the survey all over the United States. The lowest measurements so far give a discharge of 985 cubic feet per second at West Point and 744 cubic feet per second at the Georgia Pacific railroad station. These measurements were made when the stream was very near to its minimum gauge height, so that we can safely estimate the minimum at about 900 and 700 respectively for the two points.

"I and my assistants have made similar measurements on many other rivers of this and the adjoining states, which show that the Chattahoochee has as great a minimum discharge per square mile of drainage area as any of them and much greater than most of them. I have not yet arrived at a minimum discharge for Columbus, but I do not think that 13,000,000 gallons per day, which is only twenty cubic feet per second, will be a very large per cent of the water that is now running in the river at that place. As a matter of fact I do not think we are pumping 13,000,000 gallons per day; but if we are doing so, fully 9,000,000 of this amount is flowing directly back into the river through our sewers, leaving only 4,000,000 gallons per day as the amount that is lost by evaporation and by drainage into the Ocmulgee watershed. Four million gallons per day is a little over six cubic feet per second, which is insignificant in comparison to a river that is now flowing past Atlanta with a volume of about 700 cubic feet per second; past West Point with 900 cubic feet per second, and presumably past Columbus with a much larger volume.

"Now and for the past two years the streams of this region have been lower than for many years previous, and this is the dryest season of the year. There has been a steadily increasing deficiency of rainfall for nearly seven years. The average annual rainfall at Atlanta for the past twenty-six years, including 1896, is 51 inches. In 1896 it was only 34.12 inches and the average for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 was only 39.35 inches. The greater part of the rain in these years has fallen in the summer months, when the part that did not flow off immediately in freshets was immediately taken up by vegetation or evaporation. The supply of ground water is short. This is a cycle of low rainfall that will probably not recur in a century.

"Columbus is a good town, with more natural advantages as a manufacturing center than any place that I know of. Four cubic feet or twenty cubic feet of water per minute more or less in the river makes a very small percentage of difference in her great water powers. She had better quit watching the river and look a little closer after her hydrants. More drinking water and better fire protection is what she needs.

B. M. HALL."


# GRAND AUCTION!

Every article of Furnishings recently purchased from the Alhambra Hotel will be sold at auction, or private sale, until disposed of. We have

**Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, Springs, Blankets, Comforts, Bed Linen, Etc. 2 Elegant Parlor Suits,**

**Wardrobes, Chairs, Dining and Center Tables, Cots, Carpets and One Refrigerator. Big lot Crockery.**

A great chance this to get magnificent bargains. Come early.

L. J. COLEMAN,

49 Peachtree Street.


# 200,000 RAILROAD MEN TO UNITE

**Railroad Brotherhoods Will Affiliate in Peoria Next Week.**

**CONVENTION FOR TUESDAY**

**Committees from the Several Orders Will Form a National Federation.**

**BIGGEST ORDER OF RAILROAD MEN IN WORLD**

**The Five Orders, Conductors, Firemen, Trainmen, Telegraphers and Engineers, To Be Represented.**

There will assemble in Peoria, Ill., Tuesday, October 12th, one of the most significant and important conventions of railroad labor order men ever held in this country. The purpose of this meeting is to formulate and put into effect a plan of national federation among the five standard railroad labor brotherhoods, and the action to be taken will amount to an effective amalgamation of the following orders of railroad men:

The Order of Railway Conductors.
The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

The several orders have appointed committees of three prominent members from each order to participate in the formation of the plan of federation, and these committees have been called to meet on the date mentioned. The Constitution is the first newspaper in the country to announce the names of the committeemen entrusted with the important work of forming a national federation of the railroad brotherhoods, and this is the first general announcement of the call or the meeting and its purposes.

**Members of the Convention.**

With the exception of the committee to be appointed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has not yet been announced by Mr. P. M. Arthur, grand chief engineer of that order, the several committees are as follows:

Order of Railway Conductors—E. E. Clark, grand chief; C. H. Wilkins, assistant grand chief, and A. B. Garretson, grand senior conductor.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—P. H. Morrissey, grand master; John Harvey, of lodge 157, Salamanca, N. Y., and Frank Fenn, of lodge 32, Pueblo, Colo.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers—W. V. Powell, grand chief; Charles Daniel, chairman executive committee, Atlanta, Ga., and H. B. Perham, grand secretary and treasurer.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—F. P. Sargent, grand master; T. V. Venner, of lodge No. 3, Jersey City, N. J.; James Burke, of lodge No. 38, Stratford, Ontario, and Asa Dillon, of lodge No. 131, Atchison, Kan.

As will be observed, Atlanta will have a representative in this very important convention in the person of Mr. Charles Danfel, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, chairman of the grand executive board of that organization.

At the national conventions of the four brotherhoods—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors and Order of Railroad Telegraphers—resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring in favor of the amalgamation of the railroad brotherhoods and authorizing the appointment of committees by the respective grand chief to meet in convention and draw up and sign binding agreements between the orders, affiliating each and every one of them in such a manner that they will act in unison in all matters affecting the interest of the orders and the railroad men of the country.

**Means an Alliance of 200,000 Men.**

The significance of this meeting may be appreciated when it is stated that the forming of the federation as mapped out will at once create the biggest and most powerful railroad labor organization ever formed in the world. It will bring into close union more than 200,000 railroad men in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the strength of the affiliated orders will be immense, numerically and financially. The accomplishment of the purpose of the coming meeting will mean much to the railroad men of the country. As stated, every one of the four organizations in national convention, have approved the movement, and the one other order, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will undoubtedly approve it at its next convention. That order has not held a national convention since the movement was given impetus by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in national convention at Galveston, Tex., in September of last year. But Grand Chief Engineer Arthur has expressed sympathy with the movement, and it is certain that he will participate in the meeting of next week.

As stated, the movement for national federation was started by the firemen and the convention of next week was called by Mr. Frank P. Sargent, of Peoria, grand master of the firemen's organization. In his call for the meeting addressed to the several grand chiefs, Mr. Sargent says:

**Mr. Sargent's Call for the Meeting.**

"It is the desire of the membership of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to bring about a closer and a more compact affiliation with the different railroad labor organizations, and it was the sense of our grand body at its fifth biennial meeting, held at Galveston, Tex., in September, 1896, that this can be best accomplished through a national federation, and inasmuch as you have so willingly expressed a desire to work to this end, and your convention having taken similar action to that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, we hope that we may be able through the medium of the representatives in attendance at this meeting to bring about good results. With this end in view, we assure you that the representatives of the firemen at this meeting will most earnestly co-operate with the representatives of your organization."

## MACON HAS TOO MUCH WATER.

**Street Sprinklers Have Proven Offensive to Merchants.**

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—An order was issued by Mayor Pro Tem. Proudfit this morning which will save the people of Macon from being washed away.

For some time past Messrs. D. W. Jeter and H. D. Todd have been operating rival sprinkling companies in Macon, and the result has been a flood of water, such as Macon has seldom seen. Both concerns have sprinkled from morning till night, and the result has been anything but pleasant. Numerous merchants have complained and this morning Mayor Pro Tem. Proudfit issued an order preventing the streets being sprinkled twice on the same day.

### Dr. White's Father Dead.

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The father of Rev. R. R. White, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, died at his home in Passaic, N. J., today at the age of seventy-two years. A telegram was received in Macon last Thursday announcing his serious illness and Rev. White left at once. Today, he telegraphed the announcement of death.

# COMER WILL REMAIN AT HEAD CENTRAL

**The President Holds the Proxy of the Southern Railway.**

**HE WILL CAST THE VOTE**

**Every Proposition Will Depend on the Chief Executive's Voice.**

**HE WILL NAME ALL THE DIRECTORS**

**So Far as Known There Will Be No Changes in Any of the Officials.**

Savannah, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—There can be no doubt now that President H. M. Comer, of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, will remain in that position for some time to come.

The proxy of the Southern Railway Company, or at least whoever owns the stock of the Central, has been sent to Mr. Comer and is now in his hands for the purpose of being voted at the coming meeting of the directors of the system, to be held here October 12th.

When Mr. Comer was last in New York he asked that the proxy empowering him to vote the 50,000 shares of stock be sent him. To this the holders of the stock readily assented and on his return from his western trip he found that proxy here.

Every vote on every proposition and for every director will, therefore, be cast by President Comer.

The same board of directors as exists at present will be re-elected, and there will be no changes, so far as is known now, in any of the officials.

President Comer has stated, however, that he would retire from the presidency before many months, but it will not be at this meeting. It is believed now that he will remain at the head of the system for another year.


**MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.**

**A Pleasant Lemon Drink. Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.**

It is an established fact that lemons, when combined properly with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable results upon the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Sold by druggists, 50c and $1 bottles.

**Mozley's Lemon Elixir**

Cured me of sick and nervous headaches I had been subject to all my life.
MRS. N. A. McENTIRE,
Spring Place, Ga.

**Mozley's Lemon Elixir**

Cured me of indigestion. I got more relief and at once, from Lemon Elixir than all other medicines. J. C. SPEIGHTS,
Indian Spring, Ga.

**Mozley's Lemon Elixir**

Cured me of a long-standing case of chills and fever by using two bottles.
J. G. STANLY,
Engineer E. T., Va. & Ga. R. R.

**Mozley's Lemon Elixir,**

Cured me of a case of heart disease and indigestion of four years' standing. I tried a dozen different medicines. None but Lemon Elixir did me any good.
TULES DIEHL,
Corner Habersham and St. Thomas Sts., Savannah, Ga.

**Mozley's Lemon Elixir**

I fully indorse for nervous headache, indigestion and constipation, having used it with most satisfactory results after all other remedies had failed.
J. W. ROLLO,
West End, Atlanta, Ga.

**Mozley's Lemon Elixir.**

I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, my trouble being my liver, stomach and bowels, with terrible headaches. Lemon Elixir cured me. My appetite is good, and I am well. I had taken a barrel of other medicine, that done me no good.
CHARLES GIBHARD,
No. 1515 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

**Mozley's Lemon Elixir**

Cured me of enlarged liver, nervous indigestion and heart disease. I was unable to walk upstairs or do any kind of work. I was treated by many physicians, but got no better until I used Lemon Elixir. I am now healthy and vigorous.
C. H. BALDWIN,
No. 98 Alexander St., Atlanta, Ga.

**A MODERN SCHOOL OF OPTICS.**

The graduates from our school are scattered all over the south. We offer any one of them as a reference. Our methods of instruction are "up to date," and we have a thoroughly practical man at the head of our school. Write for terms. Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

**COLUMBIA**

**ALL NEXT WEEK**

Matinees: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
THE PETERS & GREEN COMEDY COMPANY.
MONDAY NIGHT
"FINNIGAN'S LUCK."
All New Songs, Dances and Comedies.
PRICES—10c, 25c and 35c.
LADIES FREE Monday night if accompanied by person with 35c ticket, which must be reserved before 6 p. m. Monday. Sale opens Saturday at Miller's

**ELECTION TICKETS**

Perhaps you may not have thought that you would have to have quite a number of them if you expect to be elected. Now, we have the latest improved machinery and can supply your wants in a few hours' notice.

Don't place your orders before you get our prices.

DON'T PLACE YOUR ORDERS BEFORE YOU GET OUR PRICES.

PEASE PRINTING CO

31-33 IVY STREET.



Cheap Clothes

Are not the clothes that cost the least. Cheap clothes are those in which value and cost are carefully weighed. Our prices are the lowest because there are no profits for the middleman—no commissions—just the cash prices to the manufacturers before the "High Tariff" went into effect We have studied the ready-to-wear question. We can fit any figure—unusually tall, short, fat, thin, or a combination of all. We like to be put to the test. We fit the figure and our prices fit your purse.

**EISEMAN & WEIL**

Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

**3 WHITEHALL ST.**

**LYCEUM THEATRE**

Two Nights Commencing
Monday, Oct. 4,
and Special Ladies' Matinee
Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.
Engagement of Atlanta's Favorite Comedian.

**R. E. GRAHAM**

—IN—

The most laughable comedy ever written entitled

**"WHO'S YOUR FRIEND"**

Matinee prices 25 and 50 cents.
Every seat reserved.
Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crews' Music Store

**Faulkner's Dancing Academy**

Moved to 31½ Whitehall street, in Old Centennial building. New class for gentlemen opens Monday night, October 4, 1897. Private lessons at all hours. Evening class for ladies Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Guaranteed to learn any one in 12 lessons. For further information, call at academy. Grand entertainment on the 14th. W. J. Faulkner, Instructor.


## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**For Alderman—North Side.**

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 8, 1897.
A. P. THOMPSON.

I hereby most respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman from north side, subject to the action of the democratic primary on October 8, 1897.
J. D. TURNER.

**For Alderman—South Side.**

I hereby announce as a candidate for alderman from south side, subject to primary of October 8, 1897.
JAMES L. MAYSON.

I ANNOUNCE MYSELF a candidate for alderman for the south side, subject to nomination at the primary election to be held October 8th next. AARON HAAS.

**For Councilman.**

**From First Ward.**

The friends of M. T. LaHatte announce him as a candidate for councilman from the first ward, subject to primary, October 8, 1897.

**From Second Ward.**

I am a candidate for council from the second ward, subject to primary October 8th.
H. A. BOYNTON.

The many friends of GREEN B. ADAIR announce him as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, subject to white primary October 8, 1897.

**From Third Ward.**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman from the third ward and will abide by the action of the democratic primary on October 8th. E. P. BURNS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city council from the third ward, subject to nomination at primary on October 8th. STEVE R. JOHNSTON.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city council from the third ward, subject to the nomination at primary on October 8th. I will appreciate the support of my friends. W. H. M'CLAIN.

**From Fourth Ward.**

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward subject to the action of the democratic primary of October 8, 1897.
W. S. THOMSON.

I hereby announce myself candidate for city council from the fourth ward, subject primary October 6th.
C. E. MURPHEY, M. D.

**From Fifth Ward.**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from the fifth ward, subject to the primary on October 8, 1897.
NIM McCULLOUGH.

The friends of Mr. John H. Welch announce him as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to the white primary to be held October 8, 1897.

**From Sixth Ward.**

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, subject to primary to be held October 8th.
CLYDE L. BROOKS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward, subject to primary to be held October 8, 1897.
T. A. HAMMOND, JR.

**From Seventh Ward.**

I hereby announce my candidacy for council from the seventh ward, subject to the primary of October 8th.
MALVERN HILL.

I am a candidate for councilman from the seventh ward, subject to primary October 8th. I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Atlanta. J. S. DOZIER.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to the democratic primary of October 8, 1897. EDWARD WILSON.

### Verdict for Defendant.

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—A jury in the city court this morning returned a verdict for the defendant in the case of Harrison Denson vs. the Macon, Dublin and Savannah railroad. Denson wanted damages because he was knocked off the track by an engine of that road. He is deaf and the jury decided that a deaf man has no business walking on a railroad track.


40 Whitehall Street. **J. REGENSTEIN** 40 Whitehall Street.

**Pushing Ahead as Never Before.**

It's time to buy now, because all kinds of merchandise are advancing daily.

**Ideal Millinery.** A feast of bargains will be presented to you in our Millinery department tomorrow. Come and be convinced that we are the leaders of Fashion, as well as the originators of High-Class Millinery at popular prices.

**Ribbon Department** When we talk about special prices on Ribbons it means something that every lady in Atlanta must of necessity be interested in, for our Ribbon prices are low all the time. Tomorrow's sale will prove to be one of the events of the season.

Nearly a thousand pieces extra fine Plaids and Roman Stripes, in the choicest color combinations of the season, in all the popular widths.

Lot 1 at 15c per yard; worth 25c. Lot 2 at 29c per yard; worth 50c.

**Ostrich Department** In Ostrich Plumes, Tips and Fancy Feathers we have a stock that is second to none in this entire country, at prices below all comparison. There is not a dealer in town but would be glad to buy them at the prices we'll charge you tomorrow. As a sample we offer 500 boxes of large 3-4 plumes in black only at 75c each, worth double.

**Velvet Department** IT IS A MISTAKE To suppose that we, a millinery house, cannot sell Velvets cheaper than the dry goods houses. Buying as we do for our Wholesale and Retail Departments we handle more Velvets than any three dry goods houses in the city. Come, see, and be convinced. Tomorrow we offer 100 pieces of Lyons Silk Velvet in all the choicest shades that are made. Tomorrow's price $1.00. You cannot duplicate it for $1.50 at any other store.

**Children's Reefers and Cloaks** It is our determination to make this department more popular than ever. We have priced the entire stock at an unusually small percentage of profit. The display is worth coming miles to see, and purchasers will have good reason to congratulate themselves for coming. Tomorrow we will offer 500 Reefers, all sizes, for $1.25, worth $2.50.

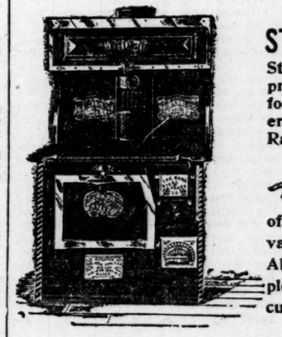
Children's all wool Elderdown short Cloaks in Red and Brown only, worth $2.50, for one dollar and twenty-five cents.

40 Whitehall Street. **J. Regenstein** 40 Whitehall Street.

# Wood & Beaumont

**Stove & Furniture Co.**

The Largest Combined Stove and Furniture House in America.....



**STOVE TIME** IS HERE, and we are ready for it with 2,500 Stoves and Ranges in stock. We are prepared to fill any order from a dollar foot warmer to a "Garland" Base Burner, or an "Imperial" Steel Plate French Range.

We are selling "Imperials" now at our old popular offer of $5 per month. Many are taking advantage of these extremely liberal terms. About 20 sold during last six days, but plenty left for you. Our illustrated circulars sent on request.

OUR NEW FURNITURE HALL



Will be fully filled by Wednesday morning next with a full and completely new line of Parlor goods and Library Furniture. Our Bookcases and Leather goods are the latest designs, every piece new and fresh, and prices unapproachable. Our stock of cheap and medium priced Furniture has no equal in this market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Antique Suits at | $12.50 |
| Woven Wire Springs at | 1.50 |
| Cotton Top Mattresses at | 1.50 |
| Dining Chairs at | 75c |
| 6-foot Oak Dining Tables at | 4.00 |

You are invited to call or write for circulars.

**Wood & Beaumont,**

85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad.

# A WEEK'S LIVE TOPICS AMONG GEORGIA WOMEN.
# REFORMATORY, FEDERATION, STYLES AND SOCIETY

## Georgia Women Tell What They Think of The Proposed Measure, Creating a Reformatory as a Branch of Georgia's Convict System--Other Matters of Feminine Interest.

### *Women Talk of the Proposed Reformation*

Among the many questions to arise before the forthcoming legislature there are a number in which the women of the state will be deeply interested. One that will particularly interest those who are philanthropic in their inclinations is the matter of a state institution for the reformation of the juvenile criminals.

The energetic women who have been so earnest in their endeavors to obtain from the state a reformatory naturally investigate any bill pertaining to it. The proposed bill to build the reformatory on the site that may be selected for the establishment of the state penitentiary is being considered by them with divers opinions. There are those grateful that it is to be built under any consideration, while others advance as bitter a protest to the reformatory's being in proximinty to the convict farm as the millionaires of Jekyl island bring forward against the convict wards being in proximity to them.

Whether it is the moral contagion that is feared or the unrestful atmosphere that might be a part of the proposed penitentiary refuge, no decided expression has been given by the millionaires, but the women who discuss the matter unhesitatingly speak out their minds, and several have condemned the proposition as unreasonable and not practicable.

That the state of Georgia needs and should have a reformatory is a matter long since decided, and the very prosperity of the state, even in this generation, seems to point to the necessity of taking in hand the youthful criminals of the state, and to the need of making every effort to justify their sharing in that defective law or clause in the constitution which declares "all men free and equal."

As long as the worthless man who has reached his twenty-first year has a voice and a vote in the making of the country and the election of its high officials, there will be a duty incumbent among the people to protect their own interests by protecting the youth of the country, and developing in him a sense of his responsibility as an individual and as a citizen.

Scarcely a day passes that one is not brought face to face with the necessity of the reformatory, and there are many who think that even in the case of the establishment of a state institution, Atlanta needs a local institution of the kind. Those examples of the juvenile criminal that have been brought before the public are representatives of a large class. Though the reformation of one representative is commendable, when it is considered that in the case of Atlanta's little "Biscuit," quite a thousand dollars will be expended in the present course of training being given him, the forceful argument of "organized charity" presents itself. The one thousand dollars that will be paid by his benefactor, together with previous contributions to his relief, would be a good sum upon which to commence the establishment of an institution where not only "Biscuit," but many of his vicious little companions might share his present good luck.

Whether he is a degenerate or the victim merely of corrupt environments, he is a dirty little scamp, whose very boldness brought him into a sort of heroic attitude, and won for him the sympathy of generous citizens. And he represents, as stated before, not a few, but a large class of infantile individuals, each one of whom, when of age, will have an equal right at the polls with his law-abiding fellow citizen.

Appreciation of the necessity of a reformatory, however is one that possesses all thinking people, and the question seems to be, "How soon can it be built by the state, and where will it be?"

Among the women enthusiastic in their efforts for the immediate building of the reformatory is Mrs. William A. Hemphill. When asked about the proposed bill to build the reformatory in proximity, though entirely separate from the convict home, she said: "I am very much opposed to the reformatory being built on any site where the convicts will be placed though they may be entirely separated. To place the juvenile criminals in what would seem the same atmosphere with the hardened convicted criminals would inevitably create a feeling of shame and ignominy in the child that would dwarf his prospect and overshadow his ambition. Coming out from the reformatory and entering upon his life's career he would shudder in realization of the fact that there had been a time when he lived, as it were, in the atmosphere of the convicted criminal, and this impression might influence and intimidate his higher aspirations.

"I am anxious to see the reformatory built at once, but I sincerely hope discrimination will be observed in its whereabouts." In further reference to this need of the reformation of children, Mrs. Hemphill expressed herself as thinking that the first step toward it was the development of good mothers. "I believe," she said, "the greatest philanthropy should be extended to the young girls of the state. They are to be the home-makers, the mothers, and it is to them we should look for the care of the youth. I believe it is to the greatest interest of the state to afford such educational and industrial advantages to its young women as will develop them in every way. Not only will their influence be felt in the matter of heredity, but they will have as an accompaniment to that mother love that appreciation of what is necessary in the early training of their children.

Mrs. E. G. McCabe, who is among the Atlanta women who systematically study philanthropy, has been deeply interested in the question of the reformatory, and is enthusiastic over the proposed bill providing for the erection of such an institution. When asked for her opinion as to its being built on the site of the penitentiary farm, she said, "I am so delighted at the prospect of seeing such an establishment in course of erection I almost fear to question the site or anything else concerning it. I can easily appreciate that though the two institutions might be within sight of each other they might be a thousand miles apart in the matter of communication and influence. I think, however, that consideration of the matter on the part of our lawmakers will bring about the best results, and that in the erection of the reformatory they will observe the utmost discretion as to place. I believe, further, that the object of the reformatory should not merely be that of temporarily suppressing the vicious inclinations of the subjects, but to develop whatever qualities might be evidenced in each child. It should embrace all the advantages of the industrial school and an inmate leaving the reformatory should not merely carry with him a realization of reformation, but the capacity to take care of himself by following out whatever trade or occupation was developed in him."

Mrs. McCabe talked of many philanthropic movements and was especially interested in the latest accounts of the settlement being effected by the Salvation Army in California. The Booth-Tucker contingent have purchased forty thousand acres in California and propose to make a settlement of it for the poor. They will bring them there, either as individuals or families and afford them a means of being self-sustaining.

### *Dinner Party at "Hull House"*

During her visit to Chicago this summer Mrs. Ottley was the recipient of many charming attentions and pursued her studies at the Chicago university, in an atmosphere of the most talented and scholarly people in America.

Among the attentions paid her was a dinner party at Hull House, the famous settlement conducted by women. Among the interesting people present were Mr. George, who is at the head of the Junior Republic of New York, a philanthropic movement in the interest of juvenile criminals, and Mrs. Kelly, chief of the committee of factory inspection appointed by the state of Illinois.

The Junior Republic is one that has been freely discussed by the northern press, and is a movement in the interest of the young male and female criminals. The republic, as the name implies, is conducted on exactly the same plan as is the United States government, the president is elected in exactly the same way. There is a senate and congress, courts of various kinds, police courts included, and presided over by the juveniles who make up the settlement.

Arrests are made in case of trouble, trials ensue, and punishments are instituted in accordance. The present president of the republic is called "Jakie," and rules with a dignity and correctness that promise him a brilliant political career when he leaves the Junior Republic for citizenship in the greater one.

Religious meetings are held of a non-sectarian nature and the various citizens of the republic frequently relate their experiences. The story is told of a little girl who had been some time a member of the settlement and who was called upon for her experience in one of the religious meetings. She stated that her greatest ambition was to be a leader among the girls as Jakie was among the boys, indicating that in the Junior Republic, made up of rather an iniquitous element, there was nevertheless the spirit of progress among the feminine members.

Mrs. Kelly, another member of the dinner party, has been an inmate and an enthusiast of the principles of Hull House since its organization. She was appointed as chief of the committee of inspection of the factory districts and has under her fourteen inspectors, most of whom are men. In the fulfillment of her duties in seeing carried out the labor and educational laws among the factory people she has been enabled to make a study of philanthropy scientifically and practically, and is an enthusiastic student of sociology.

As her investigation and work frequently led to suits for and against the state, she studied law, passed a successful examination, and, being admitted to the bar, now tries all cases connected with her work.

### *Federation News.*

The circular letter written some weeks ago in the interest of the meeting of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, to convene in Rome, has been reversed. The publication of the following is authorized and clubs in the federation are requested to act upon it:

The first annual meeting of the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs will be held in Rome, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 2d, 3d and 4th.

The board of directors meets upon call of the president Tuesday, November 2, 1897, 10:30 a. m., rooms of Rome Woman's Club.

Delegates may present their credential cards to the credential committee on Tuesday, November 2d, between the hours of 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. in the parlors of the Armstrong house, and on Wednesday, November 3d, from 9 to 9:30 a. m. in the superior courtroom, corner Fifth avenue and West First street, and receive the badges prepared for delegates.

All business sessions of the federation will be held in the superior courtroom, corner of Fifth avenue and West First street.

Tuesday, November 2d, 3 p. m., the Rome Woman's Club will tender the delegates a ride over the city, visiting the Rome hospital and free kindergarten, institutions under the management of the Rome Woman's Club.

The evening of Tuesday, November 2d, will be occupied by a reception to club members and delegates given by Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, president of the Rome Woman's Club and first vice president of the Georgia Federation.

Wednesday, November 3d, 9:30—Convention will be generally open for formal business.

Evening session of November 3d.—Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs, and other interesting speakers will be heard.

Programme—The programme will be issued by Mrs. John King Ottley, chairman of the programme committee.

Delegates—Each club may send its president, who is a vice president of the federation, and other delegate. If the president cannot attend another member may be elected in her place. All federated club members may attend the sessions and take part in discussions upon all measures brought forward, but cannot introduce motions or vote.

Entertainment—The members of the Rome Woman's Club generously offer to entertain in their homes all delegates and the speakers and musicians who assist in the programme. Delegates desiring to avail themselves of this kind hospitality should notify Mrs. Halstead Smith, Rome, Ga., who will return to them cards of introduction to their entertainers. Please notify Mrs. Smith at the earliest possible date and in no case later than October 15th, as the labors of the entertainment committees of meetings of this nature have been greatly increased by the negligence and discourteous delay of delegates in sending notice of desired entertainment.

The Armstrong house, a fine hotel on Second avenue near Broad street, will furnish board and rooms to club women and visitors for $1.50 and $2 per day. Rooms should be engaged at least one week in advance. Address the manager Armstrong house. The Armstrong will be federation headquarters.

Enrollment—All delegates from the various clubs are requested to notify Mrs. A. B. S. Mosely, chairman of credential committee, of their intention to attend the convention, giving name of their club and stating whether they are ex-officio vice presidents or regular delegates, before October 15th.

All delegates must have credential cards from their clubs, to be presented in person to the credential committee at courtroom, Wednesday morning, November 3d, where Mrs. Eugene Heard, recording secretary, will be ready to sign all railroad tickes. These cards are issued by the federation to be filled out by the clubs.

Annual Dues—Send your dues to Mrs. James M. Cochrane, treasurer, Barnesville, Ga., prior to the convention and avoid confusion at that time. Please do not delay in this matter later than October 1st.

Calendar, Exchange and Exhibit—All clubs are requested to send six copies of their annual programme and any club exhibit of interest they may possess to Mrs. C. S. Sparks, chairman of the exchange and exhibit committee. In this way club members may secure programmes of work they desire to introduce into their home clubs.

Railroad Rates—Arrangements have been made with the Southeastern Passenger Association for reduced rates, one and one-third fare on certificate plan over all roads and from all points in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, for the week beginning November 2d.

Certificates must be procured from local agents on purchase of tickets and same be presented in Rome courtroom November 3d, when Mrs. Eugene Heard, recording secretary, will be ready to sign them in order to secure return transportation at one-third fare.

MRS. REBECCA D. LOWE,
President, Atlanta.
MRS. SARAH H. HEARD,
Rose Hill, Middleton, Ga.

Summary of Rome Committees:

Central Local Committee—The business committee of the Rome Woman's Club.

Arrangements—Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, chairman.

Entertainment—Mrs. Halstead Smith, chairman.

Credentials—Mrs. A. B. S. Mosely, chairman.

Music—Mrs. J. J. Printup, chairman.

Calendar Exchange and Exhibit—Mrs. C. S. Sparks, chairman.

Bureau of Information—Mrs. John C. Printup, chairman.

Mrs. John King Ottley will deliver an address in Nashville during the convocation of Woman's Clubs in October. Her subject will be "University Extension in Reference to Clubs." Mrs. Ottley will also make an address at the meeting of the State Library Association in Macon in October.



MISS ADA EVELYN LEWIS.

The Lovely and Accomplished Atlanta Girl Who Made Her First Public Appearance Before an Atlanta Audience as a Reader Last Thursday Night—She Has Taken a Two-Years Course at the Boston Conservatory of Music and Has a Brilliant Future.

### *How To Look Pretty and What To Wear*

When those of our grandmothers who may still retain the smothness of the cheek, and a little after glow of former beauty, hear of the masseur and the dermatolgist, they will exclaim, "'Tut tut,' my child. At your age my complexion required nothingmore than cleaning. This is all nonsense about milk baths and milk diets the 'massage cup,' and perfumed creams. These electrical applications for the complexion are frightful experiments, and how vulgar are 'cosmetics!'"

And the dear old grandmothers hold faithful allegiance in their views, on the part of suspicious mankind. With their horror of being deceived, they declare their disapproval of Madame the dermatologist, fearing that they may some day be deceived by a fifty-year-old woman with a sixteen-year-old face. Men are very clever about discovering false teeth, bleeched hair and painted cheeks, but the thought that they may be entirely outwitted in the matter of wrinkles, is more than they care to endure. But dear old grandmothers, and dear young lovers, you both must acknowledge that beauty is one of the greatest allurements of woman, and in almost every case the attribute of all the greatest women.

Women recognize this fact themselves, and believe in making the most of the attribute, and in not alone preserving their beauty, but in developing it as far as possible. Whether it is the mode of living or simply the fact that so many things are being introduced to improve the complexion, the majority of women find it necessary to do something more than merely cleansing the skin. Of course everybody knows that to avoid wrinkles is in many cases impossible, and that they are not always the accompaniment of age. Massage in the early stages prevents their becoming deep in their impression.

"After they reach that point," says Madame, the dermatologist, "there is nothing to do but remove them, unless the fair possessor has lost all interest in her beauty. "Her mode of treatment is very smple," and at this moment there appeared a lady patient from a corner of the room—a sensational reporter might have imagined at a first glance at her, that there was matter for a good story of "A Scrap in High Life." Just between her eyes above the nose was a plaster, while on either side of her face close into the nose were two more pieces of plaster. "These," explained the artist in dermatology "were immediately over the place where the wrinkles were and the patient was undergoing the wrinkle treatment."

It requires but ten minutes to administer the treatment but ten days before the final result is seen in the beautifully smooth place where the wrinkle has been. The plaster is merely the protective part of the process, removed at the end of the ten days. "Electrical applications," explained madame, "were now universally used in the treatment of the complexion, and are wonderfully efficacious."

When asked about the quantity of water that should be used for the good of the complexion, she said that water was really more of a stimulant and refreshment than it was a cleansing quantity, and that frequently after bathing one applying a cream or lotion to the face will find that they have by no means removed the particles of dust in the pores of the skin. "But," she continued, "I would not undertake to give a general prescription for the care of the skin any more than a physician would give a general prescription to a number of his patients without first seeing them. There is the same variety in complexions that there is in bodily ailments and one has to know well the defects of each individual complexion before suggesting a remedy. The complexion naturally dry must not be treated similarly to the one with opposite tendencies. Though choice creams and salves are excellent when discriminately used, but one must be aware of them. Ignorant use of them instead of beautifying the skin produces a coarseness and is conducive to the growth of hair. One cannot be too particular in the use of creams." Many of the younger women of the day are distressed at the lines and seams in the throat and neck, produced by the wearing of high and tight collars. Unless removed at their first appearance they are apt to grow deeper and give even the youthful throat the scrawny effect so dreaded by women who wear low-cut gowns.

For all this the dermatologist suggests a treatment, and many are the young women taking the "prescriptions" that will make their low-cut gowns appropriate in disclosing swan like throats and necks.

### *The Servant Question; A Need of the Hour.*

The announcement that the negroes themselves were arising to the appreciation of what would mean their practical development would be one of the most encouraging signs of the times, and one in which they would have the hearty cooperation of their white friends.

The negroes of South Carolina have established a training school for nurses. It will be in operation after October 1st and will be in charge of capable members of the colored race. Applicants for admission to the institution must have certificates not alone of good health, but of good morals, and rigid examinations and discipline will be required. It is stated that the institution is as yet but an experiment, but there is no reason why, if properly conducted, it should not develop well equipped nurses among the students. The venture is one that might well be considered seriously by the thinking white people and the ambitious negro. Unless something is accomplished very soon toward the establishment of training schools for the various industries commonly adopted by the colored race, the people of the south will be compelled to import servants from the north, or from their native foreign countries. Then the colored people, thrown more on their own resources and unable to cope with the well trained white servants, would be given a backward step instead of their conditions being in the line of legitimate progress.

The situation in regard to servants in Atlanta at present is one in which immediate action seems necessary. To begin with, there are exceptionally few well trained servants, good cooks especially being daily called for. Then those who may be capable are in such demand that they become utterly spoiled and arrogant and subjects of "bargain and sale" between housekeepers, who, in their eagerness to command good servants, overlook frequently the principle and etiquette that should be observed in regard to their neighbors' "attendants."

It would seem that the movement to establish a training school in Atlanta for the promotion of good servants would be an excellent and compensating one on the part of either the white or colored people.

There is no reason why, if the matter were properly put before them, that those who are interested in the welfare of the negro through philanthropic motives and who expend generous sums in institutions for their education should not take in hand this matter of their industrial training. Arguments as to their right of industrial education seem stronger than those favoring their higher education. If it is necessary to establish training schools for young white men and women servants who have so many fields of labor open to them, it seems the oppressed race, as some philanthropists are pleased to call them, should have their training school, too. They should have the opportunity to develop those qualities of household serving for which they seem naturally adapted, and above all, to receive instruction in that all important talent of the household—cooking, or prettily termed—the "culinary art." There is so much discussion these days of practical education in every respect it does seem the wave of practicability should extend to an interest in the colored contingent of our population and that they be given the means and training to become good servants and not left subject to inevitable extermination from the positions they should rightly occupy by the importation of servants from another country.

The effort made by the colored people in South Carolina to establish their own training school for nurses indicates an awakening to their own needs, and should encourage the belief that they would gladly attend any institutions that would capacitate them to earn their own livelihood by means of prastical pursuits.

But bringing the matter nearer home, Atlanta needs good cooks. Half the homes in town are in continual confusion over the loss of a good cook, or the means of retaining the one they may have, and the same applies to butlers and house servants of all kinds, to say nothing of the demand for stylish coachmen. Either good servants must be made of home talent, and some means established of properly training them, or servants will have to be imported from the foreign market.

### *What to Wear.*

The fall dress goods continue to present a variety of beautiful fabrics to charm feminine taste, and now that the question of what materials are to be used for tailor gowns is settled, the subject of visiting gowns and evening toilets seems apropos.

Silks are to be worn this fall more than any preceding season for years, and they are shown in various textures and shades with taffetas as the most favored fabric. Black gros grain and black taffeta silks are to be universally popular, and may be of dressy or plain fashion. Ecru lace, silk net, tucks and ribbon are among the favored trimmings for them. Though black seems the leading color, some elegant silk gowns will be seen in the shades of dark blue taffeta, dark heliotrope and dark green.

For afternoon reception gowns and demi-evening toilets the shades of cerise silk, sunset pink and the still favored American beauty shades will be very much worn. These gowns are striking in fashion and becoming, especially to the young woman of dark coloring. They are demi-trained and the waist for the most part of bloused effect.

The old-fashioned poplin are being very much revived and are very similar to what is called the crystal bengoline. A pattern of the latter sold for an evening gown to be worn at a forthcoming wedding is of pearl gray and has that crystal shimmer, making it beautifully effective for an evening toilet. The striped poplins for waists are among the elegant novelties and are shown in both light and dark shadings. Velours are again very much worn and come in moire patterns in all the lighter shades for evening wear.

But to return to the silks and those for fancy waists and evening gowns, one has a variety from which to select. For evening wears the plain and brocade taffetas are the rage, the shades of blue bordering on the turquoise, rivaling with the shades of rose. Real lace is being sought for as a trimming and some beautiful patterns are being shown this season.

For fancy waists a novelty shown by an Atlanta merchant is of a white silk background with a plaid brocade of black, showing an effective touch of color in either emerald green, cerise, heliotrope or jockey club blue.

Also for waists or entire gowns is shown a taffeta silk in white with Dresden brocade figures between stripes of black or blue, or pink.

Later in the season velvet gowns for reception toilets will be shown in the most elegant velvet, such qualities as were worn by the great dames of long ago; and, says the merchant discussing these all-important matters, satin evening gowns are highly in favor. They are of the heavy, substantial quality that fall so gracefully in demi-trains and are especially a la mode in the pearl and cream tints.

But a word with madame, the milliner, this week. "Oh, so busy," she exclaims, "doing hats for the trousseaus of seven brides. True, they bought many of my prettiest patterns, but then their various costumes must have hats to correspond. The Normandy pokes in various sizes and designs have been immensely popular. See this one, about as extreme as any I have made." It had a brim of black satin wide and flaring and a crown of black velvet. The feathers nodded backward and forward and the pretty girl to wear it will look for all the world like those bewitching pictures of "Beau Brummell's" sweetheart.

A New Orleans beauty whose presence in the city has brought sunshine to her many friends and admirers, will wear one of those wonderfully plumed hats the first cool day that comes. It is of black velvet and flares from the front and is gracefully adorned with plumes. In the center of them nestles a gray bird and the entire effect is charming. A little brunette beauty among Atlanta's young matrons has selected among her hats from the same establishment one of dark green velvet. It flares from the face and is lined with rose. A cluster of coque feathers in the shades of parrot green are held in place by a green bird and a cut steel ornament.

### *Co-Education Again.*

Mrs. Robert Emory Parks, chairman of the educational committee of the Georgia Federation, is writing some vigorous articles in advocacy of education.

The fact that any movement they undertake invites controversy, is one of great encouragement to the women of the state, who are working in the interest of greater educational advantages They are not only capacitated to discuss the matter of coeducation in the university from any standpoint, but are ready and eager to reply to any arguments that may be brought to bear against their movement. In her position as chairman of the educational committee of the federation, Mrs. Robert Emory Park is assured the co-operation of over a thousand representative Georgia women, who have as one of their objects of organization the broadening of the educational advantages of their state, for both men and women. In the series of letters on coeducation, published in last Sunday's Constitution, there were expressions from women who presented the matter in its various phases, and who will join with the women of the federation in their fight for education in Georgia's university.

In an able letter published in The Macon Telegraph of Friday, September 10th, Mrs. Robert Emory Park says:

"The Georgia Federation of Woman's clubs do not propose begging for any appropriation whatever in their bill asking to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the State university. That the conscript fathers may, in their gracious beneficence and generous chivalry, decree us a house to live in, when in the golden age of prosperity about to dawn, that state treasurer will have so many dollars 'she don't know what to do,' is a consummation devoutly to be wished.' But, in the meantime, although we may dream dreams, we work practically. We ask for what the state can give. Inasmuch as we believe we had the right to those privileges a hundred years ago, how can any man say 'no' to us now? The reason for the refusal is worse than the refusal itself. 'Ladies you won't know how to behave yourselves. You must have a special guardian.' Now, if we expected a great rush of silly school girls into the university, this reply might have some sort of an excuse. But, as a rule, women who wish to enter universities are earnest-minded students, taking usually post graduate courses in specialties, to fit them for better work in their chosen professions. But if younger women apply we make bold to say that the state can much more safely trust them as to correct conduct than she can her young men.

"You say, Mr. Editor, 'but as a practical proposition we insist that young women who go to either colleges of universities under the protection of the state must not be turned over to the tender care of boarding house keepers, but must be cared for by the state from the time they are transferred by the parents to the state.'

"We insist that, with all due deference to your opinion, as a practical proposition it can be done with safety. It has been done again and again, in other states and no state university, so far as our knowledge or correspondence extends, has had cause to regret it. The southern universities have no dormitories or separate buildings for female students, which, however, they consider very desirable. I have no doubt. They all bear emphatic testimony in favor of co-education. The chancellor of the University of Mississippi says that in fifteen years there has been no infringement of rules or regulations by a young lady student. The chancellor of the University of Missouri, where co-education has been tried for twenty years, gives the most unequivocal testimony to the irreproachable conduct of the young ladies. Women were admitted to the University of Texas from the beginning and no special arrangements are made for them in any particular.

"What debars Georgia girls from being trusted in the same manner as their sisters in other states? Truth to tell, I fear Georgia is considered a regular Rip Van Winkle in this matter of university education. I had a sort of feeling that 'a slow, wise smile' played round about the forehead of the learned chancellors as they replied to my belated inquiries on the subject of co-education.

"Your statement that 'young men must be taught differently from young women though the textbooks be the same,' we will not discuss further than to ask what any serious intellectual change takes place in a young woman after leaving the high school at seventeen or eighteen—where she received exactly the same training as her brother—that she 'must be taught differently from young men in the pursuit of higher education?'

"Now, Mr. Editor, we wish all the friends we can make for our bill, and we beg you will not again mention that '$500,000 appropriation.' Why, that is a regular scare crow in our university garden! If our legislators get those frightful figures into their minds, we haven't the ghost of a chance of success, and we earnestly look for pre-millennial privileges in the University of Georgia.

"MRS. ROBERT E. PARK,
"Chairman of Committee on Education Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs.
"Holton, Ga., September 1, 1897."

### *Kiser-Peel.*

The wedding of Miss Lucy Cook Peel and Mr. William H. Kiser, to occur Wednesday, October 6th, will be a brilliant society event of interest throughout southern society. The marriage will occur at the beautiful home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawson Peel, and will be solemnized in the music room, one spacious and picturesque. The decorations will combine elegance and artistic taste and all the appointments of the wedding will be appropriate and beautiful. The lovely young bride will wear a superb toilette of white satin duchesse, the corsage, finished with a yoke of priceless lace. She will be attended by a bevy of charming young women, Misses Callie Jackson, Lillie Lochrane, Kate Stocking, Evelyn Orme, Jennie English and Margaret Newman. The groomsmen will be Messrs. Gordon Kiser, Quill Orme, Linton Hopkins, Frank Orme, Mays Ball, Blanton Winship and John Kiser. The ushers, Mr. Robert Maddox, Jr., Mr. Wilmer Moore, Dr. Elkin and Mr. Albert Howell, Jr.

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Society is slowly awakening to the realization that the season for entertaining is fast approaching and the past week has had many happy events on its social calendar. The afternoon reception of the Misses Stephens Monday assembled a gay group of young people, and the Edwards-Lowman wedding of Wednesday night was a beautiful occasion. Mrs. Hagan's luncheon Friday was delightful and the card parties have been unusually enjoyable.

***

Last night Major and Mrs. Livingston Mims gave a delightful dinner party in honor of Mrs. McConico, of New Orleans.



MISS EMILYN FOSTER GREEN.

The Clever New York Vocalist Who Has Come to Atlanta to Make Her Home.


Dame Fashion says:

# "Tailor Suits."

Her edict must be obeyed.

The fabrics to be used are ALL very beautiful—Tabea Cloths, Covert Cloths, Satin Cloths, etc., in combinations of Delft Blue and Black, Clubhouse Blue and Black, Robin's Egg Blue and Brown, Resada Green and Black, Ox-Heart Red and Havana Brown, Red and Black, and Red and Emerald Green. We have them all. Prices, 50c to $1.75.

Lines of plain and fleeced Broadcloths, very stylish materials for Tailor Suits, from 75c to $2.50.

As a material for a Traveling or Walking Suit, Scotch Cheviot and Tweed is correct. The most beautiful colorings and combinations ever produced in this class of materials. From 50c to $1.

Elegant line of Imported Pattern Suits, one of a kind for dressy dresses, in Empress Cloth, plain and brocaded, with Satin striped and Grecian key borders.

Silk and Wool Epengalines in the new color combinations.

**A Few Special Values:**

Covert Cloth, 46 inches wide, 75c
Tabea Cloth, 48 inches wide, $1.15
Plain Broadcloth, 50 in. wide, 75c
Twilled " 54 in. wide, 85c
Scotch Tweed, 54 inches wide, 85c
Mixed Cheviots, 42 in. wide, 50c

## Silks.

Chameleon Silk, with Black Satin stripes, in Sapphire Blue and Black, Eminence and Black, Green and Black, and two-toned and solid color Rhadzumer and Empress Silks, Wool Fabrics for Russian Blouse Shirt Waists and full costumes, 22 inches wide, for $1.

Beautiful lines of new plaids and stripes for Shirt Waists, Petticoats and Linings. Prices from 69c to $1.25.

Evening Silks in greater variety than we have ever shown before, and at prices that make it easy for you to have an Evening Gown without stinting yourself in the cost or quantity of other dresses. An elegant line of Brocaded Satins and Taffetas in as choice colorings as are shown in materials worth $1 and $1.50, at prices from 45c to 75c. Finer grades up to $2.50 and $3.

## Douglas & Davison,

57 and 61 Whitehall.


Continued on Twenty-Third Page

Continued from Twenty-Second Page.

The occasion was one of unusual brilliancy since the gallant host and lovely hostess had as their honored guest one of the brightest and most attractive women in the south. Among those invited to meet her were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Judge and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins, Colonel Haskell and Mr. Willis Ragan.

Misses Carrie and Louise Sisson have returned home.

### *Claim Everything.*

When you see a sky of blue,
Think that sky was made for you!
When the breeze bends down the trees,
You just think that that's your breeze.
Every blessed drop of dew
Falls upon a rose for you!
—FRANK L. STANTON.

### *Living Pictures To Be Repeated.*

The living picture entertainment which was given in Decatur some weeks ago, and which proved such a decided success in every particular, will be repeated next Friday night, at Mason's hall. The programme will be changed somewhat but the affair will be even prettier than before. The same lovely girls who assisted Mrs. Simms before will again take part. The entertainment will be given for the same worthy cause, viz, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal church. The small admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. Those living in Atlanta who wish to attend can take Decatur cars at Aragon hotel and get off at the door of Mason's hall.

Mr. Ira S. Dahlgren, of New York, is in the city.

Colonel and Mrs. Mynatt and Mr. Joe Mynatt have returned from Tate Spring.

Miss Harris, of Athens, is the guest of Miss Dora Raines.

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon is expected home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., returned from New York yesterday.

Mrs. L. F. O'Keefe and Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson have returned home.

Miss Cora Bell has returned home from the north.

Dr. George S. Tigner has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

Mrs. J. M. Marry has returned to the city and is now at 85 Washington street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dykeman have rented their home on Georgia avenue and have taken a house at 155 E. Fair street.

Mrs. B. B. Waddell, of Arkansas, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Andrew M. Lockett, No. 4 East Linden.

Miss Julia Bacon, one of Albany's charming young ladies, is visiting her cousin, Miss Telie Daniel, on Forrest avenue.

Mrs. J. W. Cowdery is visiting her people and friends in New York, Ohio and Indiana.

Miss Tusie Caldwell has returned to her home in Columbus, after a pleasant visit to relatives here.

Tuesday Whist Club holds its first meeting of the season Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Spalding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powell have leased the home of Mrs. S. C. Venable, on Forrest avenue. Miss Ella Powell is with them.

Miss Jimmie Byrd is still in New York, where she is perfecting herself in music and is also the recipient of much social attention. She will return home about October 20th.

Miss Willie W. Martin left for the Garner school on Fifth avenue, New York, and will be absent from the city for some time. She will be missed by her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAfee have returned from Charlotte, N. C., where they have been living for about a year past. They are at home in their new cottage on Juniper street.

Mr. and Mrs. Addison P. Youngblood have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Ellen Stanley, and Mr. Thomas Leo Moore, to occur Thursday afternoon, October 7th, at half-past 5 o'clock, Christ's church, Hapeville, Ga.

Miss Dedie Troutman, after spending the summer in Atlanta with her father's family, left last Thursday for Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Troutman will spend the entire winter in Southern California with friends. She was accompanied by Mrs. A. R. Skellie, of Calhoun, Ga., on her trip across the continent.

Mrs. William Dickson was beautifully entertained by the Daughters of the American Revolution while visiting friends in Virginia and New York. The evening before the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Dickson for Germany Mr. Samuel Inman complimented them with a dinner party. Several southern friends were present.

Chapter F of the Order of Old Fashioned Women will meet next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Miss Mary Ormond, 616 South Pryor street. The object of this order is entirely charitable and there are a number of young ladies interested in it. The members of chapter F are Misses Mary Ormond, Bessie Shaw, Margaret Badger, Estelle Smith, Hortense Alexander, Ora Sue Mitchell and Mary Bridge.

The recital given Friday night in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association by Miss Ada Evelyn Lewis and Miss Emelyn Foster Greene was one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season. Miss Lewis is a student of the Emerson College of Oratory, which is located in Boston. She will give elocution lessons during the coming winter in this city. She is a young lady of unusual talent and was frequently applauded during her readings Friday night.

Miss Greene is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, located in Boston, and she more than met the expectations of her audience. Both of the young ladies are well known in the city. They will probably give another recital in the near future.

One of the most pleasant society events of the week was the trolley party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hollomon to their friends Friday evening in celebration of the fifth anniversary of their marriage. The party formed at the Gardien hotel and was conveyed over the city by the "Three Friends," the beautifully illuminated car of the Consolidated Street Railway Company. An orchestra was on the car and refreshments were continually served. Mr. and Mrs. Hollomon had about forty guests and all speak in the highest terms of the evening's entertainment. Mr. Hollomon is a member of The Journal editorial staff and is one of the most popular young men in the city. Mrs. Hollomon has a wide circle of friends, and Leno, the beautiful little daughter of the host and hostess, was one of the most admired of the happy party.

The marriage of Miss Nora Belle White to Mr. Sidney R. DeJarnette will be solemnized at the home of the bride-elect's parents in Gainesville on the 21st of October. Miss White is the accomplished daughter of Rev. J. M. White, pastor of the First Methodist church in Gainesville. She is possessed of many lovely traits of character, and her charming personality has made for her host of admirers throughout the state. Mr. DeJarnette belongs to one of the best families in Georgia. His intellectuality and energy have brought him rapidly to the front in educational work and he is now superintendent of schools in Albany, Ga. The wedding will be a quiet home affair, only the immediate families of the contracting parties being present.

The Nashville American makes this complimentary mention of one of Atlanta's most popular young society women: "No trap in the parade was more admired than that driven by Miss Anna Walker Edwards, who had her fair guests, Miss Louise Todd, of Atlanta; Miss Anna Lewis and Miss Minnie Bond, surrounded with masses of water lilies. Above them hung an immense water lily canopy whose soft petals fell touching the becoming small hat which rested on each pretty head. The young women wore white over green silk and carried baskets filled with their chosen flower. They were escorted by Colonel Stewart, of Cleveland, O.; Mr. Dacy, of Boston; Mr. Brown, of South Carolina, and Colonel Granville Sevier.

Of all wares the most beautiful sparkling Libbey cut glass. Sold everywhere. Distinguished from its imitations by this trademark cut on every piece. Libbey

Mrs. Adler has returned from New York, prepared to furnish her patrons with the most superb line of dress patterns and trimmings ever bought to the city. Her formal fall opening will be held on Monday next, and her friends are cordially invited to visit her establishment at 91½ Whitehall street.

A very handsome assortment of jeweled laces are among her importations, and one blouse especially designed for a handsome brunette beauty, is of white, overwrought with rhine stones in exquisite design. Another rich effect is had in a black net covered with miniature sequins of new blue and black. A black net plaided with crystal beads in Scotch plaid effect, is very swell. Besides, there are quantities of dainty laces, collarettes of jet and lace, and all the new and novel things for beautifying a dress for any occasion.

In dress goods she has a large number of individual patterns that include all the latest and most approved shades of color and weaves, several valour being especially noticeable for their elegant quality.

The evening gowns are unusually pretty and to combine with these are all the most delicate and fragile looking laces, chiffons and embroideries known to the modiste of fashion.

Mrs. Adler is pre-eminent among the fashion leaders of the city, and her robes are designed with the true artistic taste that stamps the artist. She has the rare faculty of combining color and outline.

Monday she will have on exhibition an elegant line of dress patterns combined with the necessary trimming, and the public who can appreciate beautiful things are invited to attend.

Miss Rosa White Steinhagen will play a piano solo at the recital at Grace church next Thursday evening. This will be the first time this brilliant young pianist has been heard on a concert programme and her many friends are delighted on account of her consent to play upon this occasion.

### Dancing.

Miss Gipsy Morris's dancing class opens at Kimball house Wednesday, October 6th, at 3:30 o'clock.

### Linen Handkerchiefs.

Parties wishing to buy linens just imported from Europe at a very low price can find them at the Lace House, at 28 Whitehall street. Mr. Hunter, the proprietor of this popular establishment, has received a large importation of linen handkerchiefs that he will close out Monday for less than they can be purchased. The reason he does this is on account of the yellow fever stopping his traveling men.

Now is your time to get a splendid linen handkerchief for a few cents.

Miss Adelaide Everhart, artist, Studio room 500 Grand opera house. Open October 4th.

The organ recital to be given at Grace church, corner Boulevard and Houston, next Tuesday evening, October 5th, at 8 o'clock, promises to be an unusually enjoyable affair.

Mr. Louis M. Hubbard, organist, will be assisted by the choirs of Trinity and Grace churches. Admission, 25c.

PROGRAMME.

Organ soli, (a) Prelude and Fugue, Bach; (b) Spring Song, Mendelssohn—Mr. Hubbard.

Vocal duet, "Hear Us, O Father," Langer—Messrs. Morse and Mullin.

Organ soli, (a) Invocation, Giulmant; (b) grand processional march, Gounod—Mr. Hubbard.

Quartet, "Hark! Hark, My Soul," cornet obligato, Shelley—Misses Clark and Steinhagen; Messrs. Wheeler, Stiff and Blosser.

Organ soli, (a) "Andante," Batiste; (b) "Fanfare," Lemmens.

Bass solo, selected—Mr. Stiff.

Piano solo, "Caprice," Raff—Miss Rose White Steinhagen.

Sextet, "Spirit Immortal," Verdi—Misses Clark, Greene, Steinhagen; Messrs. Morse, Mullin, Stiff.

Cornet solo, "Home Over There" (with variations)—Mr. Clarence Blosser.

Organ soli (a) Bridal Chorus, Wagner; (b) wedding march, Mendelssohn—Mr. Hubbard.

Soprano solo and quartet, "God Be With You"—I. M. Mayer; Misses Greene, Key; Messrs. Morse, Mullin.

Mr. Louis M. Hubbard, organist.

Misses Lillian Clark, Emelyn Greene, sopranos.

Misses Rosa Steinhagen, Maud Key, altos.

Messrs. Wheeler, Morse, tenors.

Messrs. J. H. Swift, J. H. Mullin, basses.

Mr. Clarence Blosser, cornetist.

Mrs. R. J. Guinn, Miss Rosa Steinhagen, Miss Georgia Duncan, accompanists.

### HARBORED A YOUNG GIRL.

#### A Father Prosecutes Two Disreputable Women in Police Court.

In the police court yesterday afternoon F. M. Ricketts appeared as the prosecutor of Annie Brady and Katie O'Connor, two white women, who conduct a disreputable house near the Cotton Exposition mills.

Ricketts and Patrolmen Adolphus and Dorsey testified that the women had harbored Nannie Ricketts, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the prosecutor.

The young girl had been going away from home and telling her parents that she was at work. On several occasions she went to the home of the Brady and O'Connor women.

The defendants stated that they had nothing to do with the girl, and that she had never been to their house. This was in direct contradiction of the other evidence, and the recorder would not believe them.

"You women have no right to harbor a young girl in such a place," said Judge Andy, "and I will fine each of you $10 and costs."


## OUR LATEST CONTEST

### A New Idea. $100.00 For Correct Lists.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1—OYEKWRN | 21—THULDU |
| 2—ORBYRONL | 22—ATSAUUG |
| 3—AALILHHPPED | 23—YNAL |
| 4—STOSILU | 24—SHIPMME |
| 5—MELTIOABR | 25—ATLPSU |
| 6—BOONTS | 26—EONINPSLIMA |
| 7—TINNUCIAC | 27—VENEDCALL |
| 8—AOERESNLWN | 28—RENNOTT |
| 9—BUTTISHPGR | 29—OATNDY |
| 10—IMKUAELWE | 30—REPGILNSPID |
| 11—NFACSOICSANE | 31—LOPRATDN |
| 12—RDYIOTE | 32—TYAAANL |
| 13—SILVELLIUO | 33—OFATHDRR |
| 14—THERERCOS | 34—MSSENEIOD |
| 15—BLUMSCUO | 35—ERWKAN |
| 16—TROCWREES | 36—OAHAM |
| 17—GOICCHA | 37—NRDVEE |
| 18—ATUIC | 38—DASNNIILOPA |
| 19—MEALS | 39—NBAALY |
| 20—MIAREL | 40—DOVEEPECIN |

Here is something new, read very carefully, you may get $100, in cash, or a Parlor Organ, or a Bicycle, or a Gold Watch, or a Garnet and Diamond Ring. We print here a lot of "words." These are sets of letters, jumbled, from which can be made the names of 40 Cities in the United States. For example, OYEKWRN can be transposed into NEW YORK and so of them through the list. It will be hard a hard study but if you stick to it you may get 20, or even 30, or perhaps all of the words correctly. We offer the following GRAND PRIZES To the person who sends a complete correct list, we will give $100, in money. To the person sending the next largest list, we will give a $100 Bicycle (ladies or gent's, for the next largest correct list, we will give a beautiful Parlor Organ, for the fifth largest list we will give a fine Gold Watch. If more than one person succeeds in making a complete correct list of words, the first prize of $100, will be divided between those who send the neatest lists. Also to each and every person who succeeds in making out at least 20 correct names of cities, we will give absolutely free as a Prize, one Elegant 3 stone solid gold plated ring, set with "2 Garnets and a Diamond." Ring is superb in its beauty. It is equal in appearance and every other respect to a Genuine $90.00 Ring, except intrinsically. The Ring is of gold plate, the settings are of new scientific stones of exquisite brilliancy. They are made in such exact imitation that they defy experts. We have heard of rings similar this being pawned for big sums, we have seen rings just like this, for sale in New York, Boston & Chicago stores, as a "big bargain" at $2.50. Therefore, when you get this ring as a Prize for making out the names of 20 cities correctly, you will secure a most desirable and costly present. It doesn't matter where you live, you may enter this contest. With your list of names you must send us a silver quarter or 26 cents in stamps to pay for Home Treasury one full year. If you are already a subscriber, your subscription will be extended a year from date of present expiration, or you may own HOME TREASURY sent to a friend. It is a handsome illustrated monthly magazine, every issue replete with charming stories, sketches, free contests open to subscribers only, & numerous other entertaining features. When you subscribe your life will be insured by us for 1 year, you will also be entitled to the benefits of Accident Insurance. These features alone are worth many times the price of subscription. Don't send a list of words unless you send your subscription with 25 cents silver or 26 cents stamps. Prizes sent same week that your list is received. Money promptly returned if you are not delighted. Address: HOME TREASURY CO., 464 Water St., Augusta, Maine.


## PLAINTIFFS WIN AFTER FOUR TRIALS

### Jury Finds for Rogers in the Suit Against Smith and Morris.

### THE CASE WAS HARD FOUGHT

#### For Four Times the Litigation Was in the Balance of the Jury.

#### TWICE NON-SUITS WERE ALLOWED

#### The Contention Was Based Upon an Alleged Breach of Warranty in a Deed to Property.

A very interesting lawsuit, which has been in progress in the first division of the city court for the last three days, over an alleged breach of warranty in a deed made by Jasper N. Smith and D. P. Morris to J. H. and L. V. Rogers, was terminated yesterday morning when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

In 1888 the defendants in this case bought at a city tax sale a house and lot in the eastern part of the city and sold the property to the plaintiffs, J. H. and L. V. Rogers. The property did not belong to the men for whose taxes it was sold, it was claimed, and it is said it was levied upon under an execution from the courts against the man who was the owner. These contentions came out in the testimony and the argument of the case.

Shortly after these conditions arose, Captain J. C. Hendrix bought the property at the sheriff's sale and the sheriff turned out the tenants of Messrs. Rogers and put Captain Hendrix in possession. The plaintiffs then brought an action for the breach of warranty contained in the first deed, making the case, with its various allegations, exceedingly interesting and intricate. The answer of the defendants was that while the party for whose debts it was sold by the sheriff held the legal title, he was only the trustee for the party for whose taxes it was sold, he having furnished the money to the party to pay for the property.

The case has been a hard fought legal battle in the city court and has attracted more than ordinary attention and interest. It has been tried four times. The first time the trial was before Judge Marshall J. Clarke, in which a non-suit was the result. The next time the case found its way into court it was filed in the city court and was non-suited by Judge T. P. Westmoreland. The counsel for the plaintiffs then made a motion for a new trial, which was granted by Judge Westmoreland. It was then tried again before Judge Westmoreland in the city court and a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of the consideration mentioned in the deed and interest from the date of the deed. It came up for trial again in the first division of the city court and every point and position was hotly contested for Thursday and Friday of last week. Friday Judge Reid held a morning session of his court and the evidence and argument were continued until late in the night. At 8 o'clock the jury returned a verdict, which was opened yesterday morning, finding for the plaintiffs in the sum of the consideration mentioned in the deed and cost of the suit.

The plaintiffs were represented by Hunt & Golightly and Mr. George Westmoreland, and the defendants by Simmons & Corrigan.

### ROBBED TRUSTING COUNTRYMAN

#### A Negro Who Helped His Employer and Helped Himself to Proceeds.

J. W. Turner, a countryman, was victimized by a sharp negro yesterday morning, but he got complete satisfaction before the day was over.

Turner came into the city with a lot of garden truck for sale, and having a bonefelon on his right hand, he hired Will Wright, a negro youth, to help him dispose of his provender.

Wright went into the houses and sold the vegetables while Turner sat upon his wagon and received the money, or, at least, he intended to receive the money, but the negro, after he had sold about 35 cents worth of tomatoes and corn, carried off four cabbages and never returned, taking what money he had collected with him.

Later in the day Turner saw the negro and pointed him out to a policeman. Wright, when tried in the police court, admitted that he had worked for Turner, but said he couldn't find the countryman after leaving him the last time.

Wright told the recorder he had the countryman's money and was willing to give it to him.

"Well, give it to him," replied the recorder.

Wright dived down into his pocket and handed Turner 35 cents.

As soon as the payment was made Judge Andy, much to the surprise of the negro, quietly remarked:

"Now, I will fine you $30 and costs, for you are just the kind of fellows I like to get hold of."

### REMINISCENCE OF MR. STEPHENS

#### Dr. W. J. Scott Tells of His First Acquaintance of the Commoner.

Dr. W. J. Scott, of this city, has recently published in pamphlet form his charming autobiography entitled "Seventy-one Years in Georgia." From beginning to end this pamphlet contains a rich succession of reminiscences bearing upon social, religious and political developments in this state and is written in the best style of the gifted and polished author. After speaking at some length of the Mexican war and the political events associated with it, Dr. Scott goes on to speak of a meeting which he had about that time with Mr. Stephens. Says Dr. Scott:

"But turning away from these grim happenings we prefer to speak somewhat of Mr. Stephens, whose acquaintance we first made about this time. The great statesman was on a visit to his half brother, John L. Stephens, who resided in Hamilton. If I remember, he had a two-fold purpose; one was to close a trade with my father for a family of negroes which he controlled as the gardian of his younger half brother, the late Judge Linton Stephens, and the other to place his ward in the Hamilton academy. The chief reason for the transfer of the negroes was the fact that my father was the owner of the husband of the mother of the family. Mr. Stephens spent two or three weeks with his brother, principally for recreation. While there he devoted much of his time, because of which royal game he was remarkably fond all through life. In the meanwhile he attended the semi-annual examination at the academy. At the solicitation of my father he delivered the address to the students, which was regarded as a gem of oratory. It was by no means so elaborate as his university oration on the authorship of the 'Junius Letters,' but it delighted his large and intelligent village audience. His description of the surrender of Cornwallis was a piece of humor that would have done no discredit to Judge Longstreet.

"In this connection I trust I shall be pardoned for quoting some other memorabilia from my intercourse with this old friend of my father and myself. Near the close of the war, less than a month before the conference at Hampton Roads, I had a private interview of not less than three hours with him in Augusta. It was confidential and he was quite communicative. In this interview he first convinced me that the conscript act was a grievous blunder of the confederate administration. He insisted with emphasis that it had changed the whole basis of our struggle for independence. That the contest had, in a large measure, ceased to be a spontaneous effort for personal liberty, but father was a service of constraint. So much so indeed, he argued, that it required almost as great a loss of fighting material to enforce the law as it brought into the field by its operation. Before we separated I urged him to go to Richmond and impress Mr. Davis with the need of a speedy adjustment of the quarrel; that the south was in imminent peril; that we had already lost nearly everything but honor, and that it would require the wisest statesmanship to avert her utter overthrow. I was startled when he replied that there was little hope in that direction, as he feared that he had but slight personal or official influence with the Richmond government, but that he would do his utmost to bring about a satisfactory settlement on an honorable basis.

"After the war, and while I was still residing in Augusta, Judge Linton Stephens, accompanied by two other friends, called on me and asked me to go with them to see General Steadman and request his influence to help in the release of Mr. Stephens from his imprisonment at Fort Warren. We called on the federal general, who received us courteously, and after some discussion he pledged his co-operation. His release was effected after some delay, but his health was fearfully shattered by his cruel treatment.

"There is yet another incident that I wish to recall in regard to my interviews with this great man. This was subsequent to the war and at Liberty Hall, where I spent a day and night under his hospitable roof. We spent the liveiong day and half of the night in conversation, but the main interest of the occasion centered in Mr. Stephens's racy reminiscences of such statesmen as Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, Thad Stevens, Tom Corwin and Edward Everett. I wish after so great a lapse of time that I could reproduce in his precise words his off-hand delineations of these greater lights of the old whig party, but this is obviously impracticable. It was evident, however, that he was a sincere admirer of Tom Corwin, despite the latter's irregularities. This was especially true of Corwin's war record and his intense bitterness of speech wherever the negro question was involved. Whatever faults Thad Stevens had, the great Georgia statesman prized him for his sterling integrity. He always had a fancy for men of strong convictions and but little patience with men who figured in the role of the world-famed 'Vicar of Bray.' He was a warm admirer of Abe Lincoln, for whom he cherished a sincere personal friendship, but he did not esteem him as did Henry Grady, as 'the typical American.' Edward Everett did not impress him as either a remarkable statesman or orator. Toombs he esteemed the greatest popular tribune, whether on the platform or in the senate chamber, since the days of Daniel O'Connell."


### STUDY OPTICS AT HOME.

Each lesson in our "correspondence course" is written with the special needs of every student in view. Upon receipt of each list of answers the instructor goes over them carefully and points out the false impressions of the student. The entire lesson is talked over as though the student were present. In this way every student receives a thorough drill. Write for terms. Keilam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

### Are You Dyspeptic?

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

Wall paper, window shades and room molding. Low prices. Get estimates. C. J. Daniel, manager. oct1 1m

## Black Silks

Our line of Plain and Novelty Black Silks is simply superb. We can give you anything and everything that is new and durable this season.

Special—10 pcs. Brocade Gross de Londre, per yard, **65c**



A nobby line of Blouses, Fly Front Reefers and Shield Front Jackets, in royal blue, oxblood and all the latest colors and finished strictly first class,

**FROM $5 TO $60**

## MAIL ORDERS

Are given every possible attention and promptly and accurately filled. Write us for samples, they will be cheerfully sent.

## Furniture



At special cut prices this week. We are now showing the grandest line of Furniture ever brought South.

### Handsome Bedroom Suits.

Chiffoniers, hat racks, sideboards, dining tables, ladies' secretaries, leather lounges, and chairs to match, roller and flat top office desks, also the very latest thing in mahogany.

### Parlor Suits.

It will certainly be to your interest to see us before buying anything in this line.

## Lace Curtains.

$1.25 Nottingham curtains 75c pair,
$2.00 extra quality Nottingham
$1.00, $3.50 Brussels net and Irish point effects $2.00.

# Special Attractions AT RICH'S

## EVERY DAY---A BARGAIN DAY---THIS WEEK!

## SILK SPECIAL

10 pieces Changeable Taffeta; these goods are worth a great deal more, per yard only..... **64c**

Every Department in our Mammoth Store is now filled to overflowing with all

## Black Wool Goods.

We are showing a magnificent line of the newest weaves in Black Dress Materials. Drap d'Ete, Bengaline, Empress Cord, Moscovietta, Metz Cord, Poplins, Drap Satins, Cheviot Natte and Barre Novelties; per yd., from 40c to . . . **$2.50**

## SILK SPECIAL

25 pieces Fancy Roman Stripes and Figured French Taffetas, $1.25 quality, per yard only **75c**

## THAT IS NEW and DESIRABLE for the COMING SEASON

**Cut Price.** 69c quality Linen German Damask **39c Yard**

**Cut Price.** Linen Huck Towels **90c Doz.**

We are Showing a Magnificent Line OF **Imported Silks and Wool Dress Goods, Jackets, Blouse, Tailor Made Suits, Capes, Waists, Hosiery, Gloves and everything in Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furnishings, making a superb exhibition in every department.**

**Cut Price.** Colgate's Violet Soap, 25c quality, only **15c Cake**

**Cut Price.** Gents' 35c quality Colored Border Silk Handkerchiefs **19c Each**

## JUST ARRIVED

$10,000 Worth of Winter Underwear for Ladies', Gents' and Children,

AT PRICES ABSOLUTELY UNAPPROACHABLE

### Ladies' and Children's Specials

A good Union Suit for..... **25c**
A good quality Merino Vest only..... **15c**
A good Egyptian Yarn Vest for..... **25c**
A good Silk Vest, with long sleeves, for... **$1.00**
A good Oneita All-wool Union Suit for... **$1.00**

### Gentlemen's Underwear Specials

A good quality Suit of Fleece-lined Health Underwear for..... **75c**
All-wool Undershirt, full fashioned, for... **$1.00**
A good Colored Bosom Shirt with cuffs to match, only ..... **50c**

### Specials in Wool Dress Goods

A very choice line of all the new and stylish effects, 40 to 48 inches wide, and the very latest colorings, all new weaves, your choice, while they last..... **50 CENTS YARD.**

40 pieces Colored, Strictly All-wool Dress Goods, in plain and the new fancy mixtures, at..... **29 CENTS YARD.**

YOUR CHOICE FOR 75c PER YARD.

50 pcs. All-wool and Silk-and-wool Novelty Dress Goods, in nobby two and three-toned effects.

Broad Wale Cheviots, French Cloth (checks and mixtures), Danier Laine Checks, Cheviot Natte and a choice line of Roman and Fancy Tartan Plaids.

FROM $1.00 TO $1.50 PER YARD.

A magnificent line of Extremely Stylish and Very Desirable Materials.

French Drap d'Ete, Illuminated Granite, Cheviot Natte, Natte Scintillante, Empress Cords, Epingle Carracas, Bayadere Bourettes, Molo Cords, Chameleon Epingle and a score of others, in the very latest and nobbiest colorings.

A very attractive line of children's new Blouse Jackets and Reefers in all the very latest effects. A beautiful assortment to select from.



**$2 to $20**

## WE MAIL TO

Any address—Samples of Dress Goods, prices on Cloaks and Suits, estimates on Carpets, Furniture.



The only Rug department in the South. Special for this week. 75 choice rugs to close out at less than they actually cost now. See the line at $6.50, $10.00 and $15.00. They are grand bargains.

## A Choice Collection

of 500 pieces in Antique, Dagastan, Shirvan, Irans, Carabaghs, and Bokhara.

## Rugs

The prices are cut now, and it is a good time to make your selections.

**Domestic and European Rugs.**

Our stock is unusually large, and we will sell them at prices this week to start them off with a rush.

**Japanese Rugs in New Turkish Patterns.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 x 36 inch for | .85c |
| 36 x 92 inch for | $1.10 |
| 6 x 9 feet for | $4.50 |
| 9 x 12 feet for | $8.50 |
| 9 x 12 feet Smyrna carpets, | $29.00 |

# M. RICH & BROTHERS.

## The Misses Hodges

IMPORTERS

## FINE MILLINERY,

Have just opened business here and solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Atlanta.

## THE MISSES HODGES' MILLINERY PARLORS

Will be permanently located in the Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. Building, and will have always in stock a choice line of Fine Millinery of unquestionable good style.

Customers can depend on getting the very latest.

# LIBERAL LEADERS ROST SALISABURY

### Speeches of English Statesmen Hard on the Queen's Premier.

### RUSSELL SPECIALLY VIGOROUS

**Former Under Secretary State for India Uses Some Harsh Expressions.**

### PEOPLE ARE WEARY OF PREMIER'S POLICY

**One Speaker Says the Lord Has Backed Down Before Olney and Sherman.**

London, October 2.—The question ironically asked by the conservative press relative to the whereabouts of the liberal leaders has been answered in a trip hammer style during the past week by the speeches of Mr. John Morley, the former chief secretary for Ireland; Mr. H. H. Asquith, the former home secretary, and Mr. George W. E. Russell, former under secretary of state for India.

"A disgrace abroad," and "disaster at home" were the tenor of all the speeches, as was to be expected, but it must be admitted that the arraignment is approved by the consciences of many of the conservatives when they recall the record of the last few years. Mr. Russell, in dealing with the subject, recalled Prince Bismarck's verdict of Lord Salisbury's as being a "lath planted to look like iron," and Lord Randolph Churchill's later estimate of the premier as being the "greatest funk in Europe." Mr. Russell added his own opinion of Lord Salisbury, namely, "frailty, thy name is Cecil."

The recent bye-election in east Denbighshire, resulting in a greatly increased liberal majority, seems to be a warning that the people are weary of the blundering which has marked Lord Salisbury's policy.

Mr. Russell recalled recent instances in which he said the premier always started with a fine display of vigor which "oozes away so soon as his opponent shows fight." Continuing, Mr. Russell said Lord Salisbury backed down before Secretary Olney and is now backing down before Secretary Sherman and that during the course of the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey, the czar and Emperor William handled Lord Salisbury so effectually that he was made to eat his own pronounciamentos.

**Trouble Brewing in West Africa.**

Unless the signs are misleading, trouble is brewing in west Africa between the British and the French, who since 1889 have trebled their protectorate in western Soudan and the great bulk of the accession to French territory has been carved out of country generally regarded as being within the British sphere of influence. There are mysterious stories afloat of disturbances at Lagos on the west coast of Africa, and the movements of the British troops to that part of the world from adjoining colonies, coupled with the news that the French colonial minister is going to Senegal coast and other signs lead to the belief that the situation is dangerous and that the conflict of interests is becoming acute. A high colonial official said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The native element amounts to nothing, but the fact is the French are hemming us in around Lagos and pushing us into the sea, and unless we are rehabilitated by a commission to delimitate the Anglo-French frontier more successfully than formerly, there is bound to be trouble."

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Micael Hicks Beach, returns to London next week, where his arrival is eagerly waited by the United States monetary commissioners.

While the chancellor of the exchequer may communicate a message immediately to the commissioners, it is not unlikely that it will be a notification that the government is still unable to give them a definite reply to their proposal, but hopes to be able to announce its conclusion at some specific future time.

Public men who are in the best positions to judge think that recent developments foreshadow a negative answer.

**Commissioner Handy Not Pleased.**

Major Moses P. Handy, the special United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900, has had a cordial interview with the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, in regard to the objects of his visit to Europe; but he and his associates are dissatisfied with the small amount of space allotted to the United States and threaten to withdraw. It is practically impossible for the authorities to extend the space. Apart from the fact that the ground has been definitely chosen, the horse car and railroad lines approved and the concessions granted, there is no available space whatever in proximity to the building.

# MACON'S 'INVITE' TO ATLANTA

**Central City Invites Governor and His Staff to Her Carnival.**

### GALA DAYS ARE ANNOUNCED

**Two Engines Colliding at Full Speed Will Be a Brilliant Feature of the Programme.**

A brilliant programme has been announced for the gala days of Macon's carnival.

Mr. Manly B. Curry, president of the Central City Carnival Association, was in Atlanta yesterday for the purpose of inviting Governor Atkinson and his staff to attend the carnival and witness the collision of the two railroad engines, which has been arranged to take place in Macon.

Another feature of the great carnival will be the parade of the marine band, which has been especilly engaged for the occasion. There will also be a flower parade, a balloon ascension and a number of brilliant attractions. The city will be in gala attire and there will be thousands of sight-seers who will crowd the city to witness the features of the two days' programme.

The carnival will be opened on October 11th and will continue two days. The railroads leading into Macon have offered exceedingly low rates and are encouraging the carnival by a liberal advertising of the date and rates.

Many Atlantians will doubtless go down to witness the collision between the engines. These engines, which are now in Macon, will be run at full speed in opposit directions upon a single track. The crash will come with fearful force and will be a magnificent spectacle. It is expected that both machines will be totally wrecked.

Other features for the ocasion are being prepared and a full announcement of the programme will be made in a few days.

**Mrs. Palmer Very Low.**

The condition of Mrs. H. E. W. Palmer all yesterday and late last night was very critical. She was near death during the entire day and her friends and family were very uneasy by her condition.

# GERMANY INSISTS ON A NEW NAVY

### Entire Press Is Now Speculating on the Bill Before the Cabinet.

### WANT TWENTY MORE VESSELS

**Ten Pieces of the New Service Are To Be Large Ships.**

### THE REICHSTAG WILL NOT BE OBEYED

**If the Money Is Not Voted the Question Will Be Submitted to an Election.**

Berlin, October 2.—The entire German press is speculating upon the new naval bill, which is now being considered by the cabinet. Both Dr. Miquel, the vice president of the council of ministers, and the bundesrath, have approved the measure but before it reaches the reichstag it may still be somewhat changed.

The bill asks for a total appropriation of 410,000,000 marks to be distributed over seven years and contemplates the construction of a score of vessels, of which ten are to be large ships. If the reichstag refuses to grant this amount of money it will be sent home by the government and new elections will be ordered forthwith, in which the naval plans of the emperor will be made the principal issue, in spite of the whole agrarian party's advice, who in that case fear defeat.

The reports in the Turkish newspapers to the effect that Turkey is negotiating with Germany for a special defensive alliance, and that Turkey is on the point of joining the dreibund, are denied emphatically at the German foreign office. The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, learns from diplomatic circles that approaches to that effect have repeatedly been made by Turkey during the past three months, and there is a variance of opinion between Emperor William and Baron von Buelow and Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, the latter distinctly rejecting all such overtures.

The hurried arrival in Berlin of Count von Munster-Ledenburg, the German ambassador to France, and his subsequent movements have created a sensation. Immediately after the ambassador arrived here from Paris on Monday he had a lengthy conference with Dr. Miquel, Prince Hohenlohe, being still away, and the same day started for Rominten to see the emperor. After the ambassador's return to Berlin on Wednesday there was a special session of the cabinet and Count von Munster-Ledenburg then returned to Paris. There are many surmises regarding the mysterious movements of the ambassador, but nothing definite has been ascertained concerning them.

**New Party May Sweep Bavaria.**

In Bavaria the democratic peasant federation is rapidly gaining strength. During the past week two hitherto hostile branches of the federation have united and adopted a joint platform of the most radical nature. It demands entire liberty of association meeting and of the press, reform of the judiciary system, a complete division of church and state, a diminution of the military burdens, and the assumption by the state of all rural mortgages. The leaders of this newly formed party expect to sweep Bavaria at the next elections.

The emperor is having poor sport at Rominten, from which place he has sent 4,000 marks to the poor of Buda Pest. His majesty has prohibited bicyclists having access to the whole of Rominten district and forest, the reason being that on the day of his majesty's arrival hordes of bicyclists were impudent enough to race along the road both in front and behind his carriage, scaring the horses and outspeeding them. Emperor William was so annoyed at this disrespectful behavior upon the part of the bicyclists that he summoned the first policeman he met and ordered the officer to arrest the worst offender.

At Woerishofen there is bitter strife between Dr. Baumgarten and Prior Relle, each trying to become sole successor of the late Father Kneipp in the management of the famous water cure establishment.

**Compulsory Life Insurance.**

The government is preparing bills providing for compulsory life insurance throughout the whole empire and for old age insurance for the laboring classes. Delegates of the central insurance bureau have been asked to advise the government in this matter.

Official statistics of the imports and exports of the empire show a large increase for August compared with the same months in 1895 and 1896.

Herr Klefisch, a wholesale dealer in hams and pork at Cologne, is being tried for regularly selling spoiled or trichinous goods. Other dealers, Scholles, Zorn & Co., and Oswald are also implicated. Klefich, when arrested, claimed the goods were of American origin and in their original packages. The evidence at the trial disproved this. All the spoiled hams, 1,490 altogether, the prisoner admitted, had been imported from Servia.

Miss Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist who has just won the much coveted musical prize known as the Mendelssohn Stipendium, formerly resided in Chicago. She was sent to Berlin by Mrs. Grover Cleveland and ladies then in Washington in order to study music under Joachim. This is the first occasion upon which the prize, amounting to 1,500 marks, has been won by an American. The competition aroused the keenest interest, representatives of a score of countries and of all parts of Germany taking part in it.

**DID NOT "SKEET" WATER.**

**Young King, the Chinaman, Gives His Version.**

Young King, the Chinaman charged with "skeeting" water on shirts he laundered, sends the following for publication:

"I wish to say to the public that there was a mistake in the statement of yesterday's Constitution saying that I 'skeeted' water through my teeth on shirt bosoms. I do nothing of the sort. And, in regard to the plumbing, of course I knew nothing of how to proceed in the matter which cost me a good deal of unnecessary money. After I was informed I proceeded rightly by employing a plumber, Mr. Stockton, and the work is nearly complete. I make this statement for the benefit of those wrongly informed and am sorry that such a mistake was made. Respectfully,
"YOUNG KING."


# FAILING MANHOOD

**General and Nervous Debility.**



Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment.—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**


# MILITARY MEN DISCUSS ARMORY

### Fifth Regiment Held an Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night.

### BUILDING IS NOW ASSURED

**The Whole Regiment Is Heartily in Favor of the Plan.**

### COLONEL CANDLER MAKES A STRONG TALK

**Appeals for a More Patriotic Spirit for the Fifth—Committees Will Confer Friday Night.**

About 100 members of the Fifth regiment met at the Gate City Guard armory last night to discuss the proposed armory-auditorium. Every company in the city was represented, and from the enthusiasm displayed all are heartily in favor of the new project.

Lieutenant Colonel Park Woodward called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock. Colonel Candler, the original promoter of the plan, spoke at length on the feasibility and great needs of a new armory. He impressed on his hearers that the occasion was one of the most important in the history of the regiment, and that the future prosperity of the organization depended largely on the materialization of the plan.

"What we want," said he, "is unity. We can never reach a great end until we are united. At present every company is for itself, and we lack that regimental spirit. The Fifth ought to be to Atlanta like the famous Seventh is to New York or the First is to Chicago. We want to be under one roof, and our proximity to one another is bound to be conducive to a better and more loyal service to the state.

"We first want a lot. The most desirable location is the property just opposite the capitol, owned by St. Philip's church. We can purchase it for $20,000, $5,000 cash, the balance in ten years with 6 per cent interest. Now we must raise that $5,000. The city will help us, I am sure, possibly to the amount of $5,000 per annum. Several prominent citizens have proffered their aid to me, but every company in this regiment must do its part. All of you are equally concerned, and if we want an armory we must work for it."

Colonel Candler also advocated the organization of a stock company with a capital of $65,000, every share being valued at $100. He showed the plans of the new building to the men, and all seemed pleased therewith.

On motion of Major Willcoxon every company was instructed to appoint a committee of five members to compose an executive committee for the purpose of further consideration of the plan. Colonel Candler has called a meeting of this committee next Friday night at his residence.

The captains of the various companies made short speeches, heartily indorsing the movement. There was not a single objection raised to the plan last night. The prospects for an armory look brighter than ever before.

# ONE GOES OUT, ONE COMES IN

**County Court of DeKalb Has Many Candidates for Judgeship.**

### YET IT MAY BE ABOLISHED

**A Solicitor May Be Provided for and Many Lawyers Are Waiting for the Bill To Pass.**

The race for the judgship of the city court of DeKalb county assumes new form each day, and as fast as the candidates withdraw one enters to take his place.

Colonel W. W. Braswell, who was one of the leading runners in the race, withdrew from it on account of his law practice, and Mr. H. L. Parry will probably enter for the judgeship. Although he has not been actively engaged in the practice of the law, he has been connected with the courts for a long time as official stenographer.

The other candidates are R. E. Wright, O. M. Mitchell and W. R. Milner. The appointment will be made by the governor as soon as he learns that it will not be abolished by the legislature. A bill will be introduced to that effect, but it is not known whether it will be pushed through or not.

Representative Henderson has already posted a citation on the courthouse door saying that he would at the next session of the legislature prepare the bill and present it. This meets with the general approbation of the people, it is said, as they think it is a useless court for the county. It costs $1,000 a year, and the people think that is too much for the work.

A bill has already passed the house of representatives and now rests in the senate providing for a solicitor for this court, and will probably be passed early in the next session. As soon as this is done there will be many aspirants for the appointment, and cause the political pot to boil some more.

**Killed in a Railroad Accident.**

Cartersville, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The remains of George Hartness, a young man about twenty years old, were brought to this city, where his parents reside, this morning. The young man fell from a freight train on which he was doing duty as brakeman at the railroad yards in Cedartown yesterday morning. The remains were carried to North Carolina, where his parents formerly resided, for burial.


# Cleaning Carpets Again.

We are again cleaning carpets, and in our splendid new building we have every facility for clearing every kind of carpets, rugs and curtains.

Telephone 692 or drop a postal and we will call and give prices.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY,
Office, 38 N. Forsyth street.
Works, 208-210-212 Houston street.
oct 3 7t

# AUSTELL BUILDING.

Offices, Stores and Warehouses in this building are now mostly completed and ready for renting, please call and examine. General office of the building No. 727—7th floor—take elevator.

W. F. Parkhurst,
1 week Agent.


# GREAT COMBINATION SALE

**One Hundred Head of High-Class Horses To Be Offered at Auction.**

### Womack, Nicoll & Co., Tuesday, October 5th, 10 A. M.

**The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. R. W. Jordan, Agent—The Finest Lot of Horses Yet, Including Some Thoroughbreds.**

The greatest sale of the season in the way of horse sales will take place next Tuesday, October 5th, at 10 o'clock, and last all day, at the Womack, Nicoll & Co.'s stables, on Marietta street. This sale will be a combination one, at which 100 head of high-class single and double drivers, saddlers and match teams will be offered. Fifty head have been consigned to the stable, and 50 head will be offered by Mr. R. W. Jordan, agent, making a grand total of 100 horses to select from. Horses are now selling cheaper in Atlanta than any other market in the country, and you will be able to buy a horse at your own price if you are wise enough to attend this sale next Tuesday. Among the lot that will be offered are some very fine thoroughbreds, with pedigrees as long as your arm, and nothing in the city can show the style and action that these special ones can. Look at the pedigrees of these two, Jennie J and Princess:

Jennie J, bay filly, 15½ hands, foaled 1893, sired by Ruby, 2:23½, son of Red Wilkes. First dam, Nellie S, 2:23¼ "T," and 2:19½ "P," by Jim Wilson, 1653, son of Masterlode, 595.

Second dam a daughter of New Jersey Volunteer, 5306, son of Standard Beaver, by Volunteer 55.

Third dam a pacing mare of unknown breeding.

This mare was handled thirty days and paced ten heats in 2:20 and better, has no work, has been put to trotting the last twenty days, and driven slow on the streets and can show 2:50 clip.

Princess, roan mare, 15½ hands, foaled in 1892. Sired by Eagle Bird, 5967 (sire of Monbars 2:11¾, Alomito 2:13¾, etc). He by Jay Bird 5060, dam Tausey (dam of Butterfly 2:19¾) by George Wilkes, 2:19, second dam, Dame Tausey (dam of Borby 2:20¼) by Daniel Foinbert, 102.

Breeding on dam's side will be furnished guaranteed standard. This mare is the best broke one ever owned. Drives with or without blinds, fearless of all objects and can be driven by a lady with safety. She can trot now in 2:50. I also have a number of other standard bred horses and mares in this sale.

If you are in the market for a horse you should be at this sale, as it is by far the best lot of horses that has been offered this season at any sale. These horses are now on exhibition, and you are welcome at any time to call and inspect them. Don't forget the time and date, 10 o'clock, Tuesday, October 5th.

**Negro Shoots a White Man.**

Augusta, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—J. Holsenbake, a stonecutter about twenty-five years old, was shot tonight in Cohen's alley. The wound may prove mortal. Three negro women who were in the alley say that Jack Milligan, a negro train hand on the Augusta Southern railway, did the shooting.


**CHEAP STORAGE** BONDED WAREHOUSE.
**C. E. CAVERLY,** Co'r Hunter and Madison Streets, Atlanta Ga

**FOR RENT** Get one of our weekly rent bulletins, giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.
JOHN J. WOODSIDE,
The Renting Agent, 50 N. Broad St.

**For Rent by D. Morris & Sons, 41 N. Broad Street.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10-r. h., West Peachtree | $35 00 |
| 10-r. h., Walker street | 20 00 |
| 10-r. h., Garnett street | 35 00 |
| 9-r. h., West Harris street | 25 00 |
| 9-r. h., East Cain street | 20 00 |
| 14-r. h., Peachtree street | 60 00 |
| 9-r. h., Pryor street | 16 00 |
| 8-r. h., Capitol avenue | 30 00 |
| 8-r. h., Angier avenue | 25 00 |
| 8-r. h., Luckie street | 22 50 |
| 8-r. h., Walton street | 20 00 |
| 7-r. h., Dodd avenue | 17 00 |
| 7-r. h., Thirteenth street | 15 00 |
| 7-r. h., Formwalt street | 21 00 |
| 7-r. h., Dunlap street | 22 50 |
| 6-r. h., Hayden street | 16 60 |
| 6-r. h., Alexander street, Oct. 10th | 19 00 |
| 5-r. h., Hunnicutt street | 20 00 |

Also, several nice stores, close in.

**STORAGE SECURITY WAREHOUSE CO.**
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR FURNITURE.
Foundry St. & W. & A. R.R. Tel. 1956, 2 C.

# "Business Opening."

Proprietary medicine, now clearing over $2,000 per year, well established and safe. Best opening in the state for two young men (one on the road and one in office). Invoice, stock, fixtures, accounts, etc., about $2,800. Price $3,200. Would remain with purchaser thirty or sixty days to show him all possible about it. Only those who mean business and have the means need answer. All communications strictly confidential. Address GOOD BUSINESS, care Constitution. sat-su


**OPIUM HABIT.**

NOTICE—Opium and Morphine Antidote—A two weeks' trial cures ¾ for $3. American Medical Dispensary, Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Roughton, manager. sept12-4t-sun

**"YE OLDE BOOKE SHOPPE," No. 23 Marietta Street.**

IMPORTERS and dealers in new and second hand law, medical, scientific, theological, standard choice and rare books; school and college textbooks.

**FOR SALE—Machinery.**

FOR SALE—Three-horse power electric motor, in good order; will sell very cheap. J. P. A., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Newspaper printing press, easy terms. A. K. McGill, Americus, Ga. sept30-5t

SECOND-HAND steam boiler for sale. Apply to T. F. Seitzinger, 291 Marietta street. sept 18 2 months

**MATRIMONIAL.**

HEART AND HAND Correspondence Agency. Mr. and Mrs. Piedmont, box 635.

LADY WITH MEANS, educated, wants to hear from honorable men over 25. Address Earnest, box 85, Toledo, Ohio. sept26-4t sun

A WEALTHY widower, $12,000 annually and prosperous business; no encumbrance; will cherish and appreciate gracious and sensible wife. Genuine, 209 E. 51st street, New York.

A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU thoroughly honorable, most extensive in the world; descriptions of the following sent sealed for stamp: Jolly bachelor 37, 6 feet tall, worth $50,000; widower, 60, $500,000; Catholic gentleman 40, $22,000; pretty working girl, $1,500 saved; widow 40, $20,000; Catholic maiden 28, $4,700; business strictly confidential. Wellman, 333 Eighth avenue, New York.

**WANTED—MALE HELP.**

$1,500 A YEAR to right party selling $5 Quaker Bath Cabinets. Permanent, easy job; no capital. Everybody buys. Turkish and vapor baths at home, producing health, strength and beauty. Write quick, A. World Mfg. Co., (5) Cincinnati, O.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

WANTED—To lease furnished boarding house, with view of keeping first-class place; give particulars. Competent, P. O. Box 492.

WANTED—A partner with a small capital to bring profitable results in a first-class established and paying business. Address "A," care Constitution.

WANTED—A partner with $200; will realize $400 on investment in twelve months. Address Joe, care Carrier John, W. Cain st.

FOR SALE—A snap for somebody acquainted with the retail liquor business; large profits monthly. Address W., this office.

WANTED—A partner with $1,500 cash to extend a cash business; it will pay the money back in 12 months; worth looking after. Address Rex, care Constitution.

PARTNER WANTED—With a few thousand dollars for half interest in one of the best hardware businesses in the south and the only one of its kind south. Don't answer unless you mean business. Address Hardware, this office.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in country newspaper, fifty miles from Atlanta; prosperous village of 4,000 inhabitants, over 1,300 subscribers; plant and fixtures worth $2,000; if sold at once can be bought for $1,200; easy terms; safe investment; experience not necessary. Baltimore Trade Exchange, 400 Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANT a party with $1,000 to buy grocery store, excellent location, good business, clean stock. Davis, 14 N. Forsyth St.

FOR SALE—Majority interest in most promising gold mining property in state, for money to continue development; all machinery, new, at mines ready for operation; moderate amount of money required, to be used exclusively in developing and operating property. Address F. J. Rothpletz, care M. M. Welch, Temple Court. oct-3-2w-sun-tues-wed

TO A GOOD MAN I will sell (on account of other business) half interest in an office business earning about $200 per month; never offered before and only those who mean business and have the cash need address Howe, care Constitution.

WANTED—Party with $4,000 to invest in well established business, salary $75 per month. You handle your own money. Reliable, box 711.

$1,200 WILL buy half interest in well established business which will pay investor $100 per month. Must be active and up to date. Young man preferred. Address Investment, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Small drug store, on easy terms; doing paying business; good location. J. O. B., care Constitution.

PARTY WITH $2,000 or $3,000 can secure good employment in a large house. Give us your address. Don't write unless you have the money. Address W. B., Constitution office.

DO YOU SPECULATE? I have exclusive inside information on two stocks; $100 invested immediately will make $500 profit. Write Charles Hughes, 63 Wall street, New York. oct 2—6t

$237 AVERAGED each week last 5 years by placing $10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

KLONDIKE investment in safe hands, the Seattle Klondike Gold Mining Co., officered by the most conservative and prominent bankers of Seattle, and with a representative now at Dawson City, acquiring properties for the company, offers a portion of its treasury stock to investors. For prospectus and map address the company at 313, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

WANTED—Capable man with $1,000 to carry stock of goods and manage branch for Chicago house; salary $125 per month and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position with good future prospects. Address James Barton, 125 Franklin street, Chicago.

$401.40—KLONDIKE is rich in gold; there are other fields that are rich in golden harvest; for those that desire to increase their capital and income there are no better than this; $401.40 realized in one week, smaller amounts in proportion. Write for particulars. Conden & Co., Boon Block, Covington, Ky.

BUSINESS—With a few thousand dollars you can buy one-half interest in a wholesale liquor house. Business well established. One of the best stands in the city. You can make money easy and quiet. Object, more capital, more business. If you have the money, mean business, you must give me your address and I will call on you in person. Address Diamond D., Constitution office.

WANTED PARTNER with $150 or $200 in produce business. Address O. B., care Constitution.

FOR SALE or lease, steam laundry in Macon, Ga.; a bargain. Address Laundry, care Constitution.

ANY MAN, woman or child with $100 can earn $60 monthly at home conducting mail order business. Experience unnecessary. We help you and guarantee success for part earnings. Particulars free. The F. Bryant Co., New York.

WANTED—Good salesman with $500 cash to take half interest in best paying business in Atlanta, all cash; the right man can make $1,500 per year. Address J. & T., care Constitution.

WANTED—Young man with $300 to take half interest and open office in this city to represent Philadelphia Manufacturing Company. Must have good reference and be reliable. Large income assured to the right man. Address Renovo Manufacturing Company, 336-338 York avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOMETHING new in stock and bonds. Pays 100 per cent per year on investment, any amount. Investor holds security, payable any time. No speculation. Best references. Write for full particulars. Investors' Trust, 1221 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct3-2t sun

DESIRABLE—party with $1,000 or $2,000 can secure valuable interest in paying established business, with or without services. "Extension," Box 165. oct1 5t
oct1 5t e o d

A DOCTOR WANTED—Any doctor wishing a good location will please correspond with Marvin U. Craney, Alston, Ala. sept19-4t sun

WANTED—Manager for Georgia branch of established manufacturing company doing large business. Position permanent. Salary $100 per month and percentage on business done in territory controlled. Will be required to furnish good references and put $1,200 in stock of goods from which to fill orders. Goods under own control. Only those who can comply with above need answer. Address Manager, 701-2 and 3 Pontiac building, Chicago, Ill. sept26-2t sun

DO YOU SPECULATE? I have exclusive inside information on two stocks; $100 invested immediately will make $500 profit. Write Chas. Hughes, 63 Wall st., New York. sep12 6t sun

MINING EXPERT wishes correspondence with Georgia gold mine owner. Address for 10 days Randsburg, Kern Co., California, after October 5th Pulaski, Tenn., John A. Avirett.

WANTED—Northern man would like to invest $1,000 or $2,000, with services, in legitimate mercantile business; competent to take charge of office work; references exchanged. One desiring an energetic partner, address York, Constitution office. sept 29 wed fri sun b. o.

FOR SALE—Newspaper in good Georgia town, nearly 1,000 circulation, and increasing. Address "Newspaper," care Constitution.

**AUCTION SALES.**

AUCTION SALE—Tuesday, October 5th, at 10 a. m., two large lots of furniture consigned, which must be sold on that day, consisting of an elegant oak folding bed, mirror front, 3 elegant oak bedroom suits, 2 walnut, oak and walnut sideboards, corduroy and plush lounges, oak and walnut wardrobes, 24 oak chairs, dining tables, oak and walnut, steel range good as new stoves, chenille curtains, shades, ten water color bird paintings; lot of pictures, absolutely to the highest bidder. By the Empire Auction Company, 46 Decatur, a few steps from the Kimball. Ladies especially invited.

AN OPPORTUNITY better than Klondike; attend the auction sale of the magnificent Ormond property on Pulliam, Washington and Pryor sts., two blocks south of Georgia ave., Tuesday, October 5th, 12 o'clock noon, on the premises; one-third cash, balance six and twelve months; titles perfect. S. B. Turman, adm., 8 E. Wall st., Kimball house. oct1 5t

HOME SEEKERS—Do not fail to attend sale of lots of the Ormond estate; these lots must be sold and you may profit by the sacrifice; call for plats. Take Pryor, Washington and S. Forsyth st. cars. S. B. Turman, adm., 8 E. Wall st., Kimball house. oct1 5t


# SPECIAL BARGAINS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Misses' and Children's fancy colored Handkerchiefs | 2c |
| Ladies' hand embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs | 6 for 25c |
| Ladies' Hemstitched hand embroidered Handkerchiefs | 6 for 25c |
| Ladies' Hemstitched unlaundered Linen Handkerchiefs | 7c |
| Ladeis' Hemstitched Sheer Linen hand embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, 20c quality, during sale | 6 for 60c |
| Sheer Linen hand embroidered Handkerchiefs | 10c |
| Fine Sheer Linen hand riven and drawn work, 20c quality | 10c |
| All our fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, 35c quality, at | 20c |
| Sheer Linen Cambric hand embroidered Handkerchiefs, 75c qualquality, at | 25c |
| Gents' fine Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at reduced prices during sale | 12½c to 25c |

**EMBROIDERIES.** Large lot of Remnants of fine Nainsook India Linen Cambric Embroideries at half the cost to manufacture.

**KID GLOVES.** Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, all shades; also white black embroiderod and black white embroidered Dent's of London, $1.25 quality, during sale ........ 50c pair

## LACE HOUSE, 28 Whitehall St.

Direct Importers of Laces, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves and Fancy Goods,

VANCE HUNTER, Manager.

oct3 sun tue thur


**ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.**

WANTED—For a gentleman a furnished room with privilege of bath; private family preferred. Address P. O. box 594, stating location and terms.

WANTED—4 nice, large connecting rooms, for light housekeeping near in, all modern conveniences, must be desirable and with excellent family. Address Leonard care Constitution.

WITH OR WITHOUT board, in private family, by young couple; references given; state price. Board, care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent, unfurnished, small, neat room, with conveniences, in business center; north side preferred; must be cheap; permanent tenant. State location and terms. H. F., care Constitution.

WANTED ROOMS—By couple without children two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, close in on north side; prefer parties who own home; references given and required. K. F., box 780.

**LADIES' COLUMN.**

TO THE LADIES—Bring your ostrich boas, plumes and tips to be cleaned, curled and dyed at I. Phillips, 69½ Whitehall street, Atlanta Feather works.

FEATHER BOAS cleaned and dyed; hats reshaped and trimmed to order. Mrs. C. H. Smith, 98 Spring.

WHY NOT let us examine your eyes? It will cost you nothing and may be of great benefit in after years. Delkin's, No. 10 Peachtree street.

DON'T THROW away that old suit when you can send it down to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. Phone 41; $1.50 per suit.

CANARIES for sale; males, fine singers, $2.50; females, $1; all birds perfectly healthy and satisfaction guaranteed; only a limited number. Mrs. A. L. Dillard, Auburn, Ala.

TELEPHONE 1632 for me to repair or put up your stove or range. Ben T. Johnson, 33 S. Pryor street.

WANTED—Cutting, fitting and sewing for ladies at their homes, if desired; good references given. Address "Work," Constitution.

**WANTED—Money.**

$200 WANTED—Will pay $12.50 a month for 24 months and give collateral worth $800. Address "Clark," care Constitution.

**FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.**

FOR SALE—Field glass $10, originally cost $30; very powerful; will send it for examination. Address box 392, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PENMANSHIP COURSE $1—Send $1 or 50 2-cent stamps to the Atlanta Business college, Whitehall street, and receive full penmanship course for home instruction.

NEW NO. 4. YOST for sale at a sacrifice; been used two weeks; in perfect condition. Address at once, Box 714, city.

FOR SALE—Street sweepings, the finest fertilizer in the world, can be had in wagon or carloads, by addressing J. T. Lowry, box 166, city.

FOR SALE—12-gauge hammerless shotgun for $25; also a shotgun for $12.50. If you want a bargain in a gun call at Vittur's Cutlery Works, 11 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand barber chairs at half price. Apply at 11 Marietta street. Also a shotgun.

A FINE L. C. Smith hammerless gun for sale. Address 1897, care Constitution.

SEED RYE, barley, oats and wheat, Georgia or southern raised rye, genuine winter grazing oats, Virginia and white; best varieties seed wheat. Persons having peas, please price me. T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

FOR SALE at half price—Two large new volumes of "Memoirs of Georgia," historical and biographical, illustrated. 218 Peters street.

DON'T WAIT for freezing weather, but come now and get your pick of lot of horse blankets, heavy laprobes, elegant patterns and cheap at D. W. Morgan's, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell.

ELEVATORS and dumb waiters. Atlanta Elevator Works, 64 S. Forsyth street. Established 1890. dec27-1y-sun

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

MONEY TO LEND—Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates. I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.

4½, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, from one to ten years, straight or monthly. Purchase money notes wanted. No delay. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta St. sept1-tf

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice improved Georgia farms at exceedingly low rate of interest. If security is sufficient, rate will be made satisfactory.

CHEAP MONEY and loans made promptly on approved security. Equitable Loan and Security Company, Gould building.

LIFE INSURANCE policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymyer Bldg., Cincinnati, C.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 527 Equitable building negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

THOS. W. JACKSON, Private Banker, will buy any good paper from one to twelve months time; no delay. Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 5, No. 70½ Peachtree street. sept28-6t

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president.

IF YOU want a loan of from $500 to $10,000, and have Atlanta real estate, call at 47 East Hunter street and make application, and D. Morrison will do the rest for small commission; $1,000, $2,000 and $5,000 spot.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000. I have that amount to place on Atlanta real estate. Address C. M., care Constitution.

$25,000 TO LEND on stocks, bonds, on life insurance policies. T. F. Scott, 304 Equitable building.

$100,000 TO LEND at 5, 6 and 7 per cent; no delay. T. F. Scott, 304 Equitable building.


**Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver**
JULIUS M. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers, 51 Whitehall.


**BOARDERS WANTED.**

WANTED BOARDERS—43 Walton, near postoffice, splendidly furnished rooms; location central and desirable; superior table and service. 'Phone 1458.

BOARDERS WANTED—Convenient for medical students, 66 North Forsyth street.

WANTED—A couple to board in private family. Everything strictly first-class. Apply 261 Capitol avenue.

COUPLES or young men wanted to fill two nice rooms; excellent fare. 145 Spring street.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD; house recently renovated; every convenience. 135 Spring street. Mrs. L. Ahles, proprietress.

MEALS FURNISHED families at reasonable rates. Call at 206 Edgewood avenue.

WANTED BOARDERS—62 Houston; splendid rooms, first-class meals; gentlemen and couples taken; desire one couple to furnish room.

TWO YOUNG MEN can get good board at $4 a week and occupy nice front room at 12 Orme street.

THE BON AIR, 384 Peachtree, has three desirable apartments unengaged; opened August 1st; elegant and modern.

WANTED—Table boarders; best of fare; the most careful attention given to the cooking. If you are from the north, south, east or west you will be pleased. Terms reasonable; close in. 99 Trinity avenue.

THE SCOTIA HOTEL—28 and 30 Houston street, 25 rooms, good trade. An opportunity for parties wanting good house. W. M. Scott, H. N. Pryor or James R. Gray, (Ellis & Gray).

WANTED—To board quiet married couple and one young gentleman in private family. 32 Powers st.

BOARDERS WANTED—New Central hotel, 48 Wall street, under new management; refitted throughout. Rooms by day, week or month. Meals served in the house; will be run in first-class order. Mrs. Venning, proprietress.

BOARDERS WANTED at 71 Washington; first-class northern board at reasonable rates; also table board.

SIX GENTLEMEN can get good board at $2.75 per week by applying at 283 East Hunter street.

ROOMS AND BOARD, first-class, in a private home. Rooms single or en suite. 34 W. Peachtree.

TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain board in small private family on Whitehall street; good neighborhood, good house, good table service and modern conveniences; no other boarders will be kept. I'll call and see you. Private Family, Constitution.

WANTED—Boarders; 134 Ivy, delightfully pleasant and healthy location, close in, nice rooms, excellent board, $3.50 to $5 per week.

CALL at 98 North Forsyth street, if you want a good place to board cheap; best place in town for the price.

A COUPLE or two ladies to occupy beautifully furnished front room, $35. No. 41 Auburn avenue, near Courtland.

THE ROY, 22 and 24 E. Ellis st., first-class board with pleasant rooms; reasonable rates; table boarders accommodated.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nice rooms, modern conveniences, excellent table fare at 124 S. Pryor.

A LADY (widow) having a comfortable home near Marietta, Ga., will board two or three small children, giving them a mother's care; also tuition by a superior teacher. Manners, habits and health carefully considered. Address Mrs. B., Box 188, Marietta, Ga.

WANTED BOARDERS—Good board, bright, sunny rooms; central, near capitol, colleges and postoffice; private family without children. 24 Piedmont ave.

TWO neatly furnished front rooms with board, desirable location. Special rates to young men. Apply 10 West Ellis St.

SELECT board with large, elegant rooms and good fare can be had at No. 81 Washington street.

WANTED—At once a few select boarders at 41 West Cain street, just two blocks from the Aragon. sept 20 fri sun

VIRGINIA—Home life in the country can be found at "Legs," near Charlottesville; climate unsurpassed, air pure, healthy and invigorating; views magnificent; house with every modern improvement. Apply to Mrs. Wm. L. Randolph, Charlottesville, Va. oct1 5t e o d

WANTED—At once 500 refugees from "yellow fever district" at Anderson, S. C.; four hours via S. A. L. from Atlanta. Apply Hotel Chiquola for low terms of board. sat-sun

REFUGEES can secure good board in private family without children; excellent location; terms reasonable. Apply at 256 South Boulevard.

**BOARD WANTED.**

WANTED—Board in private family by middle-aged married couple, without children; must be south of Richardson street, or southern portion of city. S. S., care Constitution.

YOUNG LADY of splendid family, fine vocalist and instrumentalist, wishes board in comfortable private home in exchange for lessons. Address "Artiste," Constitution.

REFINED young business man, possibly couple, desires board in private home; prefer close in; state location of rooms and terms. Address Rx, care Constitution.

BOARD AND ROOM wanted for a lady and three children, ages five, seven and nine years, near school; state terms. Address Mr. Taylor, care Hammack, Lucas & Co., Marietta and Peachtree.

**FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.**

FOR SALE—Game Bantam chickens, either in pairs or trios; also Bantam eggs by the setting. Address Theo, 85 N. Boulevard.

**FOUND.**

FOUND—Party who lost parasol and fan can hear of same by calling at 10 and 12 W. Wall St.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

FOR RENT—Square piano in good condition; can be seen at 99 Ira st.

ONE SPLENDID upright piano for $150; one square piano, $35; one fine organ, cost $225 cash; will sell for $75. C. H. Smith, 98 Spring.

A SALESM... ers, $100 ... made; exp... Co., Chicag...

WANTED ... with serv... quired and ... stitution.

SALESME... dealers; ... necessary. ... Chicago.

A NO. 1 e... wanted a... gists and g... salary exp... ern Manage...

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WANTED ... pay good ...

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CARPENTE... A.a. Flyn... Co.

WANTED ... male and ... appoint can... tal or exper... net profits ... A. Publishin... delphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN ... Peachtree, ... good position... your applicat... day. Establi...

YOUNG MA... and mando... Music, P. O....

A CHARTE... responsibilit... lers, any ci... ture Co., Ne...

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$7,800 GIVEN ... the greates... phrase "Pat... For full pa... Recorder. W... copy contain...

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WANTED—S... for "Trave... profitable; sta... melee Library ...

CIRCULAR ... pay. Excelsi... 125th street, ... sept5-13t sun

INSURANCE ... $25 to $50 to ... interfering ... money-making ... Registry Co., ...

WANTED—A... trait agents ... to write us for ... and frames; ... time; prices ... 295-297 5th ave.

WE WANT a... town to wor... their homes; ... round; no ca... weekly; any o... work; you will ... hity; send us ... you full explan... immediately. ... Dept. 142 W. 2... Sep 19 14t sun

AGENTS—Fift... experience n... copy. Address ... clay street, Ne...

The Old Book ... to 58 ...

WITH cheap r... the book bus... for old books ... before. If you ... me. Full line ... very cheap. W...

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FOR SALE at ... second-hand d... dows and frame...

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INSTRUMENTS.

## WANTED—Salesmen.

A SALESMAN WANTED—To sell to dealers, $100 monthly and expenses easily made; experience necessary. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman who will invest $2,600 with services in business; references required and given. Address P. C., care Constitution.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell cigars to dealers; $100 a month; no experience necessary. Shepherd Mfg. Co., 300 22d st., Chicago.

A NO. 1 experienced specialty salesman wanted at once who can work both druggists and grocers. Address with reference, salary expected and who last with, Southern Manager, care Constitution.

SALESMEN WANTED—$120 monthly and expenses; staple line; position permanent, experience unnecessary. Address Seymour-Whitney Co., C 140, Chicago.

WANTED—Five hustling salesmen; will pay good salary. Apply 124 Courtland.

SALESMEN on cigars in every county; $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; will contract for one year; Bailey Bros, Philadelphia, Pa. sept 26 4t sun

SALESMEN, here's your Klondike. Big money in sight for active workers. Good sold from sample to retail merchants only. Rare chance for permanent position. Exclusive side line. Samples free. Address Merchants' Dept., 1023 Filbert St., Philadelphia. sept 21 26

$35 A WEEK and expenses paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. The W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. sept 12 1m sun wed fri

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july4-3m

## HELP WANTED—Male.

EMPLOYMENT FOR BOYS, girls, young men or women selling toilet and laundry soap direct from maker. Good income; sample outfit free. Address S 3, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

WANTED—Several good paper hangers Monday morning. Atlanta Paint and Wall Paper Co.

WANTED—Men to make $25 a day selling Alkalink; guaranteed to make negroes hair grow straight. Address with stamp, J. T. West, New Decatur, Ala.

SALESMEN—To sell whisky from distillery direct to the trade. Box 82, Covington, Ky.

PHOTOGRAPHER—All round man for road in Georgia and Florida. Half interest to right party. Age, married or single. Wages wanted. A Photog.

MANAGER of branch office with $1,000 cash for Atlanta, Chicago, Louisville, Baltimore and St. Louis; salary, commission and expenses paid. Address Looking Southward, Pine building, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Two hustling men to represent a paying business; good commissions; choice territory. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., room 20, Talmadge house.

GOOD POSITION—The Atlanta Business College, Whitehall street, prepares young men and women for good positions. Call tomorrow or write. All graduates successful.

I WANT an A1 quick, bright, sober, industrious collector and office man who is willing to earn his salary. Address, in own handwriting, G. A. W., care Constitution.

WANTED—Good paper hanger. Bring your tools. Union prices. Atlanta Paint and Wall Paper Co.

WANTED—Good penmanship secures good position. Get our penmanship course for home instruction; only $1; best course ever prepared; order at once. The Atlanta Business College, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Good hustlers; experience not necessary; 9 to 12 Monday. 404 Lowndes building.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—An all-round man; steady job for the right man. Apply E. Manne, 62 N. Broad street.

AGENTS—We start you in business without capital; something used in every family; a great chance for any man willing to work. A. Nielen, Cincinnati, O.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Texas.

$15 TO $20 can be earned weekly distributing circulars for us; if you mean business and are not afraid to work, inclose us 10 cents for postage, packing, samples, etc. Greenleaf Mfg. Co., Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A first-class licensed druggist; reference as to experience and character must be gilt edge; right party with $1,000 to take interest in established and paying business preferred. Address Lock Box 156, Hawkinsville, Ga.

SALESMEN to handle a side line of select steel engraved calendars, commercial and professional stationery. Liberal commissions to proper parties. T. A. Bradley, 1232 Market street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—One young tinner acquainted with outside work for moderate wages at W. H. R. Schroeder's, Americus, Ga. oct3-sun wed

CARPENTERS WANTED—At Cordova, A.a. Flynt Building and Construction Co. sept28-5t

WANTED—Salesmen and general agents, male and female, local and traveling, to appoint canvassers. No canvassing, capital or experience required; expenses paid; net profits $100 monthly; free samples. G. A. Publishing Co., 3343 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree, places many applicants in good positions with reliable firms. Send in your application. We have openings every day. Established 1890.

YOUNG MAN wants music lessons, piano and mandolin. Address, stating terms, Music, P. O. box 220.

A CHARTERED company, unquestioned responsibility, pays good salary to hustlers, any city. German-American Debenture Co., New Orleans.

CLERKS and carriers for the Atlanta postoffice; get ready now for the examination; 3,000 appointments in postoffice service last year; full particulars about all government positions, salaries, dates of examinations, etc., free. National Correspondence Institute, Second National bank building, Washington, D. C.

$7,800 GIVEN AWAY to persons making the greatest number of words out of the phrase "Patent Attorney Wedderburn." For full particulars write the National Recorder, Washington, D. C. for sample copy containing same. aug 2—tf.

BRIGHT MEN and women make big money in representing new gold field enterprise. Write at once. Something new, solid, taking. Address P. O. box 200, Baltimore, Md. sep 12 3t sun

WANTED—Solicitors to establish stations for "Traveling Libraries;" exceedingly profitable; state manager wanted. H. Parmelee Library Company, Des Moines, Ia. sep 12 4t sun

CIRCULAR distributers everywhere; good pay. Excelsior Advertising Co., 213 West 125th street, New York. sept5-13t sun

INSURANCE MEN everywhere can add $25 to $50 to their weekly income without interfering with present business. A money-making side issue. Address National Registry Co., 45 Pine street, New York. sept19-4t sun

WANTED—Agents in every locality; portrait agents will find it to their advantage to write us for wholesale prices on portraits and frames; orders filled on time every time; prices the lowest. Grove Art Co., 296-297 5th ave., Chicago. sep19 4t sun

WE WANT a few men or women in every town to work for us day or evenings at their homes; pleasant employment the year round; no canvassing; we pay $9 to $18 weekly; any one who can read can do the work; you will find this a splendid opportunity; send us your address; we will send you full explanation and start you to work immediately. Address Standard Mfg. Co., Dept. 142 W. 23d st., New York. Sep 19 14t sun

AGENTS—Fifty cents on each dollar; no experience necessary. Write for sample copy. Address The Catholic News, 5 Barclay street, New York. sept19 4t- sun m. h.

## The Old Book Store—Burke's—Removed to 58 N. Broad Street.

WITH cheap rent, a lifetime experience in the book business, I can pay more cash for old books and sell cheaper than ever before. If you want to buy or sell call on me. Full line blank books and stationery very cheap. W. B. Burke, manager.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE at half price—A lot of good second-hand doors and frames; also windows and frames, 218 Peters street.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

PIN MONEY earned by ladies at home; no canvassing; whole or part time devoted; stamp for sample and particulars. International Co., 25 Third avenue, New York.

LADIES everywhere, home work, good pay; send reply envelope, particulars and samples. Hundt & Co., 25 East 14th street, New York.

LADIES, boys and girls to distribute samples of baking powder and get a camera, gold-filled watch or bicycle free. For particulars address National Consolidated Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Head laundress, at once, at Atlanta university.

WANTED—Lady as office assistant, one who can invest a few hundred, good salary. Investment guaranteed. Advertiser, box 711.

AT ONCE by small family white girl for general work, German or Swede preferred. Apply 45 Currier street.

WANTED—Competent lady for general office work; must write good business hand; prefer party with small capital; fair salary. Address Assistant, Constitution office.

WANTED—Ladies everywhere to advertise new woman's necessity. Salary $5 weekly and expenses. Lune Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

TRUSTWORTHY woman wanted for traveling position with old established firm; permanent; $40 per month and all expenses. Z, box 82, Philadelphia, Pa. sept 18 4t sat sun

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COMPETENT PHARMACIST wants position by November 1st; good stockkeeper and salesman; good reference from present employer and others. Address X Ray, care Constitution.

WANTED—Situation by young man of twenty at once; willing to do anything honorable. First-class city references. Address H. A. L., No. 366 Grant street.

YOUNG MAN 22, good salesman, strictly sober, best references, wants employment with large retail or wholesale establishment, willing to start with small salary and hard work if chance of promotion. Address Worker, 167 E Hunter street.

YOUNG MAN with experience wants position to travel southern territory. M. S. Smyre, Newton, N. C. oct-3-2t-sun

BY AN ALL ROUND sawmill man as superintendent or foreman in any or all departments; ability guaranteed; correspondence solicited. Address Sawmill, care Constitution.

EXPERIENCED railroad telegraph operator or agent desires position; O. K. man with good reference; any reasonable salary. Operator, care Constitution.

EXPERIENCED, reliable transportation man and expert stenographer desires position with railroad or large wholesale house. Address W., West Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Situation as traveling salesman (any line); large acquaintance in five states; ten years' experience; fertilizers preferred, or other special line; best of reference furnished. J. L., care Constitution office.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER who can make advertising pay wants to hear from firms needing such a man. Has original up-to-date ideas. Familiar with newspaper circulations. Can get up attractive catalogue. Can improve your advertising hundred per cent. Address Z., Constitution.

A YOUNG MAN who can give reference wants a position as collector, stenographer or assistant bookkeeper. Address X, Constitution. oct3 2t

WANTED POSITION—Young man, expert stenographer, can keep an ordinary set of books, desires position; moderate salary. Address Worker, P. O. box 220.

EXPERIENCED accountant will write up books and accounts in part time; open for permanent engagement November 1st. Prompt, Constitution.

WANTED—Half, three-quarters or full day position by expert stenographer; can furnish machine. Address K., Peachtree. sept26—sun-wed-sun

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By thoroughly reliable, respectable lady, position as nurse; will assist in housework and sewing. Address R., care Constitution. sept26-2t sun

A LADY wishes position as bookkeeper and cashier; competent and reliable. Apply L. N. W., this office.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or companion to invalid lady; no objection to leaving city. L. L. F., 98 Ivy street, Atlanta.

WANTED—Work immediately, by young lady; writing or sewing preferred; call or address at 99 Ira st.

## Gavan Book Company, No. 2 Whitehall Street.

SCHOOL and college textbooks bought, sold, exchanged for all schools and colleges. Law medical and scientific books. Correspondence solicited. Schools and libraries supplied; 50,000 second hand books in stock.

## WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy at once 4 pool tables. Address Tables, care Constitution.

GAS COOKING STOVE; describe fully size and condition and name lowest price; also iron bed. D., care Constitution.

WANTED—One second hand ladies' phaeton; must be light and in good condition. Apply Tuesday at Brady & Miller's stables. H. J. Winn.

WANTED—To buy cheap, one second-hand 6-hole range, and one medium size refrigerator. Address Range, Constitution.

WANTED—Herd of dairy cattle, 25 to 40 head; must be cheap. Address box 580, city.

WANTED—Typewriter, in good order, single keyboard preferred, must be cheap. S. P., this office.

WANTED—Everybody to bring your razors and shears to Vittur's Cutlery Works, 11 Marietta street, and have them sharpened and concaved as good as new. Remember we are the only reliable house in the city. 11 Marietta street.

WANTED—A second-hand roller-top desk. State price, condition. Address Theo, 95 North Boulevard.

WANTED—Second hand hearse; must be cheap and in good condition. Frank Eckles, Social Circle, Ga.

WANTED—600 little jobs of bookbinding and embossing to do. Columbian Book Bindery, 102½ Whitehall street.

CASH PAID for Arbuckle coffee, Horsford's yeast powder and Octagon soap signatures at 165 Rhodes st.

WANTED—An ice chest. State size, price and where can be seen. W. J. Gavan, 24 E. Alabama street.

WANTED—You to try "T-Berry Cream" for dandruff, falling hair, all scalp and skin diseases, 25c.; every jar guaranteed; sent by mail. Dan T. Heery, Equitable building. sept12 5t sun

## WANTED—Houses.

WANTED TO RENT—Cottage on north side or 4 or 5 rooms up stairs for light housekeeping on or near Peachtree street; references exchanged. Address C. O. D., P. O. box No. 554.

WANTED—Nice modern 6-room cottage, good neighborhood, north side, direct from owner, must be bargain. Gold, care Constitution.

WANTED—Furnished house. Nicely furnished house, modern conveniences, in good neighborhood. Small family. Rent must be reasonable. Give location and price. Reliable, care Constitution.

WANTED—Furnished house. Six to 8-room house; must be first-class in every respect. Answer at once. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta. thur fri sat sun

WE HAVE a heavy demand for cottage houses. List your rentals with us. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall. sept30-7t

## MEDICAL.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

## WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange good square piano for lot in suburbs; also antique mahogany sofa for sale. 72 Walton St.

## WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—Enterprising lady canvasser in each town; good seller; particulars for stamp. Knapp Mfg. Co., 330 4th avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

AGENTS guaranteed $200 per month selling the new Edison gas lamp; burns any kind of gas; has a new discovery mantle warranted to burn one year; exclusive agency assigned good men. For full particulars address Edison Gas Light Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$8.36 daily selling nickel-plated brilliant gaslight burners; fits all kerosene lamps, gives beautiful, bright gaslight; no wick, no chimney, no smoke; cheapest light known. Free sample. A. F. Enterprise Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere; $5 daily made easily; most liberal plan known; goods in constant demand; write today for full information. Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS for "only perfect bath cabinet made;" greatest seller on earth. Hygienic Cabinet Bath Co., Nashville, Tenn. oct-3-sun-wed

10,000 AGENTS wanted at once—Compress washer (pat. May 4, 1897); best, cheapest; sells at sight; $10 per day for workers. Compress Washer Co., South Bend, Ind.

AGENTS—$50 weekly handling our new invention; every family buys; outfit free. Carman Mfg. Co., 183 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AGENTS—$10 daily guaranteed workers; something entirely new; wonderful invention; sells everywhere on sight; particulars. Address Burgie Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies and gents, work at home, $18 per week sure; no canvassing. P. O. Box 30, South Boston, Mass.

AGENTS everywhere for biggest moneymaker in the country; experience unnecessary. Box 1210, Chicago.

AGENTS reap a big harvest selling our improved gaslight burner for kerosene lamps; no chimneys to buy, no smoking, gives a brilliant light; sample free. Castle Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS for newest, most attractive and best selling slot machines; big profits. Stirrup Mfg. Co., 72 Fulton street, New York.

AGENTS for finest line of perfumes, flavoring extracts, toilet articles, soap; permanent employment; no capital required. Paris Perfume Co., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS—Economy Gas Burner saves 40 per cent gas, makes large, beautiful light and gives 150 per cent profit to agents. A. H. Clement, 225 Dearborn st., Chicago. oct3 tf sun

AGENTS, canvassers, etc., $25 day sure, selling American Boy to saloons, cigar stores, etc.; also four other lightning sellers just out. Chicago Novelty Manfg. Co., 685 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—For the "Life of General Robert E. Lee," the great soldier and Christian patriot. Positively the most popular and fast selling book of the age. An agent just started reports 120 orders in five days. Another fifty-one orders in 4½ days; another eight in two hours. Written and compiled by members of the Lee family, and is the most authentic and popular history of this great soldier issued. Terms liberal. Send 50c for outfit. H. C. Hudgins & Co., 208 Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. oct 3 1m sun tues thr

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Mark Twain's new book on "Following the Equator." This book is another "Innocent Abroad." Sold only by subscription; agents making big money. Apply at once for territory; credit given and freight paid on books; outfits free to good live agents. Write quick. The Martin & Hoyt Co., Atlanta, Ga. sept 29 tf

AGENTS WANTED—White or colored, to sell article especially for colored people; easy to sell and big profit. Address room 409, 108 Fulton street, New York. sep 26 4t sun

AGENTS make $5 to $10 per day selling aluminum sign letters, door plates, house numbers, street signs, aluminum bicycle chain guards and novelties; exclusive agency; write quick. J. W. Barnett, manager, Columbus, O. sept26-2t sun

AGENTS—New; just out; small household article; easy seller; big profits. G. C. Vining, Mgr., 25 Randolph St. Chicago. july 4-tf-sun

AGENTS WANTED—Greatest offer out; we furnish everything; no experience required; liberal terms; write for full information, showing actual results. Mutual Manufacturing Co., 126 Chambers St., New York. aug1—7t—sun

SALESMEN in every locality for our new and marvelous transforming sign, sells to all trades, wonderfully attractive and practical, pays $40 to $50 per week; particulars free. Unique Specialty Company, 19 Pearl street, Boston, Mass. sept26—3t—thur-sun

WANTED—Agents and branch managers; salary and commission. Hunter Tailor Co., Cincinnati, O. july 4 4m sun tues thr sat

## INSTRUCTION.

COLORED TEACHERS furnished schools free on short notice. Address Colored Teachers' Bureau, Box 22, Atlanta.

MISS IDA STOKES will open her dressmaking parlors over Keely's, Monday, October 4th, where she will be pleased to see her friends and customers.

PRIVATE PUPILS desired by teacher experienced in public school work; would assist children in the preparation of school lessons. Address Good References, care Constitution.

WANTED—Woman teacher to instruct foreign lady in English two or three times a week in Atlanta; lady lives in country. W. M. Este, Vining, Ga. sep 29—2t wed fri

INSTRUCTIONS given in all branches photography, retouching, photo-engraving, copper halftone, zinc etching. McDannell Gallery, 83½ Whitehall.

WANTED—600 little jobs of bookbinding and embossing to do. Columbian Book Bindery, 102½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—600 little jobs of bookbinding and embossing to do. Columbian Book Bindery, 102½ Whitehall street.

PROFICIENT TEACHERS secured for school or family; all branches taught. Address immediately Professor J. T. T. Hundley, Dunnsville, Essex county, Virginia. sep 26—2t sun

## WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy 5 or 6-room house on north side; must be cheap for cash; wish to deal with owner only. Address B. R., care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy a suburban home on north side or in Kirkwood; 5 to 7-room house, large lot; must be a bargain and on easy terms. Address Gilt Edge, care Constitution.

## FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—A fine full-blood pug pup, very pretty. Apply at 95 Orange street at once.

S. M. HOWARD & SONS, breeders and trainers of first-class fox dogs; combination of July, English and Maupin strains; our dogs are dead game and will catch a red fox under almost any circumstances; we openly challenge the world to produce a better all-round fox dog than ours. Prices reasonable. Barnesville, Ga.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY and your clothes by having them cleaned and pressed at $1.50 per suit at the Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur street. 'Phone 41.

SPECIAL—Southern Dental College, on Butler street, opposite Grady hospital, will be open for reception of patients next Tuesday, October 5th, at 1 p. m. All work is done free, patients paying for material only. Members of the faculty personally superintend all work.

BENJ. FRANKLIN said: "In the affairs of this world men are saved not by faith, but by the want of it." If you have faith enough in your best girl to pop the question, don't fail to provide yourself with a Delkin ring. See our fine assortment at 10 Peachtree street.

WE ARE crowded, but can hang lots of paper on short notice. Come and give in your order. Atlanta Paint and Wall Paper Company.

## FINANCIAL.

PURCHASE MONEY notes for sale—$390 in $25 monthly 8 per cent notes; $1,490 been paid. Address Notes, Constitution.

## WANTED—Real Estate.

ROOMMATE WANTED—One young man can find pleasant room and splendid board. References required. X. Y. Z.

## FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 rooms, to rent; north side, close in. E. H., care Swanson & Co., 12 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Furnished house on Peachtree; all conveniences; good stables. Address Box 433. oct1 fri sun

## FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—7-room house, 381 South Pryor street, with bath, hot and cold water, etc. Apply on premises or to P. J. Moran, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, with bath, hot and cold water, etc., 150 Crumley street, around corner from South Pryor. Apply on premises or to P. J. Moran, care Constitution.

DESIRABLE 7-room house, servant's room and servant's accommodations; fine shade, south side close in. Smith & Hardwick.

GOOD 7-room cottage, all modern improvements, Whitehall. Smith & Hardwick.

PRETTY 4-room cottage, near Grant park; fine neighborhood. Smith & Hardwick.

GOOD 8-room West End house; superior location, large lot, garden, servant's house, shade, all improvements, best condition. Smith & Hardwick.

FOR RENT—Nice six-room house on south side; also 6-room house on North side. Apply to 99 Trinity ave.

DESIRABLE 8-room dwelling, with modern improvements and servant's house; references exchanged. Apply 111 Crew st.

FOR RENT—A large list of desirable houses in all parts of the city. Call and get my list before renting. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

FOR RENT—A nice 8-room house with modern appointments, north side, splendid neighborhood, low price, $15 takes it. 415 Kiser building. 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

FOR RENT—A very desirable ten-room house in first class repair; stable, carriage house and servants' quarters. Spring street. Just vacated. By the year at $35. John J. Woodside, 50 N. Broad.

NOS. 242 and 244 Washington and 369 S. Pryor streets, 7 and 8 rooms, first-class. Make reasonable offer. Apply 69 East Fair street, near Pryor.

FOR RENT—Six-room modern cottage, beautiful large lot, excellent neighborhood, water, gas, etc. 53 Currier street, near Peachtree. A. W. Farlinger, 325 Peachtree street. oct3-1m sun mon wed

FOR RENT—Cheap, a new 12-room brick house; all modern improvements, 122 East Fair street, second door from Washington street. Apply to G. T Dodd, corner Alabama and Pryor. oct2—3t

EIGHT-ROOM house, modern improvements, close to business center. Apply today to Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

DESIRABLE residence on Forrest avenue, near Jackson; delightful neighborhood; all modern conveniences; keys at No. 272. Thomas Peters, 627 Equitable. oct1-5t

SPLENDID 8-room house, 66 Highland ave.; your opportunity to get a nice house. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 Wall. oct1-4t

FOR RENT—Boarding house of 17 rooms two blocks of postoffice, $65; 12-r. h., with large lot and stable on N. Boulevard, only $40; 10-r. h. on Hilliard street, this house has cabinet mantels and finished in hard oil, $20; 9-r. h. corner Cain and Hilliard, gas and water, just painted and papered, $20; 9-r. h. close in; 1 block of postoffice, new brick; 9-r. h. Courtland ave., gas and water, $30; 9-r. h. Fulton st., just off Capitol ave., $25; 8-r. h. Highland ave., gas and water neat and new, $30; 8-r. h. just off Boulevard on Auburn ave. These houses are new, have gas and water, bath, etc., only $20; 9-r. h. 116 S. Pryor. If you want a small boarding house or house to rent rooms look at this; 7-r. h. with 2-r. h. in yard 55 E. Cain, gas and water, large lot.

FOR RENT—6 Park street, West End, 7-rooms, large lot, all modern improvements; $20. Keys next door.

$30; 7-r. h. on Currier st. just off Peachtree, pretty as a picture, only $35; 7-r. h. Corput, gas and water, $30; 7-r. h. Walker st., just painted and papered, gas and water, $27.50; 6-r. h. Castleberry, gas and water, $20; 6-r. h. Luckie st., $18; 5-r. h. Kimball st., water and servant room, $18; also several smaller houses. Call at office. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8-r. h., 241 Whitehall street | |
| 8-r. h., 168 S. Forsyth street | 33 33 |
| 8-r. h., 66 Highland avenue | 33 33 |
| 8-r. h., 186 Boulevard street | 33 33 |
| 8-r. h., 47 Trinity avenue | 33 33 |
| 8-r. h., 43 W. Harris street | |

Apply C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO., 8 East Wall street.

FOR RENT—8-room house 402 Auburn avenue; all modern improvements; excellent neighborhood. Apply 396 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT—Handsome home, No. 897 Peachtree street; modern conveniences; beautifully shaded corner lot. F. M. Farley, 8 W. Alabama street. sept28-5t

## FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Three or four rooms, gas and water, 16 York avenue, West End.

ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 195 Whitehall street.

TWO nice rooms to parties without children on E. Fair street, close in. For information apply 12 Connally street.

THREE LARGE ROOMS, connecting, furnished or unfurnished; a good chance to get close in and save car fare. 174 Loyd.

TO RENT—Two connecting rooms, upstairs, front corner. 209 Peachtree St.

TWO TO FIVE nice connecting rooms; gas and bath; near in; rent reasonable. 18 Capitol Place.

TWO CONNECTING rooms, cabinet mantel and tiled hearth in one; close in, $5 per month. Address Paw, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Complete arrangement for housekeeping, bath, closets, etc., attached; all on same floor. 22 West Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms. 205 Lee st.

ROOMS FOR RENT—At Central hotel, 48 Wall street; nice pleasant rooms by day, week or month. Apply at 48 East Wall street.

OFFICE ROOMS rent reasonable. 40½ North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—A few nice connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; separate bathroom, gas and water. 13 Capitol Place.

FOR RENT—Three connecting rooms; gas and water. No. 12 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—Three nice rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, water and bath. 45 E. Mitchell street. References exchanged.

FOR RENT—Four nice connecting rooms, all modern improvements, gas, and good water. 93 Stonewall street.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, all conveniences, in private family, close in. 85 E. Fair street.

THREE ROOMS, hot and cold water; rent reasonable to right party. 155 E. Fair, between Washington and Crew.

FOR RENT—Three new, nice rooms, all modern. Call at 229 Formwalt street.

FOR RENT—A well-lighted and well-ventilated room, including heat and electric lights, second floor Constitution building. Apply Constitution business office. sep14-tf

## FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS—6 W. Ellis street, opposite Capital City Club; hot and cold baths; no light housekeeping.

TWO CHOICE rooms, north side, close; private family; no children; convenient hotels and boarding houses; gentlemen preferred. H., Constitution.

FOR RENT—Large nicely furnished room. Gas and bath. Private family; gentlemen preferred. 24 W. Baker street.

FOR RENT—Furnished room for a gentlemen in private family, one block from the Aragon. No. 19 W. Cain.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room, first floor, 29 East Ellis, Aragon block.

FOR RENT—Two front, connecting rooms, furnished, suitable for light housekeeping. 37 Auburn avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, in private family, two connecting rooms, bath on same floor. 59 East Ellis.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, near in, block off Peachtree; private family who never rented before. Address P. O. Box No. 164, City. oct3 3t sun tues thur

A DESIRABLE front room, nicely furnished, with first-class board. 46 West Baker.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; one block from postoffice. 64 North Forsyth street. sept 29 wed fri sun

## ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Choice front room and dressing room, near Peachtree street, close in, furnished or unfurnished, board if desired; references exchanged. Address K. N. G., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Four large connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with stationary washstand in rooms. 173 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, a delightfully located house on Peachtree; close in. Apply 309 Peachtree.

## ROOMS—With or Without Board.

PRIVATE FAMILY, without children, have two excellent front rooms to rent with board. 260 Ivy street.

## ROOMS—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished, connecting rooms; water, gas and bath, 49 Garnett street.

FOR RENT—Five-room flat, unfurnished, modern conveniences; no children; references required. 66 West Peachtree.

## FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—40 acres and 8-r. h., stable, barn, 8 or 10 acres bottom, at corporate limits; fine for truck, garden and dairy. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad.

FOR RENT—Well-located place, suitable for dairy or truck farm; close in. "Y," care Constitution.

## FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—New store suited to dry goods, shoes and notions, gilt edge stand, cheap rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT—Edgewood, on corner Butler; best stand on the street; last tenant came with nothing and went away with money. H. L. McKee, Gould building.

STORES TO RENT—On Whitehall, Peachtree and Decatur streets; best locations of these streets. Smith & Hardwick.

FOR RENT—1 large store, Whitehall st.; 1 large store, West Peters. Call and see me. One small store, Whitehall st. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad st.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—The store and warerooms on Marietta street lately occupied by Nunnally Bros., next to Edwin Kingsbury's. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. oct 3 tf

VALUABLE STOREROOM, 30x100, Whitehall, near Trinity. Call to see us. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 Wall street. oct1-7t

## For Rent by D. Morrison.

I HAVE been preparing for the rush for houses which always comes about October 1st, and have now over 100 houses of from 3 to 10 rooms for rent. It will pay you to call and see my list if you want to rent a house, store or farm. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter street.

## For Rent by M. L. Thrower, 88 South Forsyth Street. 'Pone 541.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11-R. H., Garnett street | $32 00 |
| 10-r. h., Garnett street | 25 00 |
| 14-r. h., N. Forsyth street; furnished | 65 00 |
| 9-r. h., Whitehall street | 20 00 |
| 9-r. h., Forsyth street | 25 00 |
| 9-r. h., S. Pryor street | 16 00 |
| 8-r. h., 41, 45, 49 Woodward ave | 25 00 |
| 8-r. h., Park street, West End | 18 00 |
| 8-r. h., Dunlap street | 22 50 |
| 7-r. h., Tatnall street | 19 00 |
| 7-r. h., Washington street | 31 00 |
| 6-r. h., Luckie street | 18 00 |
| 6-r. h., Walker street; new | 22 50 |
| 5-r. h., Hayden street | 16 60 |
| 5-r. h., Queen street | 14 00 |
| 5-r. h., Whitehall street | 15 00 |
| STORES: | |
| 114 Whitehall street | $35 00 |
| 127 Whitehall street | 40 00 |
| 133 Whitehall street | 52 50 |

One hundred desirable rooms from $2.50 to $3; also a number of small cottages.

## For Rent by G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11-r. boarding house S. Butler st., all modern | $40 00 |
| 10-r. h., Capitol avenue; very nice | 27 50 |
| 9-r. h., Jackson street, large lot; cheap to right party | |
| 9-r. h., corner Hilliard and Cain | 20 00 |
| 8-r. h., Capitol avenue; very nice | 30 00 |
| 8-r. h., Lee street, West End, and 2-r. servant house | 20 00 |
| 7-r. h., 476 Whitehall street, w. and g. | 18 00 |
| 7-r. h., McDaniel street; just painted | 15 00 |
| 7-r. h., 93 Oak street, w., b. and g | 18 00 |
| 7-r. h., Smith street, w., b. and g | 18 00 |
| 6-r. h. and 8 acres land Battle Hill; call. | |
| 6-r. h., Decatur, Ga., cheap | |

We have a number of 3, 4 and 5-room cottages. Call and see my list.

## FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—One fine rubber tire Victoria, one Englishman's saddle, one side saddle, two sets double harness, two sets single harness, one open buggy, one Walker dray, all second-hand; prices to suit you. D. W. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

JOHN M. SMITH, 120-122-124 Auburn avenue, manufacturer of carriages. Repairing promptly done. Estimates furnished. Full line of Victorias, Broughams' Traps and Runabouts. Also two second-hand Landaus, one Landaulet, three Phaetons, two piano box buggies, harness.

FOR SALE—One new spring wagon; second-hand spring wagons cheap. Apply E. Manne, 62 N. Broad street.

FOR SALE—Three mules, three cows, one wagon, two sets harness, one heavy two-horse wagon, one surrey, one buggy, at 20 W. Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Family horse and phaeton; no use for them. Star Manufacturing Co., 36 S. Broad street, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—A nice house, with six rooms, Oak street, West End. Address W., care Constitution.

DO YOU need any heavy or light drays, one or two-horse wagons, or vehicles of any kind? Prices to meet 5c cotton at D. W. Morgan's, 20 and 22 W. Mitchell.

NICE family horse, phaeton and harness for sale cheap. C. J. Walker's stable, 53 Loyd street.

JUST RECEIVED carload fine laundry and business wagons; elegantly painted; lettering to suit purchaser; come and see them. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 43 West Alabama street. aug24—tf

ONE FINE HIGH-GRADE Victoria, two high-grade traps, two phaetons, one doctor's phaeton, few fine buggies. Special low figures to close out at once. 22 West Mitchell street.

## TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

CALIGRAPH, in perfect condition, for sale at a sacrifice. Address at once. G. L. H., care Constitution.

NEW NO. 4 YOST, been used two weeks; will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Address box 714, city.

BAR LOCK No. 4; all improvements; perfect order; guaranteed; cheap; cash or installments. Bar Lock, care Constitution.

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold and exchanged; half saved; all makes; mimeographs, ribbons, carbon. The Typewriter Exchange, 16 North Pryor. sept 19 30t sun mon wed thur

WILLIAMS typewriter has speed, alignment and manifolding unequaled; does neatest work with least expense, and writes in plain sight. Second-hand machines, supplies, etc. Edwin Hardin, 16 North Pryor. sept 12 30t sun tues fri

EXPERT typewriter repairing; best equipped repair shop in the south; send for estimate. Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree. Telephone 700. sept 29 tf

TYPEWRITERS of all makes bought, sold, exchanged, rented and repaired. Typewriters from $15 up. We can save you money; expert repairers; best equipped repair shop in the south. See the New Franklin, the most complete machine on the market. Price $75. Send for catalogue. Southern Typewriter headquarters, 41½ Peachtree. Telephone 700. sept 24 30-t

## For Sale—Bicycles.

FOR SALE or exchange for board in Atlanta, Crescent bicycle, 1897 model. Address Young Man, Box 285, City.

FOR SALE—A gentleman's Waverly bicycle in first-class condition; has been ridden only a few times to sell at once, will take $40 cash for it. L. J. Macauley, 83 Martin street, Atlanta. sun-wkly

## GASOLINE.

FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1563, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

18 ACRES FOR SALE—Superior land at edge of a railroad town ten miles from Atlanta. Smith & Hardwick.

198 ACRES near Duluth, 125 acres bottom land, 7-room house; this can be bought for a bargain. T. H. Sappington with C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall.

FOR SALE—Ninety acre farm 4½ miles outside Atlanta limits; will also sell mules, wagons, farming implements, corn, fodder, peas, potatoes; $1,000 cash, balance on time; going to move at once. Address Retiring Farmer, care Constitution.

$4,000 SPOT CASH for near in, yielding 10 per cent on investment; must be sold this week. T. H. Sappington with C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, lot 100x276, shady, near Fort McPherson, $1,100. Owner, box 5, Fort McPherson. sept19-3t sun

INMAN PARK RESIDENCE—A splendid 2-story 9-room house, beautifully finished in pine with handsome mantels, fine lot. Property is cheap at $5,000. There is a loan of $2,500 on it, which runs two years. Will sell on reasonable terms or exchange equity for a good farm, well improved and of not less than 100 acres. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

$4,500—North side two-story nine-room house, situated on one of the most desirable residence streets. Every convenience. Handsome interior finish. Lot 50x200. Easy terms if desired. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

$1,860—North side lot, 62x190, on splendid street, which is paved and has all street improvements down and paid for; cheapest lot on the market. Must be seen to be appreciated. One-third cash, balance to suit. L. C. Stacy, 17 Edgewood avenue.

$1,650 BUYS five-room cottage and vacant lot, good neighborhood, near schools, water, paved streets. Half cash. Apply 255 Magnolia street.

FOR SALE—My residence, corner Boulevard and North avenue; the house is new and one of the best in the city, commanding a splendid situation on large corner lot; it is of modern design with every convenience and comfort; contains parlor, library, den, dining room, large reception hall, kitchen, with large pantries, store rooms, etc. The first floor is finished with hard woods and art glass. The second floor contains five bedrooms, besides bathroom lavatory, etc.; wire screens throughout. The place is complete in all its appointments; will sell with or without furniture. J. F. Beck, 33 N. Forsyth street or 531 Boulevard.

REAL ESTATE for sale—$50 front foot for finest corner lot on N. Boulevard. Address A, care Constitution.

A BUILDING BOOM never before equaled in Atlanta can be witnessed on and near the Ormond estate; new houses springing up in every direction within the surrounding blocks; be at the auction sale October 5th, 12 o'clock noon on the premises; buy you a lot that will double the value within twelve months; lots from 50x100 feet to 50x190 feet in size, fronting Pulliam, Dodd ave., Ormond, Pryor and Washington sts. S. B. Turman, adm., 8 E. Wall st., Kimball house. oct1 5t

REAL ESTATE BARGAIN—The cheapest lot ever offered on Peachtree street. Call at No. 7 Peachtree street. sept 22-9t

## PERSONAL.

SAY, BUD, we can clean that old suit to look like new; give us a trial; $1.50 per suit. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur street. 'Phone 41.

AUTHORS—We want your stories, poems and book mss.; best prices; inclose stamp. Authors and Writers Union, Chariton, Ia.

FREE TO SUFFERERS only, my book, giving full information about a never-failing, harmless and permanent home-cure of the opium, morphine, cocaine and whisky habits. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Isabella building, Chicago.

FREE IMPORTANT information to men (plain envelope); how, after ten years of fruitless doctoring, I was quickly restored to full vigor and robust manhood; no C. O. D. fraud; no money accepted; no connection with medical concerns; sent absolutely free. Address box 570, Chicago, Ill.

PENMANSHIP COURSE $1—For home instruction; for sale by the Atlanta Business college, Whitehall street.

HOW TO CONTROL, fascinate and charm anyone you wish; written instructions, with life reading, $1. Send date of birth, sex, occupation and lock of hair to Dr. Casso, 195 West Madison street, Chicago.

MARRY—Send 2 cents for matrimonial paper published monthly; wealthy patrons; personal introductions. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 East Washington street, Chicago

IF YOU have painting to do don't fail to get our prices. We use the best material. Atlanta Paint and Wall Paper Co.

PERSONAL—"Thomas," have you seen your letters? Do write to those who love you and anxious to see you. Inquire for letters at Albany, Ga. "Tannie." Grahamville, S. C.

MARRY—The Denver Corresponding Club has members worth $500 to $50,000; new private list 10c. Box 1600, Denver, Colo.

PERSONAL—Thomas, who wanted personal July 25th and 26th: Two months elapsed before your immediate family made aware of your first communication. All of us most anxious to welcome you. Please write George at Chattanooga, Tenn.

I WILL exchange your city property for farms. T. H. Sappington, 8 E. Wall st.

DR. MRS. ROSA Freudenthal Monnish, specialty all diseases of women. Eighteen years successful experience. Graduate of European and American hospitals and colleges. Cures of ovarian and uterine diseases made in a short time. Consultation free. Offices and residence 3 Church, corner Peachtree street, Atlanta.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT in another part of paper of auction sale of 100 head of horses.

DR. W. A. MONNISH, physician and surgeon. Specialty diseases of women. Offices, room 2, third floor, Chamberlin building, Hunter, corner Whitehall. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 6. Residence, 3 Church, corner Peachtree street, Atlanta.

ENLARGE your busts, ladies, 4 to 10 inches, at home, with Dr. Conway's Bust Tabloids, at trifling cost; $1,000 for a case he cannot; those developed in past 12 years prove 'tis permanent; sealed facts 4c. stamps. Conway Specific Co., 2 Parks square, Boston, Mass.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, moles, etc., permanently eradicated with electricity. Mildred G. Smith, sixth floor, Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor.

PERSONAL—A young gentleman who has just come to Atlanta desires a lady friend. Object pastime and fun. Address "Amo," Constitution office.

WANTED—600 little jobs of bookbinding and embossing to do. Columbian Book Bindery, 102½ Whitehall street.

LEON P. SAWTELL, printer and publisher, 12½ North Broad street. 'Phone 1462. sept 21 1m

MARRIED LADIES use "Boss" for absolute safety and health. Send for "Blessing to Womankind." Mrs. W. T. Matrys, P. O. box 199, Atlanta. sept27-3m

FREE—Book on physical development explaining how a perfect bust, well-formed neck and limbs, plump cheeks and neck and a beautiful complexion can be obtained in a few days at home by a simple and harmless method. The Ameer System, 228 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. sept 26-4tsun

ASTROLOGY reveals your fate and fortune. Send birthday and 10c for Test Life Sketch. Character and Prospects. Professor Aragann, 403½ Third ave., New York. sept26-3t sun

MOTHERS—Your children cured of bed wetting or no pay. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. april 25 tf sun

## W. B. Burke, the Auctioneer, 58 N. Broad Street.

IMMENSE warerooms for indoor sales. Outside sales attended to. Consignments solicited. Twenty-five years in business in Atlanta our guarantee.

SPECIAL—From and after this date no books with "yellow covers" will be allowed in this store. They scared off the "expert" Charleston doctor sent up to examine the "suspect." We want for cash paper novels, magazines, Pucks, Judges and all manner of books. Also consignments of merchandise for auction or private sale. W. B. Burke, the Old Book Store and the Auctioneer.

## FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Furniture and household goods; owner left city and must be sold. 620 Washington street.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

### D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

6-R. H., on a beautiful high level lot 51x150, north front on Glenn street; the house is new, was built for a home. Is insured for $1,500, rents for $16 per month. Just a home for a So. R. R. engineer. Terms very easy; say $300 or more cash, balance monthly; price reduced for this week to $1,700.

4-R. H., and fine large lot 45x200, having a side alley, on Jenkins street, near Piedmont avenue. This property, so near the center of Atlanta, is easily worth $50 per front foot, but I will sell it this week for $1,620, on easy terms, or will exchange for good Florida property.

7-R. H., besides servant's house and large barn and stables, on a large lot 50x190, on the best part of Houston street, near Jackson street, gas, water and sewer connections; rents for $27.50 per month. This property cost the former owner $4,500, but if the reader has from $300 to $500 cash, and can pay $35 per month, small interest on each note, you can buy this gem for $3,300.

5-R. H., nearly new, has east front on a beautiful lot 60x136, just outside of the city limits, near Gordon ave., West End, within one block of the electric car line. Terms, one-fifth cash, balance to suit purchaser. This is a gem and very cheap at $1,600.

3-R. H. and store on a nice lot, 50x83, in the eastern part of the city. There is room on the lot for another house which would rent well. The present one rents for $8 per month, which is over 13 per cent on the low price asked, $750.

4-R. H. and hall, good outbuildings, on a nice large corner lot of about 2 acres, on which there are some choice fruit and shade trees. This bargain is in Clarkston, near depot and postoffice. Terms easy; price only $675.

3-R. H. on a nice high lot 50x100, on the best part of Mays street, just the place for some good R. R. man, as it is near the W. & A. shops. The street is paved with belgian blocks; is less than one-half mile from the center of this city. Terms very easy, $50 to $100 cash, $12 to $15 per month, which is only a little more than rent would cost you. Do not miss this for there is no doubt it is a bargain at $800.

10 ACRES of choice land, fronts on Humphrey street road, about one-half a mile from the electric car, good neighborhood; in fact, it is just the place for a nice suburban home. $4,000 was offered and refused for this place before the house was burned down. You can buy it on easy terms, at the low price of $2,600.

FARMS—Farms, both large and small. I think I have a larger list of choice farms near Atlanta for sale than any other agent in the city. If you wish to buy please call and see my list of bargains. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street.

### G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10-r. h., good barn, servants' house, fine orchard, 35 acres land in a good state of cultivation on the Georgia railroad, just below, will sell very cheap | $3,000 00 |
| 4-r. h., Mills street, a nice home | 1,100 00 |
| 3-r. h., Lindsey street, close to Bellwood avenue | 285 00 |
| 4 vacant lots Bonebrae in nice grove, very cheap. Come and see me. | |
| 300 acres land in this county, long front on the Chattahoochee river. This is fine property, well timbered. Call. | |
| 2 lots, Cherry street, very cheap, 50x187. Call for price. | |
| 1 piece of central property, gilt edge, fronts two streets in the heart of city. | |
| 1 store, central property, cheap. | |
| 10 acres, all in nice grove, just four miles from carshed, small cash payment, balance easy | 500 00 |
| I have several good farms in this county I am offering at greatly reduced prices. | |

### S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

$10,000 buys the best piece of renting property in the city of Atlanta.

$5,500 takes elegant two-story eleven-room house, lot 50x190 feet; servant's room, stable, etc; all modern conveniences; near mile limit; has slate roof.

$6,500 buys best home on north side inside of three-quarter mile circle, one block of Peachtree street; lot 50x200 feet to 20-foot alley; elegant in all its appointments; shaded.

$4,500 buys nice seven-room house, east front, Pryor street near Georgia avenue; all modern improvements.

$4,200 for nice cottage, large shaded lot, near Peachtree; splendid locality; all improvements down and paid for.

$850 takes nice suburban cottage, large lot, on car line; $100 cash, balance monthly.

$1,050 will give you bran new cottage; $300 cash and $16 per month.

ATTEND auction sale of Ormond property on the premises, corner Washington, Pulliam and Little street and Dodd avenue, Tuesday, October 5th, 12 o'clock noon. Call for plats.

Mr. Glenn Faver is with us. S. B. Turman, 8 Kimball house, Wall street.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

SAY, BUD, don't wear that old slick suit of clothes when you can send it to the Excelsior Steam Laundry and have it cleaned to look like new. 'Phone 41. 53 Decatur street.

GENUINE DIAMONDS in appearance; a marvelous, newly discovered stone; the experts say it's the "most perfect imitation diamond in the world;" it's mounted in solid gold, has exquisite brilliancy, perfect cut, is a trifle off color and the mountings wear; it is the most deceptive, withal satisfactory, stone ever placed on the market; its sale has been remarkable; no intermediate profits, and no reduction to jewelers or the jobbing trade. To introduce this new stone we will for a short time send samples to any address, C. O. D., by express; if they don't equal in appearance $100 genuine diamonds, don't take them; if satisfactory, pay agent our price and express charges and goods are yours; cash with orders saves all charges. Solid gold stud, $1.40; solid gold scarf pin, $1.40; solid gold push-back eardrops, $2.80; solid gold set screw-back eardrops, $2.40; solid gold set lady's pin, $2.20; Tiffany-set filled ring, $1.40; Tiffany-set solid gold ring, $2.50; Belcher-set solid gold ring for gentlemen, $3.90; all are set with our 1½ carat celebrated "Kimberly Gem," the "most perfect imitation diamond in the world." Better make a selection at once and write us today. Remember, you don't pay a cent till you see the goods. If you wish a ring, send measure. Agents wanted. Address The Warner Jewelry Co., Warner, N. Y.

TAKING CHANCES with your eyesight is down right recklessness; your eyes are entitled to the best of care. They should be properly attended to as soon as they show any need of care. They do show it sooner or later. In such cases consult "Delkin's expert optician." Examination free of charge. No. 10 Peachtree street.

HAVE YOUR RAZORS sharpened at Vittur's, the only reliable house in the city. 11 Marietta street.

WHY PAY 50c for a dinner when you can get as good for 25 cents at Vignaux's, close to the depot. 4 East Wall street.

LEATHER card case sent any one free for addresses of five sufferers catarrh, asthma or hayfever. Write Cactarine Co., New York.

CHEAP WATER supply for suburban farms, with Rife's hydraulic engine. Hall Brothers, engineers, 415 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.

PLATINO photographs, 75 cens dozen; best work, lowest prices. McDannell, 83½ Whitehall.

RELIABLE stenographers sent to any part of the city on short notice. Telephone 700. sept 29 tf

LEON P. SAWTELL, printer and publisher, 12½ North Broad street, 'Phone 1462. sep 21 1m

## LOST.

LOST—Time and money by not having your watch repaired at Delkin's, No. 10 Peachtree street.

LOST—On C. R. R. train No. 2, September 26th, one gold watch, case No 14,057, works No. 5,309,243; my monogram on case, "E. R." Will pay $25 reward for its return. E. Rivers, C. R. R., Atlanta, Ga.

LOST—A liver-colored water spaniel female dog, answers to the name of Jule. Bare place behind left ear. Return to 530 Marietta street and get reward. Syl Mc-

STOLEN—One No. 46,053, September 13th; 1 No. 466,730, October 1st, new ram's horn handles; Featherstone make; gentleman's 28-inch black, 1896 model, chain on left side. Return to Robt. Mitchell, 214 Auburn ave., and receive suitable reward.

FOR SALE—Second hand double dray; will exchange for single dray. 1 S. Boulevard.

# Radway's Pills

**Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.**

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

**Sick Headache, Constipation and All Disorders of the Liver.**

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365, New York, for book of advice.

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**J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,**
**7 and 9 West Alabama St.**

**m. t. barrels for sale**

**500 sound empty barrels.**

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**atlanta, ga., fine whiskies.**

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE**. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

**Tried and Proven.**

**Africana Cures where others Fail.**

Africana is not a new and untried remedy but a medicine of genuine merit that is coming more and more to the front on account of its wonderful cures. Almost every day you read in the newspapers of what it has done for the relief of suffering humanity.

That direful disease Rheumatism—caused by impure blood is driven out of the system by the use of Africana, and other terrible blood disorders are cured permanently—Ask your druggist for it or write to Africana Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Bottled Beer, Porter, etc., etc. Blackberry and Scuppernong (very old), Imported liquors. All liquors and wines can be safely used for medicinal purposes. Pure corn whiskies, old apple and peach brandies, gins, rum, rye and Bourbon whiskies, California grape brandies. Also, guns, pistols and ammunition; boots and shoes, baseball shoes, baseballs and bats, and other leather goods; hardware, hollow-ware, nails, etc., hatchets, axes, etc.; field and garden seeds. Fifteen bushel German millet on hand now; will be sold low. Turnip seeds on hand.

All orders from country will be promptly filled at lowest rates for such goods as I handle. Fruit jars for sale—Mason's and Millville. Terms cash.

**FRENCH TANSY WAFERS**

These are the genuine FRENCH TANSY WAFERS, imported direct from Paris. Ladies can depend upon securing relief from and cure of PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR PERIODS regardless of cause. Price $2.00. EMERSON DRUG CO., Importers and Agents for the United States, San Jose, Cal.

Goldsmith & Edmondson, druggists, 53 Whitehall street, sole agents for Atlanta, Ga. june 3 4t thur sat sun tues


# TRI-STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY TO MEET

## Will Hold Its Ninth Annual Meeting in Nashville October 9th.

## MANY DOCTORS TO BE PRESENT

### Atlanta Will Be Well Represented as Will Rest of the State.

## PRESIDENT WESTMORELAND'S TERM OUT

### His Successor Will Be Elected and Other Important Business Will Be Transacted.

The ninth annual meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society, of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, which takes place at the Tulane, in Nashville, on October 12, 13th and 14th, promises to be one of the largest and most important in the history of the society.

A large number of physicians from the three states will be present and in addition to them a large number of the most prominent men in the southern medical profession will be present. Papers will be read by men who are leaders in the profession.

A large number of Atlanta physicians will be in attendance and they are greatly interested in the meeting. It is very likely that a great proportion of the most prominent physicians of Atlanta will be present.

The society is now in its ninth year and is in a flourishing condition. The membership increases steadily and the members are all men of high standing in the profession. A great amount of good work is done through the society and the members are all interested in the proceedings.

The present officers are: President, W. F. Westmoreland, Atlanta; vice presidents, M. B. Hutchins, Atlanta, Seale Harris, Union Springs, Ala., and C. R. Achison, Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Frank T. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn.; treasurer, George R. West, Chattanooga, Tenn., chairman of committee of arrangements, W. D. Haggard, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.

One of the important features of the meeting will be the election of officers since the terms of the present officers expire during the meeting. Dr. Willis Westmoreland has made one of the best presidents that the society has ever had and has done much to advance the association. His probable successor cannot be named at present.

An entertaining programme has been arranged for the meeting and is as follows:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH.

Morning Session.

Registration, introduction, etc., 9 to 10 a. m.

Prayer, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne.

Address of welcome, Governor R. L. Taylor.

Response by Dr. F. M. Ridley.

Reading of papers and discussions, 10 to 12 a. m.

Afternoon Session 2 to 5 p. m.

Reading of papers and discussions.

Night, 7:45 p. m.

Concert by Conterno's band and fireworks at Centennial grounds.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH.

Morning Session 9 to 12 a. m.

Reading of papers and discussions.

Afternoon Session.

Tri-State Medical Society day at Tennessee Centennial.

Night Session, 7:30 to 9 p. m.

Reading of papers and discussions.

Exhibition of X-ray apparatus.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH.

Morning Session, 9 to 12 a. m.

Reading of papers and discussions.

Election of officers.

Afternoon Session 2 to 5 p. m.

Reading of papers and discussions.

Night Session 7:30 to 9 p. m.

Reading of papers and discussions.

President's Address, "Carcinoma of the Breast"—W. F. Westmoreland, Atlanta, Ga.

"Psychology"—J. B. Cowan, Tullahoma, Tenn.

"The True Physician, His Responsibilities, His Duty to His Profession and the People"—John C. LeGrand, Anniston, Ala.

"A Pessimistic and an Optimistic View of Medicine"—Y. L. Abernathy, Hill City, Tenn.

"A Bouquet of Remedial Agencies"—John P. Stewart, Attala, Ala.

"Treatment of Typhoid Fever"—John A. Larrabee, Louisville, Ky.

"Abortive Treatment of LaGrippe"—E. H. Richardson, Atlanta, Ga.

"Electro-Therapy in Medicines"—Louise Eleanor Smith, Chattanooga.

"A New Mode of Internal Electro-Therapy"—R. P. Johnson, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Common Sore Throat"—James H. Atlee, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Vaccination" — Seale Harris, Union Springs, Ala.

"The Pathology and Diagnosis of Early Phthisis"—Llewellyn P. Barbour, Tullahoma, Tenn.

"Sero-Therapy in Tuberculosis"—Paul Paquin, St. Louis, Mo.

"Importance of Early Recognition of Pleural Effusions, Due to Causes Other than Those Located in the Pleurae"—Louis H. Jones, Atlanta, Ga.

"Abnormal Metabolism"—G. W. Drake, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"The Subject of Haematology"—E. C. Anderson, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Inhibition, Physiological and Pathological"—J. F. Peavy, Atmore, Ala.

"The Rational Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus"—George Wiley Broome, St. Louis, Mo.

"A Case of Fracture of the Skull, followed by Basilar Hemorrhage; Trephining; Recovery"—Curran Pope, Louisville, Ky.

"The Relation of the Cause to the Immediate and Remote Results of Fracture"—R. M. Cunningham, Birmingham, Ala.

"Is Cancer Contagious?"—E Mather, Paterson, N. J.

"Stimulants and Narcotics in Obstetrics and Gynecology"—R. R. Kime, Atlanta, Ga.

"Surgical Shock"—Gilbert I. Cullen, Cincinnati, O.

"Cystitis; Its Course and Treatment"—W. L. Nolen, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Stricture of the Urethra and Its Treatment"—William R. Blue, Louisville, Ky.

"Operative Treatment in Enlarged Prostate"—H. H. Grant, Louisville, Ky.

"Treatment of Chancroidal Ulcers"—A. R. Danforth, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ablation of the Scrotum for Conditions other Than Varicocele"—W. S. Goldsmith, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum"—J. M. Mathews, Louisville, Ky.

"Burns and Scalds"—G. A. Baxter, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Metatarsalgia, or Morton's Painful Toe"—George S. Brown, Birmingham, Ala.

"The Applciation of Plaster Jacket and Dressings"—F. B. Sloan, Cowan, Tenn.

"Surgery of the Stomach"—H. Berlin, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Report of Operative Cases (Brain)"—S. G. Courtney Pinckney, Atlanta, Ga.

"Fracture of the Elbow"—B. G. Copeland, Birmingham, Ala.

"Treatment of Fractured Maxillaries"—D. S. Arnold, Atlanta, Ga.

"The After Treatment of Abdominal Operations"—Valentine Taliaferro, Atlanta, Ga.

"Epiplocele, Report of a Case"—J. W. Griggs, West Point, Ga.

"Appendicitis"—G. Manning Ellis, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"The Evolution of the Treatment of the Stump, in Operations for Appendicitis"—W. D. Haggard, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.

"Some of the Mammoth Ovarian Tumors of Surgical History"—A. M. Cartledge, Louisville, Ky.

"Obstetrics"—W. G. Bogart, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Cases of Ectopic Gestation, Operated on by the Vaginal Route"—W. E. B. Davis, Birmingham, Ala.

"The Technique in Hysterectomy for Uterine Myomata"—W. H. Wathen, Louisville, Ky.

"Hysterectomy in the Treatment of Pelvic Diseases"—George R. West, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Flap Operation for Atresia Vaginae"—George H. Noble, Atlanta, Ga.

"Meningitis in Children"—J. W. Russey, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Mouth Breathing in Children and Its Dangers"—William Cheatham, Louisville, Ky.

"Injurious Results of Incompetent Refraction Work"—Frank Sims, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Causes, Diagnosis and Prognosis of Valvular Diseases"—Hazle Padgett, Columbia, Tenn.

"Rheumatism as an Etiological Factor in Cardiac Diseases"—S. W. Fain, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"The Treatment of General Peritonitis"—L. S. McMurtry, Louisville, Ky.

Address, "Asylum Reform from the Gynecic Standpoint"—Charles A. L. Reed, Cincinnati, Oo.

"Pot Hurter in Surgery"—Joseph Price, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Reports of Some Cases of Abdominal Surgery"—James M. Black, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Abcess of Thigh and Pelvic Cavity, with Report of Case"—B. P. Key, Tracy City, Tenn.

"How to Elevate the Profession in the Country"—T. S. Hughes, Cohutta, Ga.

Subject to be announced—A. W. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.

"Various Treatments of Epithelioma"—M. B. Hutchins, Atlanta, Ga.

"Posteria Urethritis"—R. H. Tatum, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Stricture of the Nasal Duct"—B. F. Travis, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Chloroform"—Cooper Holtzclaw, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Cataract Operations"—James Moores Ball, St. Louis, Mo.

"An Original Method for Preparing Catgut for Ligatures and Sutures"—St. Joseph B. Graham, Stvannah, Ga.

"Leukaemia and Report of a Case of Hodgkin's Disease"—A. W. Mardis, Lebanon, O.

"Quinine; Its Use and Abuse in Pregnancy"—D. S. Middleton, Rising Fawn, Ga.

"Some Remarks on Appendicitis"—J. A. Goggans, Alexander City, Ala.

"The Practical Application of the Microscope to Everyday Practice"—J. W. Hooper, New Site, Ala.




**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR**

is for women's diseases and irregularities. It cures everything that is commonly called a "female trouble." It acts directly upon all the distinctly feminine organs of generation, driving out weakness and imparting strength; stopping unnatural drains, and regulating the monthly flow in every instance. It makes sickly and weakly women strong and well again. $1 a bottle at drug stores.

Send for a free book about it.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.


## WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

### Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

The sermons delivered by Dr. J. S. Flipper and Rev. William Flagg, Jr., at Big Bethel church last Sunday were very able indeed. The members, pastor and friends of the church made a noble effort to pay off some of the debts of the church on last Sunday. Now that the church has been condemned again, it throws another heavy burden upon that patient and hard working people, yet they will pull through. We are told that "if at first we do not succeed, try again." Hence the pastor and members and friends of that congregation should not let these disadvantages with which they are coming in contact cause them to falter from doing their duty.

On September 25th, at the Quill Club (white) races, in Cleveland, O., in the presence of fully 2,000 people, Major Taylor, colored, of Cambridgeport, Mass., won two races and would have taken the third had it not been for a blunder in the start.

Bishops W. J. Gaines and H. M. Turner are in the city this week. Mrs. Bishop Gaines, while traveling on the Pacific coast, visiting Yellowstone park, Salt Lake City and other points of interest, greatly improved in health. Mrs. Bishop Turner was in Nashville last week attending the great gathering of the colored women of the United States.

I hope one of the important features of the Paris exposition will be a congress of the representative colored women of the world. Have them there from every continent and isle of the sea. There should also be a congress of the leading colored men of the world at the time. Let us start at once and make this a great success. Much good would come from such a congress.

Captain J. McHenry carried quite a fine company of our local state militia to the Centennial at Nashville this week. They report a nice time and a friendly reception. The boys looked as though they were going to the front with their knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, etc. I felt proud of the Georgia boys.

I think it would be a fine sight and a great drawing card if all the colored state troops were given a day here during the week of the Atlanta fall festival, their transportation being paid by the state.

I hope the Negro Historical Society will begin at once to make preparations for Emancipation day. President R. J. Henry should turn his attention to this matter at once.

"A Trip to Africa and Return" is the title of a show exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hoyt. It truly is all that is claimed for it by Mr. Hoyt.

To begin with, I will say that Mr. Hoyt left Atlanta in or about 1895 and in company with some of the Africans that were at the world's fair went to that continent, where he traveled extensively through Liberia, Sierra Leone and the interior. He met several distinguished statesmen, churchmen, business and professional men and women of Africa. While there Mr. Hoyt took pictures of many of the great men and women, their homes, places of business, residences, etc. He took many pictures of landscapes, rivers, lakes, huts and cities. He has pictures of the gold industry and other industries on that continent, etc. It was these views and a most excellent descriptive lecture by Mrs. Hoyt that captivated a large audience of both white and colored people last Monday night at old Bethel church. They were grand; they were inspiring. It was the first thing of the kind ever seen here and I venture to say it is the first of its kind in this country.

Mr. G. F. Richings, well known in this city, has a similar show of views, which sets forth the progress of the colored people in this country. With those pictures he has started the people of the north, east and west in this country relative to our progress and has done the same thing in all parts of Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are destined to do the same thing in this country for Africa. Mr. Hoyt advises no one to go to Africa. He simply tells of her wealth and her future possibilities and lets his hearers decide for themselves as to whether they will go or not. His instrument is one of the best I have seen. His exhibit is one worthy of support. It is no fake. Bishop Turner was in the audience Monday night and sat near me, and recognized nearly every picture thrown on the canvass, and after the lecture he rose and made an able speech indorsing all that he had seen and heard. The American-African Colonization Society would do well to employ Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt to travel through the country and show up the greatness, grandeur and wealth of that continent. It would do more good than all the speeches that can be made. Wherever he exhibits the people should crowd to see and hear. This is another worthy cause that was born in Atlanta.

Clark university opened Wednesday with bright prospects for a successful year. Spelman seminary also opened this week and is in a flourishing condition so far.

Miss Mamie F. Pullin, one of the best young women of Atlanta, an active member of the First Congregational church, a teacher in that Sunday school, an earnest member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a devout member of the Atlanta Women's Club, for several years a successful teacher in the public schools of Atlanta and a general worker along all Christian and charitable lines, was called from labor to reward early in the morning on Monday last.

Miss Pullin was one of those gentle, sweet little bodies that made an indellible impression for good upon the community in which she lived. This was evidenced on Tuesday afternoon at the funeral, when long before the hour arrived for these sad services, the church was filled with her many friends of all ages from all parts of the city, while several hundred stood on the outside, unable to gain admittance. Mrs. F. G. Snelson, of Athens, was in the city to attend the funeral. The services were solemnly conducted by Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational church, assisted by Rev. E. R. Carter, D. D., pastor of the Friendship Baptist church.

The services were very impressive. Her great and good life was reviewed and the living were exhorted to live as she had lived.

The floral offerings were the most beautiful we have seen. The teachers, as a whole, gave the most beautiful of these offerings. A beautiful one was given by Mitchell street school, at which institution she had taught so long. The next most beautiful gift was from the Women's Club. There were several other very pretty gifts—indeed, so many, that the deceased literally rested beneath a bed of roses from the hands of those that loved her.

She was called away in the morning of her life, while engaged in doing all in her power to advance the kingdom of God among men and to elevate and enlighten humanity. But today she is happy "in the Christian's home in glory." She has gone to be with Jesus. She is today singing the songs of Moses and the lamb with the blood-washed millions that had gone before her.

"Why do we mourn, departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to His arms."

Hence, let us not weep, but rather let us emulate her noble life and gentle Christian character, and, like her, when the summons comes, we will be ready to "wrap the draperies of our couch about us and lie down to pleasant dreams." The family and friends of the deceased have the sympathy of the entire community.

Miss Disma Potts Pace was in the city to attend the funeral. All of the public school teachers, with many of the children, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Women's Club were present to pay the last tribute of respect to their co-worker.

The Woman's Club will meet on Wednesday, October 6th, at the residence of Mrs. Bishop W. J. Gaines, No. 362 Houston street, at 3:30 p. m., by order of the president, Mrs. D. T. Howard. The delegates to the national gathering of colored women at Nashville are back and will make their report to the club. Besides there will be other important business attended to. All the members are earnestly requested to be present. I hope the club will assist the negro historical society in making emancipation day a grand success. It is the duty of every man, woman and child of our race to help make that day (January 1st) a day of great rejoicing for our people. On that day our homes should be decorated with the stars and stripes and the day celebrated with prayers, songs, speeches and papers from our leading men and women. Let us be up and doing in this work.

Mr. Loring Palmer, now a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania, left this week to enter upon the second year of his course of studies. We wish him success.

Dr. Penn, a medical graduate from Yale, is in the city. He expects to take the examination and locate in Atlanta. We will be glad to welcome Dr. Penn. Atlanta needs more good men.

Mr. L. L. Lee, the undertaker, has now a fine rubber-tired funeral car.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor, ex-register of deeds of the District of Columbia, under President Cleveland, is in the city. He has been elected dean of the law department of Morris Brown college and is here looking over the field.

Miss Mabel White is now teaching in Columbus, Ga., and her sister, Miss Stella, is teaching at Cartersville, Ga. Their many friends will be glad to learn of their success. They are two of our most polite, kind, gentle and competent young women. The cities that were successful in getting their services were successful in getting two good teachers. I am sorry they are not in our own schools.

Tomorrow night at the first Congregational church there will be an entertainment entitled "An evening with Paul Lawrence Dunbar." The programme will consist of his poems, recited by some of our best talent. I advise those who wish to be instructed and entertained to visit the First Congregational church tomorrow, Monday night. All are invited.

The following interesting story is taken from The Omaha Enterprise, one of the most truthful and best newspapers beyond the Mississippi. It is a short account of a successor to Antonio Maceo. The Enterprise says:

"Quintin Banderas is a full-blooded black, a general in the Cuban army, and his recent achievements stamp him as one of the most remarkable soldiers. He has just performed a feat greater than that of Sherman in his march to the sea; of Xenophon in the retreat from Persia with the 10,000 Greeks, or of Maceo in his celebrated march of 200 miles, despite the opposition of Campos and the veteran soldiers of Spain. Banderas, with 12,000 men, has marched from one end of Cuba to the other, following Weyler with his Spanish columns of 200,000 men, and gaining strength as he marched. Completing his march by a junction with Gomez, he joined the old general in the capture of Victoria de las Tunas, a city defended by seven Krupp guns, enabled the Cubans to set up a regularly organized government and rolling up the curtain for all to see the dawning of the independence of his country."

Monday will be founders' day at Morris Brown college. The friends and patrons of the school and citizens in general are invited to visit the school and take part in the exercises of the day. Dr. J. M. Henderson is pushing the school to the front.

H. R. BUTLER.


The merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifying and building-up medicine is extolled by thousands who have been benefited by it. Is it not the medicine for you? Try it now.

**A Card to the Public.**

When we opened in Atlanta we stated that trunks and bags had been sold at double the price at which they should have been sold. Now as to the correctness of this statement we would refer you to the "half price" advertisements of others. These prices no doubt are half the old price and now equal to our regular price. We, therefore, have nothing now to offer except the latest styles and superior goods, including our celebrated Roller Tray Trunks, which are the most convenient, durable and cheapest trunks made. We manufacture all styles of traveling bags and cases as well as trunks. We believe by our dealings and opposition to trusts and combinations we have merited your confidence and, therefore, ask your patronage. Very truly yours,

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO.,
77 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
aug 15 sun tues thur

**MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM**

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

HENRY R. POWERS, President. J. FLOYD JOHNSON, V. Pres., New York. HENRY CLAY FAIRMAN, Department of Correspondence.

**ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE**

BUYS, SELLS and exchanges real estate. Has in stock a large and varied assortment of city and country property. If you wish to dispose of your property, place it where the public goes naturally to look for it. If you want a farm mention what size and where. If city property mention what sort and street. Pine timber in Clinch county, Georgia, near Savannah, Florida and Western railroad. Land also choice for farming. Manganese in Bartow county, Georgia. Celebrated in the scientific textbooks and sought by steel manufacturers in Pennsylvania and other distant states. The exchange keeps the property of its customers on exhibit. This no individual engaged in other business can possibly do.

Wanted—The addresses of persons having land for sale along railroads out of Atlanta. Inquiries for established fruit farms.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 20 N. Pryor, Kimball House.

**$2,750 Spot Cash**

Will buy a beautiful 6-room cottage, No. 487 Loyd. The house was substantially built by skilled white labor. It is strictly modern and a self-seller. If you will see the house we can sell you.

We are building two other houses. When finished they will be beauties. One is a five-room cottage on Dodd avenue, near Formwalt, the other a 7-room house, corner of Pulliam and Ormond streets. Get your money ready by the time these are completed or you will get sadly left.

We have several bargains in vacant lots on Pulliam, Loyd and Pryor streets. If you have city property to exchange for farms, see us. C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO., 8 East Wall.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

**Gilt Edge Property---North Side.**

On the first Tuesday in October, at 11 o'clock, I will sell before the courthouse door an eight-room brick house on a lot 45x122, on Ellis street, fifty feet from the corner of Ivy; also the vacant lot, 30x122, adjoining the first lot on the east.

This property is in the best renting section of Atlanta, is in one block of the Aragon hotel and in five minutes' walk of union depot.

There is no property in the city that can be improved to better advantage; the location is splendid for a large boarding house or hotel.

On the seventy-five feet you can build three tenement houses that will rent at once for $50 apiece.

No investment is safer than real estate and no real estate on the Atlanta market possesses so many advantages as the property I am now offering.

Come to the sale and accept this opportunity to make a sensible investment. Don't remain passive while some nervier man gobbles up the snap.

If you have no money you will at least swell the crowd.

Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

**NORTHEN & DUNSON,**

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Bldg.

**To Home Seekers. Investors.**

FOR RENT—Office space and desk in room 409 Equitable building.

Large corner lot, Piedmont avenue, $3,000.

Seven-room house, West Peachtree, just beyond Baltimore Block, for only $6,000.

Also new 7-room house and store, occupied by owner, well adapted for drug or grocery business, on paved street, for just $2,650. Will rent for $360 per annum.

Five acre tract Peachtree road just beyond Brookwood for $2,500.

PIEDMONT AVE. lot, east front, near city limits, for only $2,000.

**WM. A. HAYGOOD**

Attorney for South

**KIRKWOOD**

Land Co., 11½ E. Alabama St. Phone 291.

Are you going to marry? Are you planning to keep house? Do not begin in a rented house. It can never be a real home. Have you $300 to $500 cash? We will sell you a pretty cottage at Kirkwood, on large lot, and furnish to suit your taste. One-fourth cash on entire purphase, balance in monthly notes not much more than rent. Paying rent does not always enrich the landlord, but surely keeps you "poor indeed."

**ANSLEY BROS.**

**Real Estate and Loan Agents.**

$2,250—Beautiful South Pryor lot one of on very easy payments; monthly, if de- the most desirable lots left. This is cheap and you ought to have it.

$7,000 for one of the most desirable homes on the north side. Cost $10,000, and if you want a home this will suit you.

$2,500 for 35 acres, 9-room, 2-story house, barn, etc.; fine fruit; near Decatur. One of the cheapest country homes ever offered.

$5,500 for Courtland avenue 2-story house, or will exchange equity of $2,000 for good farm in 50 miles of Atlanta, and let buyer assume mortgage of $3,500.

$3,000—8-room house on Woodward avenue, on very easy payments; monthly, if desired.

Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 363.

**RECEIVER'S SALE.**

By virtue of an order passed in the case of the Exchange band et al. vs. the Gibbs Drug Company et al., by the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the Fulton superior court, I will receive sealed bids up to October 2, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the entire stock of the Gibbs Drug Company, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, chemicals, cigars, notions and formulas. Also all the fixtures, office furniture, iron safe, typewriter, etc., as shown by the inventory of file in the office of the said Gibbs Drug Company, at No. 25 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

Also separate sealed bids for one lot of empty bottles as identified by the Illinois Glass Company and shown by said inventory. Said sale to be for cash, and all bids are subject to acceptance or rejection by the court. September 22, 1897.

W. D. ELLIS, JR., Receiver for Gibbs Drug Company.

sept23-10t

**$4,500.00, $1,000.00 Cash, Balance Easy Terms**

Buys a new two-story, nine-room house, Washington street, corner lot, double floored, storm sheeted. Two bathrooms, electric wires, all tile hearths, and mirror mantels. East front. Choice neighborhood.

S. B. Turman, 8 E. Wall street, Kimball House.

**Atlanta and West Point Railroad**

**The Western Railway of Alabama**

**ATLANTA, GA., SEPT. 23, 1897.**

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC**

Commencing this date all through and local baggage coming to Atlanta from infected districts will be subject to U. S. Marine fumigation regulations before delivery to owners at Atlanta, or permitted to pass through Atlanta to destination.

JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
GEO. C. SMITH, President and Gen'l M'g'r.

**THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER** IS FROM THE **Standard Printing Ink Co.,** No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O. Established in 1857.

**Don't.. Delay..**

May be you are ready to buy now, and may be not. Makes no difference. You want a Winter Suit sooner or later. If you come now and inspect our stock, the chances are two to one you will buy from us when you are ready. Man, boy or child—don't care how large or small—just so he wears Pants. We show what you want. Hats and Furnishings. Choice stock. Latest styles.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT IN FULL BLAST

**Hirsch Bros**
44 Whitehall.

**HEADQUARTERS SUPPLIES**

For Cotton, Woolen, Oil, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Compresses, Guano Works, Quarries, Cotton Gins, Machine Shops, Railroads, etc.

Corrugated and V-crimped Sheet Metal for Roofing and Siding.

**General Supply Dealers.**

**BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.**

**47-49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.**

FOR RENT—Part of store No. 47 South Broad St. Power furnished, if desired. Apply on premises.

**JAMES' BANK**

Moved to No. 16 East Alabama street—open from 9 to 4. Receives depoitss subject to check. Also pays 6 per cent interest on time deposits left for one month or longer. We pay more interest than any other banks; the reason for this is we pay no office rent or clerks' salary.

J. H. & A. L. JAMES.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice Presidents. T. J. PEEPLES, Cashier. R. F. MADDOX, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

**MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.**

Capital and Surplus $200,000. Stockholders' Liability $320,000.

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. No interest allowed on open accounts subject to check. In our savings department we furnish books and receive amounts from $1.00 up to $5,000, on which interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum will be credited and each account on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October of each year and may be either drawn or added to the deporit account.

**GALLOWAY COAL COMPANY** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ELK RIVER, GALLOWAY **COAL** ANTHRACITE, BLACKSMITH

None better. Equal to any for all purposes. E. A. HOLMES, Gen'l Agent. Yard West Hunter Street and Central Railroad. 'Phone 1018.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

**SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.**

$35 FOR A FULL BUSINESS COURSE, Including Stationery, Text-books, etc. $35

Big demand for graduates—more than 3000 in positions. Awarded Silver Medal by Atlanta Exposition. Catalogue Free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Atlanta, Ga.

COLLEGIATE Institute for Young Women and Girls. Established 1854. Departments in Music, Art and Elocution. For illustrated calalogue address Jos. E. King, D.D., Pres., Fort Edward, N. Y.

**ARTISTIC CHINA** —FOR— **WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS** AT **LYCETT'S.**

Lessons in China Painting and Materials for Sale

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, ST. MARY'S HALL

Regular, Collegiate and Special Courses. Lawn Tennis and Basket-Ball. Sixty-first year begins Sep. 22, 1897. MISS CHARLOTTE TITCOMB, Principal. aug22-24t sun tue thur sat

**THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE WHITEHALL STREET.**

Business and shorthand courses. Full course in penmanship for home practice, mailed anywhere for $1. Send for it.

ST. CATHERINE'S NORMAL INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md.

Directed by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

The great object of this institution is to select and train teachers of Catholic and Public schools. Particular attention is paid to art and music, especially to the training of organists. For detailed informatio apply for catalogue.

SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Catherine's Normal Institute, Corner Harlem and Arlington Avenues, Baltimore, M. sept 11-1 sun

**ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,**

**Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.**

$2,750 BUYS 5 houses renting for $31 per month, on Bell st.; splendid renting neighborhood; cost the owner much more money; houses well built; this investment will pay big interest.

WE HAVE one of the handsomest places in West End, 17 rooms; every possible convenience; lot 186x250, at a big bargain; little cash required, balance long time, 7 per cent.

$3,500 BUYS good, large house; water, gas, stable, etc.; lot 50x150; close in; on south side; $2,500 can run for 4 years at 7 per cent; balance cash.

No. 15 Marietta st., store and basement .... $90 00
No. 14 and 14½ Mangum, new houses, each .... 10 00
No. 155 Whitehall st. .... 37 50
No. 156 Whitehall st. .... 42 50
No. 161 Whitehall st .... 40 00
No. 281 Fulton st., store and dwelling .... 12 50
No. 245 Fulton st .... 25 00
No. 159 W. Mitchell st., store .... 8 00

Nice offices and beautiful sleeping rooms centrally located.

Money on hand to loan on Atlanta real estate. No delay. Reasonable rates. Isaac Liebman & Son, 28 Peachtree st.


**RAILWAY SCHEDULES.**

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time.

**Southern Railway.**

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡8 | Chattanooga | 5 00 am | ‡16 | Brunswick | 5 20 am |
| ‡35 | Washington | 5 10 am | ‡16 | Columbus, Ga. | 5 20 am |
| ‡13 | Jacksonville | 7 15 am | ‡35 | Greenville | 5 30 am |
| ‡20 | Tallapoosa | 8 20 am | ‡13 | Nashville | 7 55 am |
| 17 | Mt. Airy | 8 30 am | ‡12 | Richmond | 7 50 am |
| ‡27 | Columbus | 10 20 am | ‡8 | Macon | 8 10 am |
| ‡19 | Fort Valley | 10 30 am | ‡38 | Washington | 12 00 m |
| ‡9 | Macon | 11 10 am | ‡9 | Louisville | 2 30 pm |
| ‡38 | Birmingham | 11 30 am | ‡10 | Macon | 4 20 pm |
| ‡10 | Louisville | 1 10 pm | ‡37 | Birmingham | 4 15 pm |
| ‡37 | Washington | 3 55 pm | ‡10 | Fort Valley | 4 30 pm |
| ‡15 | Jacksonville | 7 45 pm | ‡18 | Mt. Airy | 4 35 pm |
| ‡14 | Cincinnati | 8 05 pm | ‡23 | Columbus | 4 40 pm |
| 11 | Richmond | 9 30 pm | ‡25 | Tallapoosa | 6 20 pm |
| ‡29 | Columbus, Ga. | 9 45 pm | ‡14 | Jacksonville | 8 30 pm |
| ‡36 | Greenv'le, Miss | 10 45 pm | | Chattanooga | 10 00 pm |
| | | | ‡36 | Washington | 11 50 pm |

**Central of Georgia Railway.**

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | Hapeville | 6 45 am | 100 | Hapeville | 5 40 am |
| ‡3 | Savannah | 7 45 am | 102 | Hapeville | 7 00 am |
| 103 | Hapeville | 8 05 am | ‡2 | Savannah | 8 20 am |
| 105 | Hapeville | 9 45 am | 104 | Hapeville | 8 30 am |
| 11 | Macon | 11 20 am | 108 | Hapeville | 12 15 pm |
| 109 | Hapeville | 2 00 pm | 110 | Hapeville | 2 20 pm |
| 111 | Hapeville | 3 30 pm | ‡12 | Macon | 4 05 pm |
| 113 | Hapeville | 6 00 pm | 112 | Hapeville | 4 35 pm |
| 115 | Hapeville | 7 20 pm | 114 | Hapeville | 6 10 pm |
| ‡1 | Savannah | 7 35 pm | ‡2 | Savannah | 7 50 pm |
| ¶17 | Hapeville | 10 45 pm | ¶116 | Hapeville | 9 00 am |
| ¶19 | Hapeville | 2 20 pm | ¶118 | Hapeville | 12 50 pm |

**Western and Atlantic Railroad.**

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡3 | Nashville | 8 05 am | ‡2 | Nashville | 8 15 am |
| 73 | Rome | 8 40 am | 70 | Chattanooga | 3 20 pm |
| ‡71 | Chattanooga | 11 55 am | 72 | Rome | 5 35 pm |
| ‡1 | Nashville | 7 30 pm | 4 | Nashville | 8 50 pm |

**Atlanta and West Point Railroad.**

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡38 | Selma | 11 40 am | ‡35 | Montgomery | 5 25 am |
| ‡34 | Montgomery | 7 00 pm | ‡33 | Montgomery | 1 00 pm |
| 36 | Selma | 11 36 pm | ‡37 | Selma | 4 20 pm |
| 12 | College Park | 7 05 am | 11 | College Park | 6 00 am |
| 14 | Newnan | 8 20 am | 13 | College Park | 8 00 am |
| 16 | College Park | 10 00 am | 15 | Palmetto | 11 45 am |
| 18 | College Park | 2 15 pm | 17 | College Park | 12 30 pm |
| 20 | Palmetto | 2 45 pm | 21 | College Park | 4 25 pm |
| 24 | College Park | 5 50 pm | ‡3 | Palmetto | 5 35 pm |
| 26 | College Park | 7 45 pm | 25 | College Park | 6 20 pm |
| 28 | Palmetto | 8 25 pm | ‡7 | College Park | 10 05 pm |
| 36 | College Park | 11 20 pm | 29 | Newnan | 11 25 pm |
| 42 | Newnan | 10 20 am | ¶41 | West Point | 8 00 am |

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 24, 28 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

**Georgia Railroad.**

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡3 | Augusta | 5 00 am | ‡2 | Augusta | 8 20 am |
| 9 | Covington | 7 45 am | ‡28 | Augusta | 3 10 pm |
| ‡1 | Augusta | 12 50 pm | 10 | Covington | 6 15 pm |
| ‡27 | Augusta | 8 20 pm | ‡4 | Augusta | 11 35 pm |

**Seaboard Air-Line.**

| No. | ARRIVE FROM | | No. | DEPART TO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡41 | Norfolk | 5 20 am | ‡402 | Washington | 12 n'n |
| ‡403 | Washington | 2 50 pm | ‡38 | Norfolk | 7 0 pm |

**Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.**

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

| FROM | | TO | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Knoxville | 7 30 pm | Knoxville | 8 15 am |

‡ Daily. ¶ Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.


**OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS** treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.